

3rd CAADP Biennial Review Report

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The 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

CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	4
FOREWORD	7
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	9
INTRODUCTION	11
THE 2021 BIENNIAL REVIEW REPORT PREPARATION PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY	13
2A. The Process	13
2B. The Methodology	16
2C. Data Quality Issues	17
KEY FINDINGS	18
3A. Progress in Achieving Commitments – Continental Performance	18
3.B. Developments in Performance of Member States between the Three Rounds of the Biennial Review Process	26
REGIONAL AND CONTINENTAL PERFORMANCE	28
4A. Central Africa	28
4B. Eastern Africa	29
4C. Northern Africa	29
4D. Southern Africa	30
4E. Western Africa	31
4F. Continental Performance	32
HIGHLIGHTS ON “ACCELERATING CAADP IMPLEMENTATION FOR A RESILIENT AFRICAN FOOD SYSTEM”	32
5A. “Accelerating CAADP Implementation for a Resilient African Food System”	32
5B. COVID-19 and African Food System	34
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	36
6A. Conclusions and Main Highlights of the 2021 Biennial Review Report	36
6B. Recommendations	37

PERFORMANCE AND SCORECARDS	40
7A. Individual Member States Performance Score Cards	40
7B. Regional Performance Score Cards – Regional Analysis	96
7C. Continental Performance Score Cards – Continental Analysis	101
PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF KEY AFRICAN UNION DECISIONS	102
8A. Report on Fertilizer Consumption in Africa (Decision: EX.CL/1041(XXXII))	102
8B. Access to Seed and Biotechnology (Decision: Doc. ASSEMBLY/AU/6 (VIII))	104
8C. Implementation of the Framework for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization in Africa (F-SAMA)” (Decision EX.CL/1041(XXXII))	106
8D. Implementation of the Framework for Irrigation Development and Agricultural Water Management (IDAWM) in Africa (Decision: {EX.CL/1187(XXXVI)} 6-7 February 2020, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and STC3/ARDWE/MIN/131)	108
8E. Livestock Sector Progress Report on EX.CL/Dec.792(XXIV) Decision on the Report of the Ninth Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources Doc. EX.CL/807(XXIV)	110
8F. Fisheries and Aquaculture in the CAADP Process (Decision: Doc. EX. CL /627(XVIII))	112
8G. Progress on the Implementation of the AU SPS Policy Framework (Decision EX.CL/1187 (XXXVI))	114
8H. Tracking Progress on the Implementation on Land Policy Decisions Promoting Land Tenure Security (Decision Assembly/AU/Dec1.1(XIII) Rev.1)	116
8I. Status of Implementation of Decision on the Ecological Organic Agriculture in Africa (Decision: Ex. CL/Dec. 631 (XVIII))	118

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Acronyms and abbreviations

AATS

Definition

Africa Agricultural Transformation Scorecard

ACT

African Conservation and Tillage Network

AfCTA

African Continental Free Trade Area

AfDB

African Development Bank

AFFM

Africa Fertilizer Financing Mechanism

AFSI

Africa Food Safety Index

AGRA

Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa

Ak2063

AKADEMIYA2063

APHLIS

The African Post Harvest Loss Information System

ARDWE

Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment

ASBP

African Seed and Biotechnology Programme

AU

African Union

AUC

African Union Commission

AUDA-NEPAD

African Union Development Agency

AU-IAPSC

African Union Inter-African Phytosanitary Council

AU-IBAR

African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources

AU-SAFGRAD

African Union Semi-Arid Food Grains Research and Development

BAT

Bio-vision Africa Trust

BMGF

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

BR

Biennial Review

BRR

Biennial Review Report

CA

Conservation Agriculture

CAADP

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme

CAC

Codex Alimentarius Commission of the FAO

CAMFA

Conference of African Ministers for Fisheries and Aquaculture

COMESA

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

COVID-19

Coronavirus Disease of 2019

DARBE

Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment

DRC / DR Congo

Democratic Republic of the Congo

DREA	Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture
EAC	East African Community
e-BR	Electronic (web-based) Biennial Review system for data entry and management
ECAF	European Conservation Agriculture Federation
ECCAS	Economic Commission for Central Africa States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EOA-I	Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
F-SAMA	Framework for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization in Africa
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IC	Information and Communication
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IDAWM	Irrigation Development and Agricultural Water Management
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IFPRI	The International Food Policy Research Institute
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
JSR	Joint Sector Review
KCOA	Knowledge Centre for Organic Agriculture
MAPLE	Malabo Policy Learning Event
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MS	Member States
MSP	Mechanization Service Provider
NAFSIPs	National Agricultural and Food Security Investment Plans
NAIP	National Agriculture Investment Plans
NPCA	NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency
NRI	Natural Resources Institute
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PACA	Partnership for Aflatoxin Control in Africa
PFRS	Policy Framework and Reform Strategy
PRNFAA	Policy Research Network for Fisheries & Aquaculture in Africa
PS	Permanent Secretary

PVS	Performance of Veterinary Services
RAIP	Regional Agriculture Investment Plans
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
ReSAKSS-ECA	Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System – Eastern and Central Africa
ReSAKSS-SA	Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System – Southern Africa
ReSAKSS-WA	Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System – Western Africa
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPS	Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
STC	Specialized Technical Committee
TASAI Inc.	The African Seed Access Index
TOT	Training of Trainers
TOR	Terms of Reference
TWG	Technical Working Group
UMA	Arab Maghreb Union
UN	United Nations
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNFSS	United Nations Food Systems Summit
WCCA	World Congress on Conservation Agriculture

FOREWORD

1. We are pleased to present to you the Third CAADP Biennial Review Report which is the main mutual accountability tool to track the progress of the African Union (AU) Member States in implementing the Malabo Declaration, with 51 countries reporting in 2021 – up from 49 countries in 2019 and 43 in 2017.
2. This report was endorsed by the assembly of African Heads of State and Government during the 35th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union Heads of State and Government in February 2022 - Assembly/AU/Draft/Dec.7(XXXV)
3. In essence, the Malabo Declaration provides the direction for Africa's agricultural 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.
4. The current report is being released in a special context, against the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak that started in early 2020, which has had a toll not only on the health of our population but also our economies including the agriculture sector. This unprecedented pandemic affected food systems in many ways by disrupting the input and output markets, as well as the production of the various commodities mostly undertaken by smallholder farmers consisting of mainly women and youth, as discussed during the Ministerial meetings convened in April and July 2020, jointly by the AUC and FAO, on the impact of this health crisis on the agriculture sector. The effects of the pandemic on Africa's food systems is being compounded by other shocks during the reporting period. These include the locust outbreaks in 2020 which affected the countries in the horn of Africa, the fall armyworm in 2018 and 2019; and extreme weather patterns due to climate change. The rising security challenges posed by terrorism threats in the Sahel region is also noteworthy as we are reporting on the performance of the affected countries against the Malabo targets.
5. This state of play clearly points to the need for strengthening the resilience of our food systems, as envisioned by the UN Secretary General, H.E. Mr. António Guterres while convening the United Nations Food Systems Summit this year in September in New York, which was timely and resonates well with the theme of the 3rd BR report: *“Accelerating CAADP Implementation for a Resilient African Food System”*. In keeping with the commitment for Africa to speak with one voice in international fora, the African Union Commission (AUC) and AUDA-NEPAD in collaboration with the UNECA formulated an Africa Common Position to the UNFSS that was endorsed by the Extra-Ordinary Session of the STC on ARDWE in July 2021. The common position was presented by the Commissioner for DARBE, on behalf of the AU Chairperson, in September 2021 during the UNFSS.
6. This third CAADP BR Report is also timely in capturing the progress made by African Union Member States mid-way through the implementation of the Malabo commitments and goals to be achieved by 2025 and embarking on preparation of the second AU CAADP Business Plan for the 2022-2025 period. Thus, this report provides valuable information in orienting, preparing and implementing the second AU CAADP Business Plan accordingly.
7. The report highlights country performance against the 46 indicators selected in 2019 to track the progress towards a fully transformed agriculture. It benefitted from the momentum created during the two previous reviews. It is gratifying to note that considerable efforts have been deployed in ensuring that quality data are used to evaluate the countries performance by using the electronic biennial review (e-BR) system, building on lessons learned so far. These involved several training sessions of experts, rounds of data review and cleaning at the national, regional, and continental levels.
8. While only one country is on-track to achieve the Malabo goals and targets by 2025, twenty 25 countries increased their overall score between 2019 and 2021. This is encouraging because it shows that while not on track, the majority of Member States are making steady progress toward the goals and targets by 2025. The report highlights the urgency to build a resilient agriculture sector as the mainstay of the African economies to fast-track the development agenda of the continent. As such, concrete and bold interventions are needed at the various levels to materialize the transformative goals and targets captured in both the National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs) and the Regional Agriculture Investment Plans (RAIPs).

9. The report is the result of collaborative efforts 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 (AUDA-NEPAD). Through this report, we are pleased and humbled to provide this Third CAADP Biennial Review Report, the current status of the progress made by Members States of the African Union in implementing the Assembly Decision as contained in the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods of June 2014.

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Several experts from partner institutions and Member States contributed to the finalization of the third Biennial Review (BR) cycle and report. First and foremost are the CAADP teams in all the 55 AU Member States who collected and compiled the data that provided the backbone of this report. The Regional Economic Communities (RECs) did all the coordination work to ensure that Member States were able to complete the data collection process in time and include their country data in the electronic BR system. The RECs also acted as invaluable liaison between the African Union Commission (AUC) and the Member States. The Member States, and the various technical experts that supported the review of the data provided by the Member States. The BR Task Force team leaders and members are recognized for their overall leadership and direction provided throughout the BR process.

African Union Commission (AUC); African Union Development Agency – New Partnership for Africa's Development (AUDA-NEPAD); African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR); African Union Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (AU-IAPSC); African Union Semi-Arid Food Grains Research and Development (SAFGRAD); Agence nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie; AKADEMIYA2063 (Ak2063); Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA); Arab Maghreb Union (UMA); Biovision Africa Trust; Centre National de Recherche Agronomique (CNRA), Cote d'Ivoire; Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA); Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness Management, Egerton University; East African Community (EAC) Secretariat; Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative (EOAI); Economic Community for Central Africa States (ECCAS); Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Commission; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); General Directorate of Studies and Sector Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Burkina Faso; Institute of Marine Biology and Oceanography, Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone; Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD); International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI); International Water Management Institute (IWMI); Natural Resources Institute (NRI), University of Greenwich; Network of Excellence on Land Governance in Africa/ GIZ African Union Office; Partnership for Aflatoxin Control in Africa (PACA); Policy Research Network for Fisheries & Aquaculture in Africa (PRNFAA); Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System – Eastern and Central Africa (ReSAKSS-ECA); Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System – Southern Africa (ReSAKSS-SA); Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System – West Africa (ReSAKSS-WA); Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Secretariat; The African Post Harvest Loss Information System (APHLIS); The African Seed Access Index (TASAI Inc.); The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI); Université Nazi Boni, Bobo-Dioulasso, Burkina Faso; the University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria; the University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria; and the USAID Feed the Future, Policy LINK.

This Third CAADP Biennial Review Report has been produced with financial support from the AU, AGRA, BMGF, and USAID/Policy LINK. The report has benefitted from the research and efforts of various authors and experts who contributed to the writing of different sections of the report and/or review of sections

and the overall draft. The African Union Commission would like to express its deepest gratitude to all the authors and co-authors as well as experts and reviewers who made the completion of this report possible.

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INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This is the Third Biennial Review Report on the progress in the implementation of 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, to strengthen the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP).
- 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)¹ to produce a progress report for presentation to the AU Assembly every two years, starting from 2017. The inaugural and 2nd Biennial Review Reports were presented to and endorsed by the AU Assembly in January 2018 and February 2020, respectively.
- 1.3. Building on the lessons of the two previous cycles and in adherence to the request from the 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 third full cycle of the biennial review reporting, with the view to report on progress to the Assembly of the African Union during its 35th Ordinary Session in February 2022.
- 1.4. The third BR cycle was conducted in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and the United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS), for which the AU convened a joint meeting of ministers in charge of agriculture, trade and finance from the AU Member States on the impacts of COVID-19 on African food systems, and the preparation and the presentation of the African common position to the UNFSS as a continent. In both instances, there was a recommitment to advance agricultural transformation of the continent through strengthening the implementation of CAADP and the BR process as the tool to assess progress on the implementation of the recommendations and the game changing solutions contained in the Africa common position to the UNFSS.
- 1.5. During the period under review, the agriculture sector in Africa was also challenged by the fall armyworm and the desert locust invasion especially in the horn of Africa, and climate related episodes such as floods and droughts in southern, eastern and western Africa.
- 1.6. This 3rd BR report was produced midway through the decade of the Malabo declaration (2015-2025). However, the scope of the recommendations go beyond achieving the 2025 targets and provide an opportunity to reflect on Africa’s journey to the SDG 2030 goals, but also on the post-Malabo CAADP agenda in the context of the second ten years’ implementation plan of Agenda 2063.
- 1.7. Consistent with the previous reports, 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 to actions and results.

¹ In July 2019, renamed the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD).

- 1.8. The aim of this report is to present individual Member States and collective performances in order to trigger continental, regional and national level action programmes to drive agricultural transformation in Africa. The report also helps to create more appetite for individual entities to strengthen national and regional institutional capacity for agriculture data collection and knowledge management to inform actions. Building on this principle, it is anticipated that this would support improved evidence-based planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, mutual learning and foster alignment, harmonization and coordination among multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder efforts. Such efforts include the CAADP Malabo Policy Learning Event, the Permanent Secretaries' Retreat, engagements led by Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and platforms organized by partners.
- 1.9. 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 Member States, and sets of recommendations for individual Member States, regional bodies and continental institutions.
- 1.10. The report is complemented by an online CAADP BR Communication Toolkit, used as a smart and powerful online interactive tool that presents the BR data in various forms, making it more easily accessible to users. The tool was developed by AU and its partners in close consultation with RECs, technical experts and other stakeholders as an accompanying output of the BR Report to facilitate the dissemination of its findings. The tool is designed to make it easier for policymakers and other stakeholders at national and regional level to interact with the data and information provided. The Toolkit contains clear graphics, analyses and maps that facilitate easier access to the information.
- 1.11. For the first time, the report includes a section on the implementation of AU decisions, thematic in nature, and specific to agricultural transformation in Africa, on: Seed and Biotechnology; Livestock Development; Fisheries and Aquaculture; Irrigation; Mechanization; Fertilizer Use; Sanitary and Phytosanitary Capacities, Land Policy; and Ecological Organic Agriculture. This reporting period covers progress made by Member States in the implementation of the Malabo declaration for the period 2015 to 2020.
- 1.12. As reflected in the key findings, the report presents the seven (7) thematic areas of performance, aligned with the commitments in the Malabo Declaration. It also evaluates country performance in achieving the goals and targets, which have been disaggregated into twenty-three (23) performance categories, and further divided into forty-six (46) indicators.
- 1.13. In this Third BR Report, countries are considered '**on-track**' if their total score is equal to or higher than the **benchmark of 7.28**; or '**progressive**' when their score is equal to or more than 5 but less than 7.28; or '**not-on-track**' if their score is less than 5.
- 1.14. A total of fifty-one (51) AU Member States reported in this 3rd cycle of the Biennial Review process, up from the 49 Member States that reported in the 2nd Biennial Review cycle, and 43 in the inaugural Biennial Review cycle. Out of the 51 Member States that reported, 25 Member States registered increased scores between 2019 and 2021 review cycles. This reflects the commitment by Member States to the CAADP BR process and their efforts to address the shortfalls revealed in the inaugural and 2nd BR reports.
- 1.15. While only Rwanda is **on-track** to meet the goals and targets of Malabo by 2025, nineteen (19) countries are classified as progressive. With an overall score of 4.32, the **continent is not-on-track** to meeting the Malabo goals and targets by 2025. Regarding financing, the report shows that only four (4) countries invested at least 10% of their national expenditure on agriculture. Only one country is on track to meeting the *Ending Hunger* goal by 2025. Both empirical observations and research findings presented in this report, show that the COVID-19 pandemic and its impacts on agriculture and food security on the continent, could partly explain this low performance of the continent.
- 1.16. For every reporting Member State, performance against the set targets is presented in the form of a "Country Scorecard in implementing the Malabo Commitments".

THE 2021 BIENNIAL REVIEW REPORT PREPARATION PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

2A. The Process

- 2.1. The process towards the 2021 Biennial Review report was significantly disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic that began in early 2020 and led to reduced travel, cancellation of physical meetings, as well as adoption of other measures designed to curb the spread of the virus.
- 2.2. As a precursor to the 3rd Biennial Review cycle, the AUC and AUDA-NEPAD, in collaboration with partners, organized the Malabo Policy Learning Event (MAPLE) in December 2020, focused on reviewing lessons from the 2nd Biennial Review (BR). The event took place virtually due to the safety restrictions of the COVID-19 pandemic. Nearly 200 participants drawn from across Africa and representing the Public Sector, Private Sector, farmer groups, civil society, youth, academia and media explored the lessons from the two previous cycles. The main topics of discussion, which subsequently helped shape the current BR process were i) An exploration of country and regional performance according to the second BR report to draw out implications of that performance; ii) Some highlights of examples of how Member States are using the BR to inform programming and policy practices; iii) Learning and sharing of information about available policy tools, tips, and resources; iv) Improving country data systems; and v) The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the overall BR process.
- 2.3. Subsequently, the BR Task Force, which is a team of technical experts drawn from various institutions across Africa and which provides technical backstopping for the BR process, carried out a **critical analysis of the BR process, indicators, and methods** to make suggestions for improvement of the data collection and analysis processes. The BR Task Force is divided into eight (8) Technical Working Groups (TWGs) organized around the performance areas of the Malabo Declaration. Members of the TWGs, met each week over several months in 2020, not only to carry out the Critical Analysis of quality of data, process, and methods, but also to offer technical guidance. As a result of these engagements, the BR Technical Guidelines, the BR Reporting Template, and the BR Technical Notes were updated.
- 2.4. During the 2020 critical analysis and review process, the BR Task Force highlighted the following data related issues and changes: i) Previously silent or unutilized indicators² in the BR system were either included in the analysis or completely removed from the data collection; ii) The e-BR, the web-based tool for data entry and management, was improved to identify errors by flagging unusual entries. It was also improved to accommodate information on source of data to improve data traceability; iii) Several new indicators to track the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), livestock development and ecological agriculture were suggested. But it was felt that a lot more technical work would be needed to develop any new indicators in the future; and iv) Common data errors and gaps were identified which require additional investments by the AU and Member States in building capacity for collecting and managing data.

The Roadmap for the third BR process

- 2.5. Working closely with Regional Economic Communities and technical experts, a roadmap for the 3rd BR process was prepared by the AUC. The roadmap covered the various steps and timelines required to produce the third BR report

² There were 3 (2.2, 2.3 and 4.1ii) silent indicators in the inaugural and second BR cycle because there was not enough information to calculate the target values. For this third BR cycle, two (indicators 2.2, 2.3) were included in the analysis and one was completely removed from the data collection (indicator 4.1ii)

Training of trainers

- 2.6. Due to some significant changes in the reporting templates and also because there were new experts joining the BR process, a Training of Trainers (TOT) workshop was organized virtually on 24-26 February and 4 March, 2021. About 64 experts participated in the TOT sessions which covered technical elements of the BR and planned for the BR continental training workshop for country experts.

Training of national experts

- 2.7. During this third BR process, AUC organized three BR continental virtual training sessions for national experts. The first was the continental training of national experts organized from March 15-19, 2021; a second one from 7-9 April 2021 was the "make-up training" for Member States that missed the first training. The third training was organized specifically for the Comoros (1-3 June 2021). The sessions were organized virtually with the support of Policy LINK, with the technical and financial support of AKADEMIYA2063 (Ak2063) to ensure the interpretation and translation of the third BR reporting tools as well as the mobilization of experts from Ak2063/ReSAKSS and IFPRI during the continental training. Following the training, the third BR process at country level was launched.

Data collection and validation at national level

- 2.8. After the continental training, each REC organized with their Member States to implement their BR roadmap. The RECs led and coordinated the steps on data collection and validation at the national level. Particularly, the African Union Commission, with technical support from AGRA and its partnership with Ak2063/ReSAKSS, facilitated the mobilization of the technical support needed by the RECs to facilitate data collection and validation at the national level. At all levels of accountability (national, regional, and continental), the main challenges were: (i) the timely collection, cleaning, and analysis of the data; (ii) the limited resources to support the multi-stakeholder validation of the draft national BR reports; and (iii) the impacts of, and restrictions imposed in some Member States due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Throughout the process, the AUC and AUDA-NEPAD continuously encouraged 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.
- 2.9. Like it was in the inaugural and second BR processes, each Member State was expected to organize a national multi-stakeholder workshop to review and validate the report and data before its submission to the respective RECs, with a signed letter from the Permanent Secretary or an authority of the ministry of agriculture. 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.

BR technical write-shop

- 2.10. After the first submission of country reports and data by the end of July 2021, the deadline was extended to 31 August 2021 to allow RECs and Member States that had not made the first deadline to send in their data and reports. This shift was possible because the date for the STC meeting, to which the report must be submitted, was changed from October to December 2021. Each REC mobilized regional experts and organized a review of country reports following guidelines transmitted to RECs by the AUC. The regional validation was organized with the support of AUC through direct funding from AGRA and technical backstopping from Ak2063/RESAKSS. Overall, all RECs were able to achieve this important milestone and send comments and observations to Member States for correction in the country report, as well as in the e-BR system, aiming at their final submission on September 3, 2021. Even when the write-shop started, the AUC still extended the deadline to allow Member States that were running late to review and have a final submission

of their report and data in the e-BR system by September 8, 2021. This was the final cut-off deadline for all submissions. In the e-BR system, 51 Member States submitted their data on time.

- 2.11. The write-shop prepared the draft Third CAADP Malabo Biennial Review Report and offered an opportunity to several biennial review experts as well as all the institutions that have been contributing to this process to produce the first draft of the report. More specifically, the write-shop covered: (i) five (5) days of data cleaning and consolidation; (ii) discussion of the theme of the third BR report; (iii) three days of writing the draft report; (iv) the preparation of the individual country scorecards; (v) the preparation of the consolidated draft continental third BR Report; and (vi) the post-February 2022 BR roadmap. A final validation meeting was held in November 2021 among AUC, AUDA-NEPAD, Experts of the Bureau of the STC, and RECs ahead of presenting the report to the 4th Ordinary Session of the STC on ARDWE in December 2021.

BR Communication Tools

- 2.12. As part of the wider consultation process, the 3rd Specialized Technical Committee (STC) on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment (ARDWE) held on the 21-25 October 2019, requested the STC Bureau and AUC to hold consultations with RECs on the two communication and advocacy tools (the CAADP Biennial Review Dashboard and CAADP Biennial Review Toolkit) that had been developed to facilitate utilization of the findings of the second BR report. Thus, during this third BR cycle, the AUC implemented the recommendations of the third STC. The consultations were virtually organized with all five (5) regions (Central Africa, Southern Africa, Eastern Africa, Northern Africa, and Western Africa) and chaired by the representative of the region in the STC Bureau. Other participants during these consultations included experts from the region, the AUC, AUDA-NEPAD, and development partners. The consultations generated a broader consensus and ownership of these BR communication and advocacy tools with strong recommendations from the five regions in order to improve the BR communication tools.

Technical support to the BR process

- 2.13. In partnership with the traditional BR technical partners and institutions, technical support was extended at different steps in the implementation of the third BR continental roadmap. BR experts from Ak2063/RESAKSS, IFPRI, FAO, AGRA, amongst others, provided technical support during the critical analysis, the updating of third BR reporting tools (Technical Guidelines, Country Reporting Template, and e-BR platform), training of trainers (TOT), the training of national experts, the data collection, the data cleaning and assessment, and data validation at country level, data validation and review at RECs level, and data cleaning during the technical write shop. BR experts trained during TOT and from other institutions (universities and think-tanks) provided the technical support during the regional validation. In the context of COVID-19, Policy LINK team provided the support to hold virtually the main BR trainings, the BR Task Force meetings, the CAADP monthly coordination meetings with RECs and AUDA-NEPAD, and other meetings related to BR process.
- 2.14. A new improvement during this third BR process was the budget support provided to the Member States and RECs to enable them undertake some of the critical activities of the BR roadmap at the Member State and REC levels. Through this grant to the AUC from AGRA, the Member States and RECs were facilitated to undertake: (i) some data collection and compilation at the Member State level; (ii) implementation of the national validation meetings; (iii) the regional experts to undertake the validation of the national data at the regional level; (iv) regional validation meetings; and (v) other activities directly related to the BR process. This grant also provided some funding for the technical write-shop. .
- 2.15. The RECs played a very instrumental role in engaging and mobilizing Member States and this eased and facilitated the role of the AUC and AUDA-NEPAD in compiling the Third Biennial Review Report successfully.

2B. The Methodology

- 2.16. The Africa Agricultural Transformation Scorecard (AATS) was developed to present the progress made by individual Member States and to recognize and award the best performing Member States towards achieving the Malabo Declaration goals and targets by 2025.
- 2.17. The AATS is based on benchmarking methods to evaluate country performance in achieving the goals and targets set in the Malabo Declaration.
- 2.18. As the overall target year of the Malabo Declaration is 2025, the benchmarking method provides a gradual and incremental scale for evaluating the biennial progress against the indicators in the form of a score. By comparing the scores across Member States, the AATS enables peer-to-peer metric comparison of performance 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.
- 2.19. The updated 2021 Technical Guidelines provide details on the methodology used to compute each of the 46 performance indicators with the required set of parameters. The 2021 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.
- 2.20. In line with the performance structure of the Biennial Review (7 commitment areas disaggregated in 23 performance categories, and further into 46 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.
- 2.21. The corresponding computing algorithms, fully detailed in the 2021 Technical Notes, have guided the design of the database for country data compilation to generate the 2021 Scorecard.
- 2.22. The Comparison of Country Scores in implementing the Malabo Declaration and the 51 Country Profiles presented in Chapter 7 from the ***Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard (AATS)*** which summarizes individual country progress in achieving commitments of the Malabo Declaration.
- 2.23. The following standard technical definitions must be noted to facilitate complete understanding of the Biennial Review Report and the AATS.
- 2.24. **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*” –the target is 200% to be achieved by the target year of 2025 from the baseline year of 2015.
- 2.25. **An Indicator**: Is a parameter or a combination of parameters that measures directly (without any further calculation) the value of the item that is measured. As an example, for the commitment in section 2.24, the indicator is the “*growth rate of intra-African trade*”.
- 2.26. **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 2.24, 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 a share of total national expenditures, to at least 10% each year*”, the milestone for each year is 10%.
- 2.27. **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 2.26, a country having reached 150% progress in a particular year will have a score of 7.5 [equal to $(150/200)*10$].

- 2.28. 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 (2020 measurement year) is 7.28 compared to 6.66 in the last BR (2018 measurement year).
- 2.29. ON-TRACK: Means that the Member State obtained a score that is equal to or greater than the benchmark (7.28) and is, therefore, well on the trajectory to reach the target for the Malabo commitments.
- 2.30. NOT-ON-TRACK: Means that the country obtained a score that is lower than the benchmark and is, therefore, NOT on the trajectory to reach the target for the Malabo commitments.
- 2.31. A new category of performance was introduced in the third BR cycle to indicate Member States that are PROGRESSING WELL meaning the Member State whose overall score is five or greater than 5, but less than the benchmark of 7.28, and therefore, still NOT on the trajectory to reach the target for the Malabo commitments.

2C. Data Quality Issues

- 2.32. Obtaining high quality data for the BR process has remained a top priority. This is because the values of the indicators on which the BR scores are calculated are a result of policies and investments and how they interact with other factors and then impact sectors, firms, communities, households, and individuals. Therefore, having high data quality will help improve the statistical significance and reliability of estimated relationships between policies, investments, and outcomes so that policymakers and investors can be more confident in using results of strategic analysis to make policies and investments that are more likely to lead to desirable outcomes. This will in turn strengthen the links between policies and investments and the BR scores, so that policymakers can also be confident that selecting policies and investments that lead to desirable outcomes will also lead to higher BR scores.
- 2.33. Various data quality issues have been identified since the first BR report³, and different strategies have been implemented to improve the quality of the data. For example, introduction of the online portal (eBR) during the second round of the BR has helped to improve the rate of compiling, checking, and processing the data, documentation of the data, and timeliness of producing the scorecard and related results used in preparing the BR report. The eBR also has helped create a time-series database, mostly from 2014 on more than 250 variables that can be used to create more indicators beyond the 46 in the BR and to conduct solid strategic analysis on various issues related to agriculture and food systems transformation. In this third round of the BR, the eBR system was further enhanced to reduce many of the common data entry errors (e.g., unintended zeros, units of measurement, and implausible ratios and percentages, among others) by placing various restrictions on the fields or cells of data entry. Training of the country teams also included examples of the various data quality issues from the previous round.
- 2.34. These steps have helped to increase the quality of the data by reducing many of the common errors mentioned above and positioning the database for conducting solid strategic analyses. But the following data quality issues still remain: (i) Internal inconsistencies. These are based on crosschecking various data parameters for internal inconsistencies such as illogical responses, very high or low values including implausible ratios and percentages, and sum of the parts being different from the aggregate value, among others; and (ii) Differences with third party data. Because agricultural value added is prominent in the BR as it is used in six indicators across three themes (2.1ii, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2i, 3.2ii, and 4.1i), we used data from the widely acknowledged

³ The CAADP inaugural Biennial Review and Africa Agricultural Transformation Scorecard: Results and areas for improvement (Benin, S., Ulimwengu, J., and Tefera, W. 2018); Improving data quality for the CAADP biennial review: A partnership initiative piloted in five countries (Benin, S., Karugia, J., Matchaya, G., and Yade, M. 2020).

World Development Indicators to crosscheck. There are significant differences between the two in nearly all the countries, which is mostly due to data on the deflator in the BR for converting value added in current LCU to constant LCU, where negative values are reported, or the base year does not match the reported values.

KEY FINDINGS

3A. Progress in Achieving Commitments – Continental Performance

- 3.1 For the 2021 Biennial Review Report, 51 out of 55 Member States submitted their validated national reports to their respective RECs. These are: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
- 3.2 The four Member States that were unable to meet the deadline date and time and are thus without scores in the report are: Mauritius, Sahrawi, Sao Tome and Principe, and Somalia. Two of these Member States – Mauritius and Saharawi – submitted data/reports in formats that could not be included in the electronic database (e-BR).
- 3.3 The Third Biennial Review report presents some interesting findings that point to the need for accelerating CAADP implementation to build a resilient African food system. Of the 51 Member States that reported progress in implementing the Malabo Declaration during the 2021 Biennial Review cycle, only one country, namely Rwanda, is on-track towards achieving the CAADP Malabo commitments by 2025. A striking fact is that this number is lower than the four (4) Member States that were on-track in 2019 during the second Biennial Review cycle, and 17 in the inaugural BR cycle. Though the remaining 50 Member States are not on-track, 21 of them are regarded as progressing well, having scored 5 and above, but less than the 7.28 benchmark in this 2021 Biennial Review cycle, as presented in the figures in blue color in the an African Agricultural Transformation Scorecard (AATS) at the beginning of Chapter 7. It is also important to note that the benchmark for the Biennial Review cycles increased from 3.96 out of 10 in 2017 to 6.66 in 2019 to 7.28 in 2020, and this benchmark will progressively increase until the 2024 measurement year.
- 3.4 The overall score for the whole of Africa is 4.32. Although this score is higher than the overall score of 4.03 for 2019 Biennial Review cycle, the continent is still not-on-track to meet the CAADP/Malabo Commitment 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 Member States reach 100% achievement by 2018. Overall, unlike in the 2019 Biennial Review where only two (2) of the forty-nine (49) Member States that reported were on-track on this commitment, in this reporting period, three (3) out of the fifty-one (51) Member States that reported on this indicator, are on-track to achieve this Malabo Commitment. These Member States are Rwanda, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe. This represents an improvement in progress, of about 2% points from the 2019 Biennial Review.

- 3.6 This Commitment is tracked through three specific indicators. All the three indicators are highlighted in this report (CAADP Process Completion Index; Existence of, and quality of, multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination body in the sector; and Evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources).
- 3.7 The first indicator tracks the completion of national CAADP processes. The 2020 milestone for this indicator was achieved by 31 of the 51 Member States that reported. This implies that five (5) more Member States have achieved the target for this indicator in 2021 when compared to the 2019 results. The average performance of the Member States that have not met the 2020 milestone is at 52.9% (against a target of 100%).
- 3.8 The second indicator seeks to strengthen multi-sector coordination among stakeholders to improve implementation of the CAADP towards results, through establishment of a functional multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body. Out of the fifty-one (51) Member States that reported, ten (10) Member States (Central African Republic, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Namibia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) achieved the target of 100%. Another six (6) Member States (Algeria, Benin, Libya, Niger, Seychelles, and Sudan) had a score of less than 50% implying that more effort should be applied in those Member States to achieve this indicator. The conclusion is that whereas many Member States showed improvements, the progress was not robust enough to meet the targets set for the 2021 Biennial Review report on this indicator.
- 3.9 The third indicator tracks the progress Member States have made to ensure that there are evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources critical to driving investments through the NAIPs to attain the goals and targets articulated in the Malabo Declaration. Out of the 51 that reported on this indicator, only eleven(11) Member States (Benin, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, The Gambia, Mali, Morocco, Rwanda, Tanzania, Tunisia, and Zimbabwe) achieved the 2020 target of 100%. This is about double the number of Member States that achieved this goal in 2019 (six Member States), but still well below the 29 Member States that were on track in 2017.
- 3.10 Thirty-one (33) Member States, representing 64.7% of the Member States that reported on this third indicator, scored between 50% and 99.91% and hence showed strong efforts towards achieving this goal. However, the data reveals that eight(8) Member States (15.7%) with scores below 50% are not on-track to develop the enabling policy environment, and institutional and functional capacities necessary for more rigorous planning and implementation of agriculture sector investment plans, which are core to delivering the Malabo Declaration. The 8 Member States are; Algeria, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Libya, Sierra Leone, Eswatini and South Sudan. Whereas many Member States showed improvements, progress needs to be sped up to meet the targets by 2025.

Commitment 2: Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture

- 3.11 The African Heads of State and Governments committed themselves to enhance public and private investment finance to agriculture. This commitment is tracked through six specific indicators on expenditures on agriculture by government, donors, and private sector, and on increasing access to financial services by smallholder farmers. Performance in two of the indicators i) government expenditures on agriculture and ii) farmers' access to financial services, are highlighted in this report.
- 3.12 Overall, only four Member States (Egypt, Eswatini, Seychelles, and Zambia) out of the 51 that reported on this thematic area of enhancing investment finance in agriculture, despite it being a key driver of agricultural transformation, were on-track. This is an improvement since no country was on track in the last review period for this indicator.

- 3.13 The first indicator highlighted in this report is on public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure, which is targeted at 10 percent. Member States have allocated public spending to agriculture at various rates ranging from 0.1 percent to 10 percent. Only four Member States achieved the target in this 3rd BR cycle. The four, representing 8 percent of the 51 Member States that reported on this indicator, are : Burundi, the DR Congo, Ethiopia, and Mali.
- 3.14 The second indicator highlighted in this report is on increasing access to and use of financial services by smallholder farmers for the purposes of transacting agricultural business (purchasing inputs, machinery, storage technologies, etc.). Access to finance for farmers is still a huge challenge across the continent as only two Member States (Egypt and Seychelles), representing 5% of 40 that reported, are on-track to achieve the target of 100%. There is no change in the number of Member States that surpassed the target compared with the previous BR. The overall performance was low, with more than 50 percent of the reporting Member States achieving a value of less than 30 percent in this indicator.
- 3.15 Enhancing investment finance in agriculture, especially public expenditures in agriculture, is a fundamental instrument for the African governments to achieve food security, reduce poverty, increase resilience, and environmental health. Thus, Member States need to put more emphasis on this Commitment by increasing public investments in agriculture and creating conducive environments to enhance private sector and donor investments in the sector as well as the agrifood system.

Commitment 3: Ending Hunger by 2025

- 3.16 With regards to the commitment to ending hunger by the year 2025, African Union Member States committed to improve access to agricultural inputs and technologies, increase agricultural productivity, reduce post-harvest losses, improve food safety, reduce food and nutrition insecurity, and improve social protection coverage for the vulnerable groups. During the third BR cycle, overall, Kenya is the only country that is on track with a score of 6.40 with respect to this commitment (the benchmark for this commitment is 6.32 out of 10). The Commitment is tracked through 21 specific indicators, 12 of which are highlighted in this report.
- 3.17 Fertilizer use in arable crop production is an important determinant of overall yield and land productivity especially considering the low nutrient status of most African soils. The performance target was to ensure a minimum use of at least 50kg/ha. Out of the 51 Member States that reported on this indicator, only 5 Member States (Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, Seychelles and Tunisia) were on-track in meeting the 2020 milestone, that is, they are already using 50kg of fertilizer per hectare. A close look at the overall score shows that 13 Member States recorded some progress towards meeting the benchmark (with a score of 5 to 9.99, out of 10). This implies that 33 Member States are still using less than 25kg of fertilizer per hectare. However, the low or sub-optimal use of fertilizer in arable crop farming in the continent constitutes a major hindrance to ending hunger and attaining a resilient food system. It is recommended that Member States should put in place policies and plans to facilitate small holders' physical and economic access to fertilizer in the right mix and at the right time.
- 3.18 Access to irrigation technology and other agricultural water management solutions is indispensable to building a resilient food system against the backdrop of declining productivity and high weather variability. The performance target was to increase the size of irrigated areas by 100% in 2025 from the 2015 baseline. Out of the 43 Member States that reported on this indicator, 11 of them were found to be on-track in meeting the 2020 milestone of 7.5: Angola (10), Cameroon (10), Central Africa Republic (10), Chad (10), Eritrea (10), Ethiopia (10), The Gambia (10), Liberia (9.19), Namibia (10), Rwanda

(7.55), and Sierra-Leone (10). The 2020 assessment shows that most of the Member States that were on-track in the previous review had dropped except for Central Africa Republic and Eritrea. This shows the need for Member States to put in place sustainable plans to expand areas under irrigation. Member States are advised to plan and develop their agricultural water management agenda in line with their specific technical, agro-ecological and socio-cultural peculiarities.

- 3.19 Access to agricultural inputs is pivotal to enhancing yields and productivity in agriculture and Africa's quest to end hunger by 2025. For example, quality seed value chains ameliorate food and nutrition security, resilience and livelihoods of smallholder farmers. This is because increasing the availability and use of quality seed of new, improved and preferred varieties at the right time, in correct product/seed mixes and volumes, drives agricultural growth and farmer livelihoods necessary to sustainably feed a growing population in a changing climate. Of the 18 Member States that reported on this indicator, ten(10) Member States were on-track with a score of above 5 and equal to, or less than, 10: Ghana (10), Gabon (10), Ghana (10), Lesotho (10), Malawi (10), Mauritania (10), Nigeria (8.06), Rwanda (10), Togo (10) and Zimbabwe (6.75). The other nine (9) were not-on-track (Benin, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia). High quality and optimal supply of agricultural inputs remains indispensable in achieving increased productivity for a resilient food system and hence the need to put in place adequate regulatory processes, and enabling policies and legal frameworks to facilitate access to inputs.
- 3.20 Access to quality advisory services in agricultural production is important in all relevant segments of the food system. Advisory services constitute a key production input that can limit efficiency in the food system and build resilience. A total of 42 Member States reported on this indicator out of which only seven (7) Member States were on track in meeting the 2020 milestone of 10: Botswana, Egypt, Morocco, Seychelles, Tunisia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe (all with a score of 10). It is evident that most of the Member States that were on track in the previous review are also on track in the 2020 review. This is an indication of an entrenched agricultural advisory service system in the member states. There is a need to strengthen the public agricultural advisory system and encourage private sector participation in agricultural information sharing to food system actors in the Member States that were not on-track. Member States also need to leverage appropriate digital (IC) technology to improve provision of inclusive agricultural advisory services. A functional system of agricultural extension officers is critical to ensuring the reliable and timely delivery of quality and certified inputs that reaches farmers.
- 3.21 Agricultural research spending as a share of agricultural GDP is a measure of public agricultural research investments by Member States. The target is to increase the level of investments in agricultural research for development to at least 1% of the agricultural GDP from the period 2015 to 2025. A total of 42 Member States reported on this indicator, out of which 21 were found to be on track to meeting the 2020 milestone of 5: Botswana (9.25), Burkina Faso (5.02), Burundi (10), Cape Verde (9.89), Cameroon (5.29), Congo (10), Djibouti (8.88), Egypt (8.53), Gabon (6.04), Ghana (10), Lesotho (6.0), Liberia (5.02), Mauritius (10), Morocco (9.18), Namibia (8.75), Rwanda (7.97), Seychelles (10), Sudan (10), Togo (5.62), Tunisia (10) and Zimbabwe (9.75). This implies that those seven (7) Member States that got a score of 10, are already investing at least 1% of their agricultural GDP into agricultural research. This shows a great improvement over the previous review where only 4 Member States were on-track. Also, with the exception of Mauritius, all the Member States that were on track in the previous review are also on-track in the present review. This is an indication of funding commitment from increased awareness and the need to sustainably fund agricultural research for development.
- 3.22 The Malabo target for the proportion of farmer households with ownership or secured land rights is 100% by 2018. Therefore, the 2020 milestone for this indicator is a maximum score of 10. Ownership of secured rights to agricultural lands provides the incentive to increase investments in land improvement practices for sustainable land management. Building soil health is important for attaining a resilient food system. As such, secured access

to farmland will encourage farmers to make long term investments on sustainable land management practices against the backdrop of decreasing soil fertility and land productivity. Out of the 38 Member States that reported, only Egypt was found to be on-track with a score of 10. The implication of this is that most small-holders do not have secured access to farm land. Therefore, there is a need for Member States to put in place a land tenure policy to facilitate secured rights of farm households to farmlands.

- 3.23 The continental target for increasing agricultural productivity, as part of the efforts to end hunger in Africa by 2025, is for each AU Member States to double the growth rate with focus on yields of five national priority commodities by 2025. Only seven (7) Member States were on-track with regards to meeting the 2020 milestone for increasing yields; namely, Burundi (54.03%), The Gambia (74.89%), Rwanda (93.87%), Seychelles (180.70%), Sierra Leone (105.45%), Uganda (51.16%). Zimbabwe (78.7%) Burundi (83.6%). It is worthy to point out that Uganda was on-track for all the three parameters assessed under agricultural productivity.
- 3.24 Reducing post-harvest losses is an efficient way of increasing food availability and quality without putting additional pressure on the environment and economy to produce more food. Out of the 20 Member States that reported data on postharvest losses in priority commodities, 11 are on-track to meet the 2020 milestone of reducing postharvest losses by at least 25%. South Africa and Kenya registered remarkable progress in reducing postharvest losses above the Malabo target of 50% (by 99.88% and 63.16%, respectively). Reductions of postharvest losses by other on-track Member States include Uganda (48.86%), Senegal (44.98%), Côte d'Ivoire (41.76%), Rwanda (25.82%), Angola (37.72%), Ghana (34.22%), Niger (29.44%), Madagascar (28.98%), and Tanzania (28%). Given the large number of Member States that did not report the required set of data on this indicator, the recommendation is for Member States to build capacity not only in reducing postharvest losses, but also in reliably estimating and reporting losses at the different segments of the postharvest phase.
- 3.25 On the commitment to allocate within national budgets, budget lines that amount to 100% of the total requirement from 2015 to 2025, to support social protection initiatives, and to address any eventual disasters and emergencies with food and nutrition security implications, only three Member States namely, Angola (100%), Kenya (100%) and Morocco (100%) are on track out of the 41 Member States that provided data. Twenty-three Member States are not-on -track but are showing progress towards achieving the target in 2025. These include, Botswana (52.34%), Burundi (87.28%), DR Congo (49.92%), Egypt (96.23%), Eswatini (89.92%), Ethiopia (95.25%), Gabon (82.53%), Gambia (53.47%), Guinea (60.22%), Malawi (88.92%), Mali (87.09%), Mauritania (97.09%), Namibia (98.82%), Rwanda (77.07%), Seychelles (54.29%), Sierra Leone (97.55%), South Africa (97.58%), Sudan (58.35%), Tanzania (61.15%), Tunisia (66.23%), Uganda (84.87%), Zambia (58.64%) and Zimbabwe (52.68%). Thirteen Member States namely, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo are not-on-track towards achieving this commitment. The implication is that they have weak safety systems to take care of the most vulnerable segments of the population in cases of disasters/emergencies.
- 3.26 Hunger and malnutrition are major causes of poverty and underdevelopment in Africa by causing poor health, low levels of energy, and mental impairment, all leading to low productivity and low educational attainment. Despite this, 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 fully met. Of the 22 Member States that reported progress on this indicator, only 13 Member States are on-track, these include Burundi (76%), Cameroon (100%), Egypt (100%), Ethiopia (100%), Gambia (99%), Ghana (59%), Mali (91%), Morocco (100%), Mozambique (67%), Senegal (64%), Tunisia (100%), Zambia (64%) and Zimbabwe (100%). Additionally, 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 23

Member States that reported progress against reducing stunting, only four (4) Member States namely, Djibouti (52%) Seychelles (100%), Tunisia (100%), and Zimbabwe (100%) are on-track. Nineteen Member States are not on-track namely: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Egypt, Eswatini, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Nigeria.

- 3.27 Food safety impacts food security and nutrition, in addition to public health and trade. AU Member States committed to track indicators on food safety since the 2019 BR cycle. Out of 51 Member States that reported data on their food safety systems, 46 are on-track in meeting the milestone for 2020. Indeed, Egypt, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Rwanda, Seychelles, Tunisia, and Tanzania were the high performers by adopting more than 90% of the required elements of food safety systems. However, given the lower performance of Member States in indicators that measure the impacts of food safety on public health and trade, with only 12 Member States ((Angola (38.76%), Burundi (34.07%), DR Congo (42.42%), Eswatini (51.05%), The Gambia (57.22%), Mauritania (25.12%), Mozambique (16.89%), Nigeria (15.43%), Sierra Leone (31.85%), Togo (38.08%), Zambia (37.00%), and Zimbabwe (39.10%)) met the overall target for the Africa Food Safety Health Index, and only one Member states (Mali with – 87.77%) met the Food Safety Trade Index. It is important for Member States to implement the policies, laws and programmes (food safety systems) that are in place and reduce the adverse impact of unsafe food to make their agriculture and food sector more competitive, but also to collect data on impacts of food safety on health and trade.

Commitment 4: Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025

- 3.28 *Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025.* Reducing poverty through agricultural development is still one of the main goals of AU Member States. In 2021, two (8) Member States (Ghana (6.0) and Morocco (6.4)) out of fifty-one (51) who reported in this theme were on-track, compared to seven (7) out of forty-three (43), and twenty-seven (27) out of thirty-nine (39) that reported in 2019 and 2017, respectively. Only one (1) Member State managed to be on-track in all three rounds: Ghana.
- 3.29 *Agricultural growth rate.* One of the enduring commitments of the African Union Member States since Maputo and reiterated in the Malabo Declaration is the achievement of a minimum of 6% growth rate of the agriculture value added per annum to significantly reduce poverty. Of the fifty-one (51) Member States that reported on the growth rate of the agriculture value added indicator, twenty-one (21) are on-track for achieving at least 6% annual growth rate scoring 10 out of 10; these are Angola, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Uganda.. This is a significant increase from the 2nd BR reporting period (2019) where only three Member States (Angola, Gabon and Liberia) were on-track. This performance also compares favourably with the inaugural BR reporting period (2017) in which eighteen (18) Member States had achieved a growth rate of at least 6%, and therefore were on-track.
- 3.30 *Percentage of youth that is engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.* Africa currently accounts for about 19% of the global youth population and this is expected to increase by 42% by 2030. Of the thirty-four Member States that reported, seventeen (17) were on track for attaining the 2020 milestone of at least 5% youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains. These are Burkina Faso, DR Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Tanzania, Morocco, Benin, Nigeria, Uganda, Chad, Burundi, Zambia, Cameroon and Côte d'Ivoire,
- 3.31 . The four Member States that were not-on-track in 2019, but now meet the 2020 milestone are DR Congo, Kenya, Nigeria and Uganda.
- 3.32 *Proportion of rural women that are empowered in agriculture.* Women's participation in agriculture is limited by various obstacles such as access to land, finance, and markets. Member States therefore committed to increasing the proportion of rural women that are empowered in agriculture to 20% by 2025 (decision making, access to productive resources, control of use of income, leadership in the community, and time allocation for leisure). Out of the

fifty-one (51) Member States that reported in 2021, ten (10) were on-track against a 2020 milestone of a score of 7 out of 10. These Member States included Ghana (10), Rwanda (10), Egypt (10), Gambia (10), Ethiopia (10), Tunisia (10), Togo (10), Gabon (10), Eswatini (7.5) and Morocco (7.1)

- 3.33 . Although this performance was an improvement over the 2019 reporting year where only eight (8) Member States were on-track, there is still a regression in performance compared to the 2017 reporting year where 16 were on-track.

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

- 3.34 The CAADP target for n boosting intra-African trade is to triple intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services by the year 2025. To achieve this target, Member States committed to two performance areas: (1) to significantly increase the value of trade in agricultural commodities and services in Africa, and (2) to create an enabling environment for intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services.
- 3.35 For the 2021 BR period, the overall continental score was 2.44 against a target of 5.0 implying that the continent was not on-track in achieving the target for this commitment area. It is however noteworthy that the continent is almost at the half-way mark for this target. Therefore, this is an encouraging prospect to continue improving the enabling environment for trade among Member States in order to meet the target.
- 3.36 Out of 51 Member States that reported on this indicator, only four (4) were on track (Botswana, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sierra Leone). At the performance category level the continent performed better in PC 5.2 on creating policies and institutional conditions for trade (3.98) than on actual trade (0.98). Only three(3) Member States were on track in PC 5.1 on *tripling intra-Africa trade in agricultural commodities and services*: Nigeria (5.55), Senegal (10), and Sierra Leone (9.76). On PC 5.2 on *creating an enabling environment for trade*, eighteen (18) Member States were on-track: Angola (5.96), Botswana (5.44), Burkina Faso (5.43), Egypt (5.63), Eswatini (5.92), Equatorial Guinea (5.50), Ethiopia (5.39), The Gambia (5.25), Ghana (5.14), Kenya (5.58), Namibia (6.01), Nigeria (7.50), Rwanda (5.48), Senegal (5.40), South Africa (5.15), Tunisia (5.32), Uganda (5.39), and Zambia (7.12). Based on these results, it is apparent that while many Member States are making significant progress in improving the overall trade environment by building infrastructure, reducing cost of trade, facilitating, among others, travel through visa free/visa on arrival arrangements, there is need to put more effort to ensure that more intra-Africa trade takes place.
- 3.37 At the regional level, none of the regions were on-track in achieving this indicator. However, the results showed mixed performance across the regions. The West Africa region achieved the highest score (3.27), followed by the Northern Africa region (2.42), the Southern Africa region (2.12), the Eastern Africa region (2.12), and the Central African region (1.45). Therefore, it is only Western Africa region that was past the half-way mark in achieving the target in this commitment area. It is noteworthy that, compared to the 2019 BR, Western Africa, Southern Africa, Eastern and Central Africa regions regressed from the previous report, having scored respectively 4.09, 2.91, 2.51 and 2.19 in 2019. On the other hand, the Northern Africa region recorded a progress, up from an initial score of 1.61 in 2019.
- 3.38 Therefore, there is a need to intensify efforts to enhance and facilitate more trade in agricultural commodities and services among the Member States, especially in the context of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

Commitment 6: Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability

- 3.39 This commitment is critical in the context of the theme for the third Biennial Review report, which is *Accelerating CAADP implementation for a resilient African food system*. 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.

- 3.40 Overall, 15 Member States (out of 51 Member States that reported on the Commitment), representing 29% of the Member States that submitted reports, are on-track to achieve this Commitment. The 15 Member States that are currently on-track are: Burundi (8.44), Cabo Verde (9.47), Cameroon (8.43), Egypt (8.60), Ethiopia (8.90), The Gambia (9.64), Ghana (9.69), Lesotho (9.62), Malawi (8.09), Mali (10), Morocco (10), Namibia (8.33), Rwanda (9.70), Seychelles (8.33), and Zimbabwe (8.76).
- 3.41 This Commitment is tracked through three specific indicators, two of which are highlighted in this report. The highlighted indicators are: share of agricultural land under sustainable land management practices, and existence of government budget-lines to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives. The third indicator on percentage of farm, pastoral, and fisher households that have improved their resilience capacity to climate and weather-related shocks are not reported due to lack of data.
- 3.42 A total of 16 Member States (Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Egypt, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Uganda, and Zambia) are on-track on the indicator on share of agricultural land under sustainable land and water management including climate smart agriculture practices.
- 3.43 The performance of Member States on the indicator of the existence of government budget-lines to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives is informative in the context of the impact of the coronavirus disease pandemic on governments' investment on resilience building initiatives. This is even more instructive when compared with previous BR reports in which only Morocco was on-track in the second BR report, and Mauritius was the only Member State on-track in the inaugural BR report on the Commitment to enhance resilience to climate variability.
- 3.44 Therefore, it is recommended that AU Member States should improve and sustain the investment in resilience building initiatives with special attention on measures to increase the share of land under sustainable land and water management practices, with a view to enhancing improved resilient livelihoods and food system in the continent.

Commitment 7: Enhancing Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results

- 3.45 This commitment is tracked through three specific indicators (Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information; existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review; and Country Biennial Report submission). Overall, of the fifty-one (51) Member States that reported on this commitment, Eleven (11) Member States (Mali, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Morocco, Mauritania, Tanzania, Tunisia, Senegal, Ghana, Botswana and South Africa) are on track. Compared to the previous biennial Review where twelve (14) out of forty-nine (49) Member States were on-track, the 2021 Biennial Review results imply a reduction of seven (7) percent points in continental performance on this commitment.
- 3.46 The first indicator aims at the establishment of mechanisms *and systems to measure, track and report performance* of Member States with respect to progress on key commitments agreed upon. Out of the fifty-one (51) Member States which submitted a report, seventeen (17) (Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania and Tunisia) each obtained the minimum score of 5 to be on-track. Compared to the previous (2019) biennial review period in which twenty-two (22) Member States were on-track, this represents a decrease of about 11.6 percent points.
- 3.47 The second indicator focuses on the *existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review*. Fifteen (15) Member States (Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe,) achieved the target of 100% in this indicator. This represents a retrogression by three Member States when compared to the

2017 BR where 18 Member States were on track, but it is an improvement from the 2019 BR where only thirteen (13) Member States were on track on this indicator.

- 3.48 With 51 Member States reporting against this indicator, there is a significant improvement in the rate of reporting considering that only 32 Member States reported against this indicator in the 2017 BR process while only 49 Member States reported in the 2019 BR process. However, many Member States must work harder to establish these platforms as only 15 (29%) achieved the target of 100%.
- 3.49 The third indicator seeks to track the *Biennial Review report submissions*. A total of fifty-one (51) Member States reported on the indicator to show progress in submitting a regular country Biennial Report for the AU Assembly, up from 49 in 2019, and 32 in 2017. Out of the 51 Member States that reported on this indicator none is on track for this indicator, but 28 Member States (Burundi, Kenya, Ghana, Mali, Tanzania, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Malawi, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Chad, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Tunisia, Eswatini, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Botswana, Rwanda, Madagascar, Benin, Gambia, Morocco, South Sudan, Liberia, Guinea, Central African Rep., and Namibia) are closest to achieving the target for this indicator having scored close to 100%. Improving data systems can quickly lead to improvements in continental performance on this indicator.

3.B. Developments in Performance of Member States between the Three Rounds of the Biennial Review Process

Developments in Overall Performance by Member States

- 3.50 Overall, only (1) country (Rwanda) has stayed on-track in all 3 BR reporting cycles. However, although only one (1) Member State is on-track in 2021, additional twenty-four (24) of the Member States have improved their scores compared to the 2019 scores. These are: Botswana (+48%), Cameroon (+9%), Djibouti (+42%), DR Congo (+34%), Equatorial Guinea (+15%), Eswatini (+37%), Ethiopia (+14%), Gabon (+25%), Gambia (+12%), Kenya (+15%), Lesotho (+22%), Liberia (+29%), Malawi (+11%), Mauritania (+1%), Mozambique (+2%), Namibia (+21%), Nigeria (+5%), Seychelles (+9%), South Africa (+41%), Tanzania (+21%), Tunisia (+1%), Uganda (+4%), Zambia (+9%) and Zimbabwe (+13%).

Developments in Member States Performance per Commitment

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

- 3.51 In 2021, two Member States (Rwanda and Tanzania) stayed consistently on-track in all three BR reporting cycles. Only Zimbabwe moved from not being on track in the previous BR cycle to being on-track in 2021.. However, in 2021, it is worth noting that Member States such as Zimbabwe, Guinea-Bissau, Namibia, Eritrea, Equatorial Guinea, Botswana and Gambia made significant progress compared to 2019.

Commitment 2: Enhancing Investment Financing in Agriculture

- 3.52 Compared to 2019 where no Member State was on-track, of the fifty-one (51) Member States that reported on this commitment, four (4) Member States (Egypt, Eswatini, Seychelles and Zambia) are on-track. Three (3) Member States (Egypt, Seychelles and Eswatini) that were on-track in 2017 all rebounded and stayed on-track in 2021. It is worth mentioning that the following Member States have recorded significant positive changes in their respective scores for this commitment: Liberia, Botswana, Liberia, Gabon, Rwanda, and Tunisia. However, more than 50% of Member States (26) have

experienced a decrease in their performance on this commitment. Overall, throughout the three BR reporting periods, the performance of Member States in this commitment has been rather dismal. Given the importance of increased public and private investments in transforming African agriculture, there is urgency for Member States to address the problem of inadequate access to finance for the agricultural sector.

Commitment 3: Ending Hunger by 2025

3.53 **Only** one (1) Member State, namely Kenya (6.40), has met the benchmark for this commitment (6.32). Even Uganda which was on-track in 2019 could not maintain its position in 2021. However, Member States such as Angola (4.46), The Gambia (4.90), Ethiopia (4.62), Rwanda (5.43), Uganda (4.99), and Zimbabwe (4.97) have made noticeable positive progress.

Commitment 4: Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025

3.54 In 2021, nine (9) Member States out of the fifty-one (51) compared to nine (9) out of forty-nine (49) and twenty-seven (27) Member States out of forty-seven (47) that were on-track in 2019 and 2017, respectively. Only three (3) Member States managed to be on-track in all three reporting cycles: Ghana, Mali and Rwanda. However, of the nine (9) Member States that were on-track in the previous BR, four (Benin, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra-Leone) failed to maintain their scores above the benchmark in 2021. Five Member States (Burkina Faso, Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria and Tanzania) moved from not being on-track in 2019 to being on-track in 2021.

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

3.55 In 2021, probably due to the effect of COVID-19 on trade, only five (5) Member States (Botswana, Djibouti, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sierra Leone) were on-track compared to twenty-nine (29) in 2019. Only Nigeria and Senegal stayed consistently on-track throughout all three BR reporting cycles.

Commitment 6: Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability

3.56 Throughout the three BR reporting periods (2017, 2019 and 2021), only four (4) Member States (Burundi, Cabo Verde, Morocco and Rwanda) managed to stay on-track. In addition to the four Member States listed above, among the eleven (11) Member States that were on-track in the previous BR (2019), four (4) Member States: namely, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali and Seychelles remained on-track in 2021. Thirty-two (32) Member States improved their score on this performance theme between 2019 and 2021. In the wake of COVID-19 pandemic, it is imperative for Member State to enhance resilience of livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and other related risks.

Commitment 7: Enhancing Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results

3.57 In 2021, eight (8) Member States (Mali, Rwanda, Morocco, Mauritania, Tanzania, Senegal, Ghana and South Africa) are consistently on-track throughout the three BR reporting cycles. However six (6) Member States (Burkina Faso, Malawi, Zambia, Burundi, Gambia and Guinea) Member States with substantial progress compared to the previous BR report include Ethiopia, Botswana, Libya and Comoros.

REGIONAL AND CONTINENTAL PERFORMANCE

4A. 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 Member States, except Sao Tome and Principe (STP), submitted their biennial reports, representing a 87,5% submission rate, despite the COVID-19 context with various constraints in the countries. It is noteworthy that the case of STP is of concern since the country did not participate in the previous BR cycle. The average score for the region is 3.33, compared with a 2020 benchmark of 7.28. Even though it indicates that the region is not on-track to meet the CAADP/Malabo Commitments even if it makes a light progress in comparison to the score of 2019 (3.22), the Central Africa Region is not on-track for all indicators.
- 4.2 Even if the Central Africa Region is not on track for any of the seven CAADP commitments areas, it registered a light progress on most of the indicators. The most significant increasing areas are the size of irrigated from its value of the year 2000 (258,2% for Cameroon, 116.0% for Chad), the quality of multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination (243,2% for Central African Republic), the evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources (120.2% for Congo), agricultural value added per arable land (109.1% for DR Congo), the quality of multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination (102.5% for Equatorial Guinea) and supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total inputs requirements for agriculture commodities (114.3% for Gabon). Four countries (Cameroon, DRC, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon) registered a significant increase of their scores (between 9 and 34%). The score decreased between 0.3 and 41% for three countries (Chad, Central African Republic and Congo).
- 4.3 The region's performance on intra-African trade in agriculture commodities and services is still a great challenge with a score of 1.45. This global result is balanced by intra-African trade policies and institutional conditions with an individual score of 2.91 compared to minimum score for 2021 of 5.
- 4.4 The ending hunger remains with a score of 1.73, which is also a big challenge for the region. The actions engaged to reduce post-harvest loss seems not to produce expected results. Furthermore, agricultural productivity and food security and nutrition are very slow in the region with a score 1.29 and 1.90, respectively.
- 4.5 The region's performance on eradicating poverty through agriculture also remains low due to marginal women participation in agri-business, with a score of 1.25 and low inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains, with a score of 1.75.
- 4.6 Regarding all parameters of the indicator related to investment finance in agriculture, the performance of the region is still very low, in particular access to finance and public expenditures to agriculture, with scores of 1.17 and 3.44, respectively, compared to the 2020 minimum score of 10. The domestic private sector investment in agriculture and foreign private sector investment in agriculture are performing poorly, with a score of 1.86 and 1.25, respectively compared to the minimum score of 5.
- 4.7 Therefore, as a collective, the region must pay attention to all areas of the CAADP/Malabo Commitments. It should increase investment finance in agriculture, improve intra-African trade in agriculture commodities and services, engage in strong actions to tackle hunger and eradicate poverty through sustainable agriculture. Since some indicators are not well reported, the region should improve the data collection system in each country.

4B. Eastern Africa

- 4.8 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). All Member States except Somalia submitted their reports.
- 4.9 Overall, the region achieved a score of 4.56, well below the 2020 benchmark of 7.28. Only one country, Rwanda with a score of 7.43, is on track to meet the Malabo Commitments.
- 4.10 Similar to the Second Biennial Review cycle, the Eastern Africa region is not-on-track to meet any of the seven Malabo Commitment areas. The region needs to pay critical attention to all commitment areas if it is to meet the Malabo Declaration targets by 2025.
- 4.11 The region needs to pay particular attention to the commitment on enhancing investment finance in agriculture in which it has not even achieved the halfway mark when assessed against the 2020 benchmark. Unlike the Second Biennial Review cycle, the region was also not-on-track in any one of the performance categories of the seven commitment areas. When assessed against the 2020 benchmarks, the region performed particularly poorly in: promoting access to and use of financial services by smallholder farmers; promoting utilization of cost-effective & quality agricultural inputs including improved crop seeds as well as livestock and fishery inputs, irrigation and mechanization to boost agricultural productivity; promoting initiatives to improve nutritional status of children and women and food security; sustaining agriculture sector growth by ensuring higher contribution to GDP and to poverty reduction; and promoting initiatives that facilitate preferential entry and participation for women in gainful and attractive agri-business opportunities. Also, the region performed poorly in promoting intra-African trade in agriculture commodities and services. Notwithstanding the overall poor performance, it is worth noting that the region has made good progress in embracing the CAADP process, including establishing mutual accountability mechanisms and enhancing resilience to climate variability and other shocks.

4C. Northern Africa

- 4.12 This region had six Member States, namely: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia that were coordinated by the Arab Maghreb Union (UMA), as a Regional Economic Community (REC), for this third BR process. All these Member States within the region reported progress. These Member States and their respective scores for this reporting period are Algeria (1.47); Egypt (6.52); Libya (1.14); Mauritania (5.40); Morocco (6.89) and Tunisia (6.28). It is encouraging to know that Morocco and Tunisia made significant progress towards achieving the Malabo commitment.
- 4.13 During this 3rd BR cycle, a great communication effort was deployed to sensitize the Member States. Also, despite the COVID-19 context, all Member States in the region were able to submit their reports. However, Member States are encouraged to improve the effectiveness of their national systems so that they can provide comprehensive and timely data for future BR cycles.
- 4.14 The overall progress report shows that the region is not on-track with a score of 4.62 considering the 2020 benchmark of 7.28. However, the regional score was increased from 2.65 in the 2019 BR cycle to 4.62; making it the sharpest increase in performance by any other region.
- 4.15 Northern Africa is not on-track in any of the Malabo Commitment areas and only on-track in 3 out of the 23 Performance Categories (domestic private sector investment in agriculture, inclusive Public Private Partnership for commodity value chains, and country capacity for evidence based planning implementation and monitoring and evaluation).

- 4.16 The abysmal performance of the region in the commitments to ending hunger, eradicating poverty through agriculture, boosting intra-African trade in agricultural products and services and building resilience to climate variability, reinforces the need to plan and target agricultural transformation for a resilient food system.
- 4.17 Sahrawi was supported directly by AUC and was not able to submit their data and report by the deadline.

4D. Southern Africa

- 4.18 This region has twelve (12) Member States namely: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Eswatini, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Under the joint coordination of SADC and COMESA, all of these Member States, except Mauritius submitted their reports, representing 92% submission rate. The overall average score for the region is 4.11, which indicates that the region is not on-track in meeting the CAADP/ Malabo commitments when assessed against the 7.28 benchmark for 2020. This also represents a 3.5% decline in performance when compared to the 2019 BR for the bloc. Among the eleven (11) Member States, none is on-track which represents a 66.7% decrease from the number of Member States that were on-track in the inaugural BR but represents no change from the 2019 BR.
- 4.19 Southern Africa, as a region, is not on-track in any of the seven Malabo commitments in the 2021 BR. Whereas it was on-track on four commitments in the inaugural BR, it was also not on-track on any of the commitments in the 2019 BR. The region has however taken considerable effort in the commitments on Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results, Resilience to Climate Variability, Commitment to CAADP Process, and intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services where Member States have jointly achieved around half of the required milestones for achieving those themes.
- 4.20 The Member States with relatively good agricultural data management systems produced better reports for the Biennial Review process. Secondly, aligning and implementing policies and programs based on CAADP principles contributed to better performance of the Member States (meeting the biennial targets set in the Malabo/CAADP process and agriculture sector performance) as depicted by the fact that five (5) Member States (Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Malawi, Botswana) are on-track with respect to implementing the CAADP Process indicator. Thirdly, reduction of food price volatility has contributed to good performance on intra-regional trade in the region (nine Member States are on-track; Botswana, Madagascar, South Africa, Zambia, Mozambique, Angola, Eswatini, Lesotho and Namibia). Furthermore, adherence to mutual accountability has also contributed to strong performance (three Member States are on-track; Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe). Finally, Lesotho and Zimbabwe achieved the required milestone on existence of government budget-lines to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives, while five (5) Member States (Lesotho, Zambia, Namibia, Malawi and Madagascar) are on-track towards achieving the target for the share of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.
- 4.21 Considering the low performance in Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture, investment finance in agriculture and ending hunger, the region needs to consider the following: firstly, it should increase public expenditure to agriculture; then increase farmers' access to agriculture inputs and technologies. The region should also enhance investment in resilience building, invest in post-harvest storage technology to limit post-harvest loss, strengthen agricultural data collection and management systems to ensure that all Malabo Declaration goals and targets are reported on in future; work to attract more and high quality public and private investments in the agriculture sector that improve and sustain the performance of the agriculture sector for ending hunger and poverty reduction; foster domestication of the Malabo Declaration and targets into their NAIPs. It is also critical that the region

continues to open up to intra-regional trade, utilizes structured markets and adds value to its products in order to increase incomes from trade in the region and reduce poverty.

4E. Western Africa

- 4.22 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 second period and 100% for the current BR. The average score for the region is 4.75, which indicates that the region is not on-track to meet the CAADP/Malabo Commitments when assessed against the 7.28 benchmark for 2021.
- 4.23 Although the region is not on-track and its performance dropped by 3% compared to the last BR, marked progress has been achieved, looking at the middle of the target years (2017-2025). Of the 15 Member States, while none are on-track due to the benchmark set for the reporting year, five (5) have made marked progress by scoring between 5.13 and 6.66 and these Member States are Mali, Ghana, Gambia, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, and Senegal. .
- 4.24 In terms of progress, West Africa scored 8.2 out of 10 in Commitment one (1), 3.1 out of 10 in Commitment two (2), 2.9 out of 10 in Commitment three (3), 3.3 out of 10 in commitment four (4), 3.3 out of 10 in commitment five (5), 5.9 out of 10 in Commitment six (6) and 6.9 out of 10 in commitment seven (7). Commitments two (Investment finance in Agriculture and three (Ending hunger) are the two commitments that show very low performances.
- 4.25 In spite of the challenges, during this third review, a few ECOWAS Member States were on-track on commitment 4, 5, 6 and 7 respectively.
- 4.26 Four (4) of the 15 ECOWAS Member States (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali and Nigeria) are on-track in eradicating poverty through Agriculture. Following the second Biennial Review process, ECOWAS and Member States highlighted this as one of the key areas to improve on and several mechanisms were put in place at regional and national level to enhance this. Several policies and strategies were developed and cascaded to the Member States for implementation, largely input strategy for ECOWAS.
- 4.27 Nigeria, Senegal and Sierra Leone are on-track in tripling intra-African trade of products and services, with Sierra Leone maintaining that consistency from the second BR. The region's good performance in intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services can be attributed to various trade facilitation mechanisms, including the enforcement of free movement of persons and goods regulations within the ECOWAS region.
- 4.28 Cabo Verde, Gambia, Ghana and Mali were on-track on commitment 6, which is resilience to climate variability, while Ghana, Mali and Senegal were on-track on commitment 7, being mutual accountability while most Member States were on track on the performance category of commitment 7.
- 4.29 In spite of the many areas for improvement, the region needs to pay special attention to the following performance categories: (i) Domestic Private Sector investment in Agriculture; (ii) Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture; (iii) Access to finance, and (iv) Ending hunger. Unfortunately, access to finance is repeatedly coming up in two reporting periods.
- 4.30 Therefore, the following recommendations are made: (i) Increase public agriculture expenditure as share of total public expenditure; (ii) Provide enabling environment that facilitates ease of business with a view to increasing the ratio of domestic private sector investment to public investment in agriculture; (iii) Ensure increase in proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services in order to encourage youth and women participation in agricultural value chains; and (iv) Promote strategies that enhance reduction rate of post-harvest losses in order to boost food security and reduce hunger.

4F. Continental Performance

- 4.31 Overall, the continent remains not-on-track in achieving the Malabo Declaration Commitments, obtaining an overall average score of 4.32. With the relatively higher benchmark of 7.28 required to be on-track in this reporting period, compared to 6.66 in the previous 2019 reporting period, the rate of progress in the continent appears to have further slowed down. The gap between the overall performance of the continent compared to the benchmark for the reporting period seems to be widening: the difference in the score of 4.03 and the benchmark of 6.66 (2.63) in 2019 is somewhat smaller than that of this reporting period of a score of 4.32 and a benchmark of 7.28 (2.89). It needs to be noted that the benchmark for each successive reporting period will increase, reaching the maximum value of 10 in 2025, since the continent is expected to continuously improve performance towards achieving the targets set in the Malabo Declaration.
- 4.32 The slower rate of progress in this reporting period is reflected in having only one Member State (Rwanda) on-track, as opposed to four in the 2019 period (Ghana, Mali, Morocco, and Rwanda).
- 4.33 The continent had a not-on-track status in the 2019 reporting period for all the seven commitment areas, and this did not change in this reporting period. However, for the following commitment areas, there was an overall improvement: Re-committing to CAADP Process (Commitment 1), from 7.29 to 7.28; Ending Hunger (Commitment 3) from 2.20 to 2.71; Halving Poverty through Agriculture (Commitment 4) from 1.81 to 2.69; Resilience to Climate Change (Commitment 6) from 4.59 to 5.71; Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results (Commitment 7) from 5.98 to 6.26.
- 4.34 The overall score for the continent for Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities (Commitment 5) dropped from 2.87 in 2019 to 2.44 in this reporting period. As such, only five Member States (Senegal (7.70), Nigeria (6.52), Sierra Leone (6.13), and Botswana (5.06) Senegal (7.70), Djibouti (6.69), Nigeria (6.52)) of the 51 in this reporting period were assessed to be on-track, compared to 28 of the 49 reporting Member States in the previous period.
- 4.35 Four Member States (Seychelles (8.87), Egypt (8.5667), Eswatini (8.54), and Zambia (8.07)) were assessed to be on-track for Investment Finance in Agriculture (Commitment 2). In this reporting period, no Member States actually did spend at least 10% of the total national expenditure on agriculture, as compared to four in the previous reporting period (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Mali, and Mauritania).

HIGHLIGHTS ON “ACCELERATING CAADP IMPLEMENTATION FOR A RESILIENT AFRICAN FOOD SYSTEM”

5A. “Accelerating CAADP Implementation for a Resilient African Food System”

- 5.1 In line with the theme of the 2021 BR report, the BR indicators were classified according to the five UN Food Systems Summit’s Action Tracks. Change in the performance indicators between the previous BR and this BR is analysed to give an indication of how Member States are performing in transforming their food systems. Of the 47 BR performance indicators and as shown in *Figure 1*, eleven fall under Action Track 1 (Access to safe & nutritious food for all), six under Action Track 2 (Shift to sustainable consumption patterns), seventeen under Action Track 3 (Boost nature-positive production), thirteen under Action Track 4 (Advance equitable livelihoods), and fourteen under Action Track 5 (Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stress).
- 5.2 Comparing the performance (score) in the indicators against their benchmarks between the previous BR report and the current, whose results are summarized in *Figure 2*, show that:

- i) with respect to the indicators under Action Track 1, 10 Member States (Cabo Verde, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Rwanda, Seychelles, Eswatini, Tanzania, Tunisia and Zimbabwe) were on-track in 2019, compared to only 5 (Eswatini, Gambia, Mali, Tunisia and Zimbabwe) in 2021;
- ii) with respect to the indicators under Action Track 2, 15 Member States (Burundi, Cabo Verde, Central African Rep., Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Eswatini, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda) were on-track in 2019, compared to only 1 (Egypt) in 2021;
- iii) with respect to the indicators under both Action Tracks 3 and 4, no country was on-track in either of the Action Tracks and review periods ;
- iv) with respect to the indicators under Action Track 5, 5 Member States (Ghana, Mali, Morocco, Rwanda and Tunisia) in 2019, compared to 1 (Rwanda) in 2021.

- 5.3 These results suggest the performance of Africa in transforming their food systems have declined between the two review periods, which are consistent with the overall deterioration in performance in achieving the Malabo Declaration goals and targets.
- 5.4 Because the CAADP Malabo Declaration aims to position agriculture as the main driver of inclusive growth and economic development to ensure wealth creation, food and nutrition security, poverty alleviation and prosperity, and resilience and sustainability, African leaders have already set the foundation for taking a food systems approach to achieving their national development objectives.

Figure 1: Number of BR performance indicators by the UN Food System Summit's Action Tracks

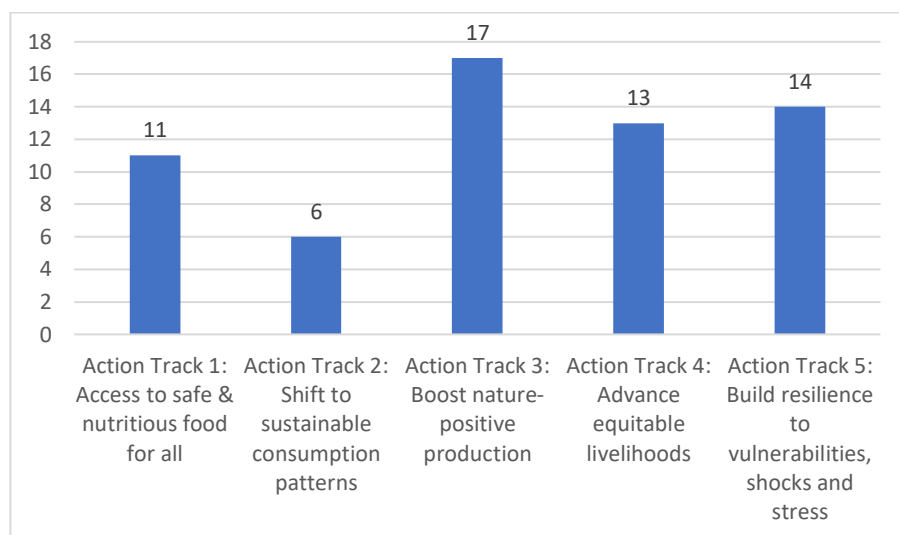
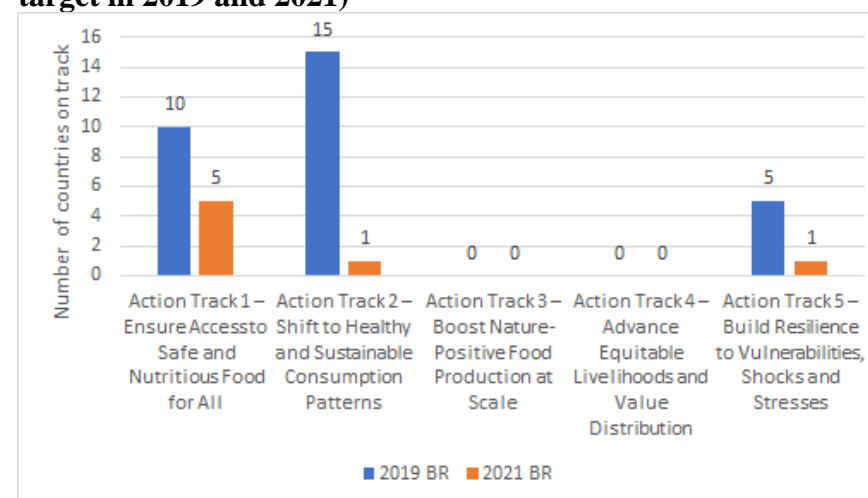


Figure 2: CAADP implementation by the UN Food System Summit's Action Tracks (number of Member States achieving target in 2019 and 2021)



- 5.5 As such, the momentum created by the UN Food System Summit is therefore an opportunity to substantially improve on and accelerate the pace of implementation of the CAADP/Malabo Agenda. The BR and AATS may be supplemented with additional indicators (e.g., processing and distribution as key segment in the food system) to better inform a more comprehensive planning, implementation, and tracking of transforming Africa's food systems.

5B. COVID-19 and African Food System

- 5.6 To assess the resilience of the African food system, the 2021 BR reporting system included a survey on the impact of COVID-19 and governments' responses. The results of the survey are summarized in this section. Overall, data was collected from a total of 51 experts from 33 Member States. Two responses are provided without indicating (providing information about) the country they belong to. The 51 experts were mainly from the Ministry of Agriculture in their respective Member States and hold key and senior positions including department director, advisor, agricultural economist, CAADP Focal Point, etc.

Impact of COVID-19 on African food system

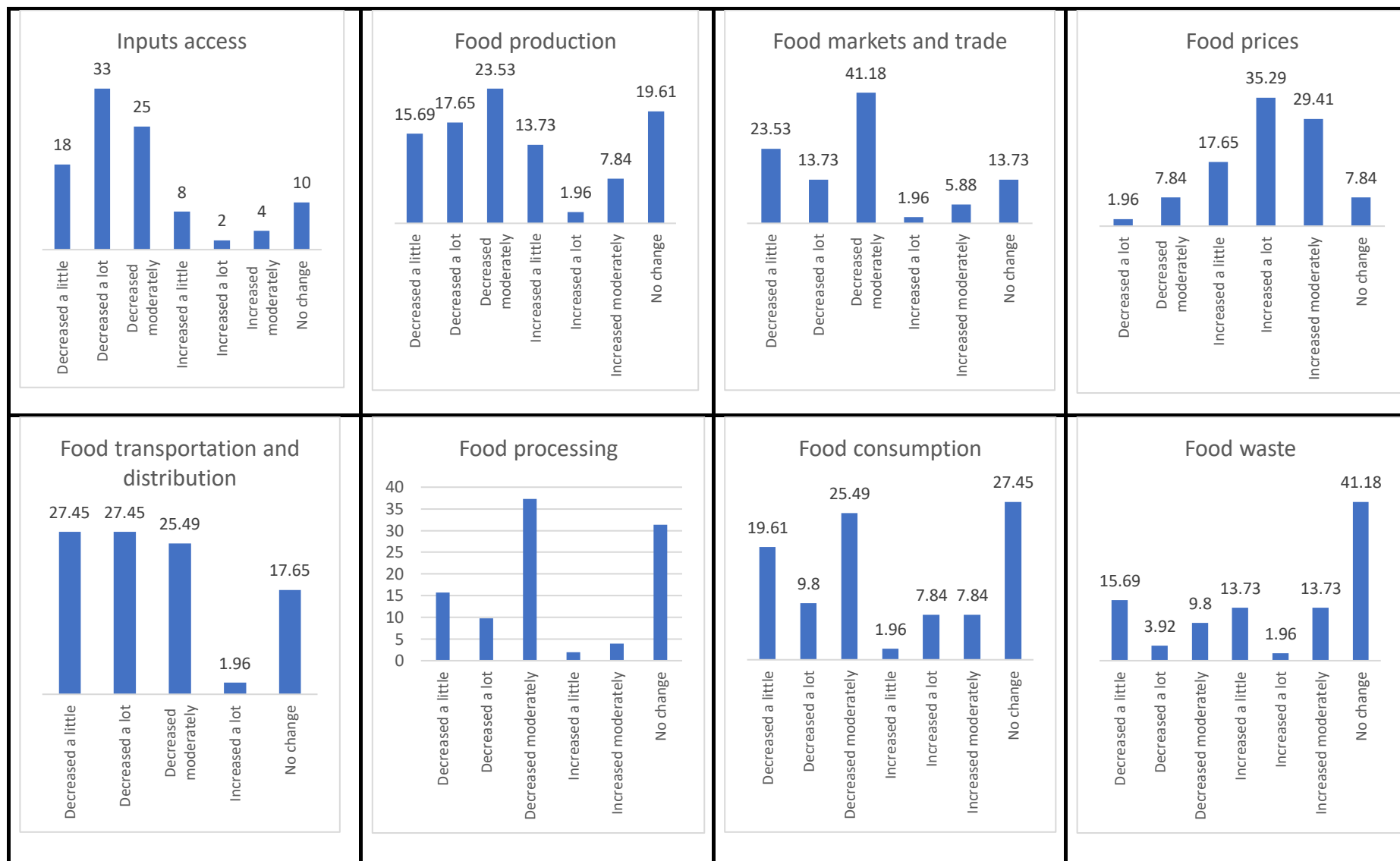
- 5.7 As shown in *Figures 3-10*, the negative impact of COVID-19 has been felt across the continent. Indeed, COVID-19 resulted in decrease of access to input, food production, food transportation and distribution, food processing, food marketing & trade, and consumption. On the other hand, the pandemic resulted in an increase in food prices while no significant effect was reported for food waste.

Governments' responses to COVID-19

Distribution of seeds

- 5.8 The result suggests that Member States did provide seeds to their respective farmers as opposed to introducing new seed policies in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. Indeed, governments supplied seed to farmers in most of the Member States (73.4%) to mitigate the effect of COVID-19. As far as regions are concerned, close to 60% of Eastern Africa Member States did not engage in providing seeds to the farmers compared to the other regions where the majority of Member States (75% or higher) did supply seeds. In two-thirds of the surveyed Member States, governments did not introduce new seed policies and the distribution is roughly similar among the geographic regions. The majority (87%) of the Member States that introduced new seed policies have also supplied seeds to the farmers.
- 5.9 Most respondents perceived that governments' responses have been effective overall in addressing the negative impact of COVID-19 on the agricultural sector. Overall, only 18% of the respondents saw government actions as ineffective. Geographically, unlike other regions, all respondents from Western Africa had a higher positive perception of government actions. This shows that the perception of government effectiveness has not been uniform across the continent

Figures 3-10: The negative impact of COVID-19 as felt across the continent



Distribution of fertilizer

- 5.10 In about two-thirds of the Member States that reported, governments distributed fertilizer to farmers to mitigate the effect of the pandemic. However, for the majority (75%) of respondents from Eastern Africa, governments did not supply fertilizer to farmers in the region. Overall, about 90% of Member States, governments supplied both seeds and fertilizer to their farmers. Except for some Member States (Burkina Faso, Gambia, Niger, Nigeria, and Togo) in West Africa, most Member States did not introduce new fertilizer policies to combat the effect of COVID-19. Most respondents perceived that the government action in relation to fertilizer has been either good (58%) or very good (18%).

Food distribution

- 5.11 In most of the cases, across the continent, governments have distributed foods to consumers in the wake of the pandemic. At least 50% of respondents confirm that governments have introduced new food policies to mitigate the effect of COVID-19. The result shows geographical heterogeneity across the continent with more than half of the Member States in Western and Southern Africa having introduced new policies while the opposite was observed in Central and Eastern regions. Overall, governments' actions were labelled as "weak" by 40% of respondents in Central and Eastern Africa region against 20% in Southern and Western Africa.

Trade (import and export) policies

- 5.12 Two-thirds of respondents confirm that governments enacted trade measures following the onset of the pandemic. Most of the new trade support emanated from Member States in Southern and Western Africa. In addition to the trade measures, respondents mentioned the introduction of new trade regulations in several Member States. More than half of respondents believe that governments' actions in implementing the import and export interventions have been "good". Consistent to the findings discussed in the earlier sections, the proportion of the respondents who perceived government actions as weak is relatively higher in Central and Eastern Africa Member States.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6A. Conclusions and Main Highlights of the 2021 Biennial Review 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, thus far, not all Member States have fully and consistently embraced 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 (AATS), as well as the Malabo BR Dashboard are key instruments for facilitating the peer review mechanism enshrined in the AU principles and the original NEPAD Agenda.
- 6.3 Over three 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 capture, curate and process higher quality data to produce well-informed BR reports.

- 6.4 The results of the third 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 third BR report, only one Member State is on-track, compared to 4 Member States in 2019, 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 Morocco, Ghana and Mali are the only Member States that moved from being on-track in the second BR to being not-on-track in the current BR report.
- 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, in this third BR, only 20 and 31 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 It is important to note that although climate change and climate variability pose a significant threat to agricultural transformation in Africa, overall, the continent is not on-track on indicators related to resilience to climate change, Therefore serious attention should be given to this issue to ensure that appropriate coping mechanisms are in place to respond to these shocks.
- 6.8 It should also be noted that for this third BR, Africa is not-on-track in any commitment but slightly improved from 4.03 in 2nd BR to 4.32 in 3rd BR.

6B. Recommendations

Improving the BR Process and Country Data Capacities

- 6.9 A strong communication and dissemination campaign should be held by all member states, regional economic communities and the AUC about the BR results. The use of the CAADP BR Communication Toolkit and the BR Dashboard should be encouraged to allow different stakeholders to view, observe and reflect on the findings of this third BR cycle in relation to the achievement of the Malabo Commitments.
- 6.10 There is a need to develop and implement a plan to support Member States on the preparation and wide dissemination of Policy Briefs, as well as technical notes to support decision-making.
- 6.11 In addition, it is again recommended that AU Member States, working in collaboration with all stakeholders, should ensure that national dialogue processes are convened to reflect on and discuss the results of this third BR report with a view to prioritizing and developing policy and programmatic responses to speed up the achievement of the Malabo Declaration. This has been done in the past and has proven its worth.
- 6.12 Furthermore, it is again recommended that the AU conduct a review on how the BR Report is being utilized by Member States since the inaugural BR, to drive agricultural transformation. This is especially in light of the fact that findings have shown an increasing gap between the continental performance score and the benchmark since the 2017 through to the 2021 continental performance. These analytical reports should be presented and discussed at the AU fora, including the CAADP Partnership Platform, the Permanent Secretaries Retreat on CAADP, and the Peer-to-Peer Malabo Learning Forum.
- 6.13 It cannot be over-emphasized that 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.
- 6.14 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.
- 6.15 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.

- 6.16 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 players, including the private sector, farmer organizations, civil society organizations, and development partners.
- 6.17 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 are strengthened with both human and financial resources to continue undertaking this critical role.
- 6.18 The continent must accelerate progress towards building a climate-resilient African food system.
- 6.19 Member States are urged to create or enhance BR commitment clusters composed of State and Non-States actors to improve the quality of discussions and approval of the BR data.
- 6.20 The emergence of COVID-19 pandemic has aroused the need to give adequate attention to strengthening the data system on risk preparedness, social protection and emergency management in Africa. Hence, Member States should consider the emergence of COVID-19 pandemic as a wake-up call on strengthening data systems on risk preparedness, social protection and emergency management.
- 6.21 Similarly, the lessons of COVID-19 pandemic should inform future responses to occurrence agriculture-related disasters including climatic and price shocks. Therefore, governments in Africa should sustain the strategic institutions, partnerships and funding mechanisms that have been fostered for responding to future shocks with a view to building a resilient African food system.

Improving the BR Process and Country Data Capacities

- 6.22 Undertake an external evaluation/audit of the overall BR process to review the efficacy of the self-reporting system and to suggest measures to strengthen the quality and robustness of the process at all levels: the Member States, RECs, AU institutions and development partners.
- 6.23 Conduct a critical analysis with the view to encourage self-reflection on the third BR process and come up with a set of lessons learnt.
- 6.24 Because it is critical to further institutionalize and mainstream some critical BR related operations, Member States are encouraged to 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, in standardized formats that make them compatible for connection to the AU e-BR system.
- 6.25 Synergize the processes of the BR, NAIP and JSR within the Member States.
- 6.26 AUC should elaborate TORs for the BR data gathering meetings, national validations meetings, up to regional validation meetings and process, based on the lessons learned to guide Member States and RECS in the next CAADP processes.
- 6.27 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. This includes, but not limited to instituting and training inter-institutional and multi-sectoral teams to support the BR process.
- 6.28 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.
- 6.29 AUC and DPs should strengthen National and Regional Institutional Capacities on BR Data Generation and Management and as well as production of data in the post BR period.
- 6.30 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 2021 Awards

6.31 For this BR cycle, Rwanda is standing out, once again, as the best overall performing country in the continent with regard to implementing the seven commitments of the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods.

6.32 The following awards are proposed to recognize exemplary country performance:

- i) The **Malabo Biennial Review Gold Award** to the Best Overall Score (7.43): to the Republic of Rwanda;
- ii) The **Malabo Biennial Review Silver Award** to the Second Best Overall Score (6.89): to the Kingdom of Morocco;
- iii) The **Malabo Biennial Review Bronze Award** to The Third Best Overall Score (6.66): to the Republic of Mali;
- iv) The **Malabo Biennial Review Award of the Most Improved in Scores** from the previous review (42%): to the Republic of Djibouti;
- v) **Special Mention** for best **Overall Regional Performance to: Western Africa**
West Africa (4.75), Northern Africa (4.62), Eastern Africa (4.56). Southern Africa (4.11), Central Africa (3.33)
- vi) **Special Mention** for best performing by **Commitment Areas** are as follows for **Member States that are on track**:

Commitment Name	Commitment	Benchmark	Member States on-track
Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process:	Commitment 1	10.00	Rwanda (10.0), Tanzania (10.0) and Zimbabwe (10.0)
Enhancing Investment Financing in Agriculture:	Commitment 2	7.5	Seychelles (8.87), Egypt (8.56), Eswatini (8.54), and Zambia (8.07)
Ending Hunger by 2025:	Commitment 3	6.32	Kenya (6.40)
Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025:	Commitment 4	5.81	Ghana (8.24), Morocco (7.52), Rwanda (6.95), Tanzania (6.31), Egypt (6.20), Mali (6.11), Nigeria (5.96), Burkina Faso, (5.90), and Tunisia (5.88).
Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and Services:	Commitment 5	5.00	Senegal (7.70), Nigeria (6.52), Sierra Leone (6.13), and Botswana (5.06)
Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability:	Commitment 6	8.00	Morocco (10.00), Mali (10.00), Rwanda (9.70), Ghana (9.69), Gambia (9.64), Lesotho (9.62), Cabo Verde (9.47), Ethiopia (8.90), Zimbabwe (8.76), Egypt (8.60), Burundi (8.44), Cameroon (8.43). Namibia (8.33), Seychelles (8.33), and Malawi (8.09).
Enhancing Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results:	Commitment 7	8.33	Mali (9.95), Ethiopia (9.93), Rwanda (9.87), Morocco (9.80), Mauritania (9.40), Tanzania (9.39), Tunisia (9.35), Senegal (9.25), Ghana (9.07), Botswana (8.66), and South Africa (8.42).

PERFORMANCE AND SCORECARDS

7A. Individual Member States Performance Score Cards

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

Against the 2021 benchmark of **7.28 out of 10**, which is the minimum score for a country to be on track towards achieving the CAADP Malabo goals and targets by 2025, countries whose score appears in "green" are **ON TRACK**, countries whose score appears in "blue" are **PROGRESSING WELL** (score of 5 or greater out of 10 but less than the benchmark), while countries whose score appears in "red" are **NOT ON TRACK**. The arrows with percentages indicate the progress made by the country between the second (2019) and the third (2021) biennial review cycles.

				Algeria	Angola	Benin	Botswana
				1.47	3.77 ↓ -21 %	4.78 ↓ -17 %	4.95 ↑ 48 %
				Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cabo Verde	Cameroon
				5.20 ↓ -2 %	5.63 ↓ -3 %	4.55 ↓ -6 %	4.58 ↑ 9 %
Central African Rep.	Chad	Comoros	Congo	Côte d'Ivoire	Djibouti	DR Congo	Egypt
2.61 ↓ -41 %	3.88 ↓ -0.3 %	1.50	3.32 ↓ -4 %	4.62 ↓ -4 %	4.00 ↑ 42 %	4.46 ↑ 34 %	6.52
Equatorial Guinea	Eritrea	Eswatini	Ethiopia	Gabon	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea
2.82 ↑ 15 %	3.17 ↓ -19 %	5.73 ↑ 37 %	6.03 ↑ 14 %	4.98 ↑ 25 %	5.56 ↑ 12 %	6.61 ↓ -1 %	4.02 ↓ -9 %
Guinea-Bissau	Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia	Libya	Madagascar	Malawi	Mali
2.18 ↓ -12 %	5.62 ↑ 15 %	3.98 ↑ 22 %	3.93 ↑ 29 %	1.14	4.37 ↓ -11 %	5.33 ↑ 11 %	6.66 ↓ -2 %
Mauritania	Mauritius	Morocco	Mozambique	Namibia	Niger	Nigeria	Rep. A. Saharawi
5.40 ↑ 1 %	n.a	6.89 ↓ -1 %	4.14 ↑ 2 %	4.08 ↑ 21 %	3.64 ↓ -11 %	5.42 ↑ 5 %	n.a
Rwanda	São Tome & Príncipe	Senegal	Seychelles	Sierra Leone	Somalia	South Africa	South Sudan
7.43 ↑ 3 %	n.a	5.07 ↓ -2 %	4.92 ↑ 9 %	4.33 ↓ -19 %	n.a	4.05 ↑ 41 %	2.88 ↓ -0.3 %
Sudan	Tanzania	Togo	Tunisia	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe	2021 Benchmark
3.32 ↓ -0.3 %	6.14 ↑ 21 %	4.67 ↓ -9 %	6.28 ↑ 1 %	5.89 ↑ 4 %	5.55 ↑ 9 %	5.17 ↑ 13 %	7.28

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

81.7%

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

-0.6%

Indicator of Food Price Anomalies (IFPA)

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

2.5%

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

20.1%

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

28.6%

for CAADP Process Completion.

58.3%

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

29.3%

for Country Biennial Report submission.

Recommendations

1. The government of Algeria needs to increase the country's commitment to the CAADP process as well as improving the country's biennial report submission. The dataset submitted this year does not allow a thorough country profile analysis.
2. The growth rate of the size of irrigated areas is slow compared to the target of doubling it by 2025 with the year 2000 baseline of 350,000 hectares. More efforts are recommended to come back on track.
3. The score of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture expenditure value added is low. The government of Algeria should increase the allocation of the public budget into the agricultural sector.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	0.95	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	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	0.00	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	0.11	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	0.43	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	0.66	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.25	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.72	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.87	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	2.91	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.83	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.73	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	2.79	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	0.98	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	5.00	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	2.93	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
The 2021 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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

75.3

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

100.0%

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

12.4%

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

103.4%

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

162.8%

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

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

12.1%

of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

3.0%

proportion of rural women that are empowered in agriculture

3.2%

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

17.1kg/ha

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

42.9%

for CAADP Process Completion.

Recommendations

1. Increase budgetary allocations to inputs and extension services.
2. Establish inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.
3. Increase government budget allocation towards resilience building initiatives.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	6.22	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	7.03	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	0.98	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	3.28	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.63	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	4.46	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.53	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	7.54	5.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.43	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	5.24	5.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.01	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.50	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.05	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.50	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.98	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.96	5.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.35	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.70	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.43	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.28	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.00	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					3.77				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2021 Benchmark is					7.28 which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

**prevalence of
underweight
among children
under 5 years old.**

**increase of
agricultural value
added per arable
land.**

1. Increase public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure and to modern agricultural technology.
2. Provide training and affordable loans to the youth in agribusiness.
3. Focus attention on social protection policies to reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience for those food insecure.

which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.

Trade Facilitation Index (TFI)

**prevalence of
wasting among
children under 5
years old.**

3. Burkina Faso should implement nutrition programmes that will increase the proportion of children 6-23 months of age that meet the minimum acceptable diet.

which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.

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

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

3. The country should implement measures to increase growth of agriculture value added per agricultural worker.

which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.

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

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

3. Cabo Verde should put in place policies that will improve farmers' ownership and access to secure land as well as increase spending on resilient building initiatives.

which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.

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

**prevalence of
underweight
among children
under 5 years old.**

3. The Government of Cameroon should improve disbursement of Official Development Assistance (ODA) for supporting investment in the agricultural sector.

which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.

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

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

3. There is need to facilitate access to financial services including credit for women and youth and and their access to agriculture advisory services to stimulate investments in agriculture, agri-business and agro-industries in productive way.

which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.

Country Name					Comoros				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	6.19	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	0.00	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	0.68	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	2.74	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	0.00	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.00	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	0.00	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.25	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.50	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	0.00	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	2.38	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	5.00	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	2.98	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
1.50					Not on track				
The 2021 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				
7.28									

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

120.2%

100.0%

19.0%

1.0%

2.4%

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

1.3%

13.0 out of 100

5.3%

14.8%

30.1%

Recommendations

1. The Government of Congo should put in place and effectively implement measures to enhance youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains to sustain agriculture transformation and rural development;
2. The country should facilitate adequate reforms to increase public expenditures as a share of agriculture value added and trade facilitation in the Region;
3. Congo should strive to increase its proportion of youth engaged in new job opportunities in the agriculture value chain to boost agricultural development with induced effects on other sectors.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress										
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.01	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	8.46	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	2.53	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.10	10.00	Not on track										
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track										
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track										
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	3.01	10.00	Not on track										
3	Ending Hunger	1.23	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.38	7.92	Not on track										
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.08	5.00	Not on track										
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	5.00	Not on track										
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track										
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.43	5.00	Not on track										
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.51	5.00	Not on track										
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.44	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	6.25	Not on track										
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	5.00	Not on track										
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	1.75	5.00	Not on track										
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.03	7.00	Not on track										
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.58	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track										
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	3.15	5.00	Not on track										
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.93	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	3.18	6.00	Not on track										
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track										
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	3.55	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	5.00	Not on track										
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	3.89	10.00	Not on track										
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	6.77	10.00	Not on track										
Overall Country Score					3.32					Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2021 Benchmark is					7.28					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.									

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.

5.0 out of 5

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

9.8%

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

41.8%

reduction of post-harvest loss for national agricultural commodities.

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

0.2%

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

3.4%

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

18.2%

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

14.7%

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

16.3kg/ha

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

Recommendations

1. Côte d'Ivoire should try to increase agriculture research spending so that the share in agriculture GDP will increase from its current 0.2% level.
2. Cote d'Ivoire should put in place measures to improve the yield of the country’s priority agricultural commodities.
3. Cote d'Ivoire should put in place policies and programmes that will rapidly bring down the level of poverty in the country.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.39	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	7.45	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.73	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.07	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.50	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	2.11	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	1.98	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	3.70	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.91	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.14	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	5.13	5.00	On track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	8.35	5.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	3.63	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.60	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.58	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	4.59	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	3.23	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	5.11	5.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.49	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.99	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.56	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.68	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
4.62					Not on track				
The 2021 Benchmark is					7.28 which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

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

3. The country should also pay attention to intra-African Trade policies and institutional conditions to reduce food price volatility.

which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.

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

60.0 out of 100

Trade Facilitation Index (TFI)

53.1%

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

-0.3%

Indicator of Food Price Anomalies (IFPA)

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

1.6%

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

42.9%

for CAADP Process Completion.

66.7%

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

66.7%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

79.2%

of farm households having ownership or access to secured land.

Recommendations

1. The country should improve farm household ownership or access to secure land, access to agricultural advisory and financial services in order to boost agricultural productivity and stimulate transformation.
2. The Government of Equatorial Guinea should increase and sustain its budgetary allocation to strengthen the resilience of farm households to climate and weather related shocks.
3. The Government of Equatorial Guinea should put in place measures for CAADP process completion and institutionalize mechanism for mutual accountability and peer review.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.10	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	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	0.13	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	0.53	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	0.51	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.32	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	1.77	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.75	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.50	5.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	4.89	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.67	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.99	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
2.82					Not on track				
The 2021 Benchmark is					7.28				
					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

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

1. The Government for Ethiopia should increase spending on agricultural research to meet the CAADP target of at least 1% of the agricultural GDP.
2. The Government of Ethiopia also endeavor to increase new job opportunities for the youth in agriculture value chains
3. The Government of Ethiopia should continue with efforts to increase agriculture land area under sustainable management.

which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.

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

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

35.3%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

44.0%

proportion of rural women that are empowered in agriculture

7.1%

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

114.3%

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

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

1.1%

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

48.6

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

1.0 out of 5

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

4.6%

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

12.9%

reduction of post-harvest loss for national agricultural commodities.

Recommendations

1. There is need for Gabon to create systems for facilitation of private investment in agriculture including an enabling environment of policy and institutional conditions for public-private partnerships;
2. Gabon ought to invest in research and development to realize the full potential of agricultural innovation to enhance agricultural production and productivity;
3. There is a need for Gabon to mobilize domestic resources to boost public agriculture expenditure and ensure its effective use and efficiency.

2021 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Gabon				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.23	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	7.36	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	5.82	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	2.98	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.30	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.97	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.41	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	3.10	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	2.58	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	8.25	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.86	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.65	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	3.96	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	3.85	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	7.00	On track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.15	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.30	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.83	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	5.00	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	4.90	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	1.09	5.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.39	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.21	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					4.98				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2021 Benchmark is					7.28 which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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

122.2%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

11.1%

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

5.1%

prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.

88.0%

increase of agricultural value added per agricultural worker.

0.1%

Indicator of Food Price Anomalies (IFPA)

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

4.2%

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

2.8%

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

38.5

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

33.3%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

54.4%

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

Recommendations

1. Guinea Bissau should improve on the level of agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure in order to meet the CAADP target of 10% of the national budget.
2. Guinea Bissau should deploy appropriate mechanisms, including the joint sector review platforms, for promoting mutual accountability and peer review as well as quality of multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination in order to increase capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.
3. Guinea Bissau should ensure full disbursement (100 percent) of official development assistance (ODA) to agriculture, against ODA commitments.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	6.96	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	6.50	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	0.87	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	3.46	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	1.29	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.04	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	6.27	5.00	On track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.37	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	0.07	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.63	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.50	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.25	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.50	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	0.00	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	4.24	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	3.03	5.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	3.33	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	6.35	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
The 2021 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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

75.0%

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

63.2%

reduction of post-harvest loss for national agricultural commodities.

100.0%

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

109.8%

increase of agricultural value added per agricultural worker.

126.7%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

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

6.1%

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

14.0%

as food safety trade Index (FSTI).

2.9%

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

0.2%

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

18.7%

of farm households having ownership or access to secured land.

Recommendations

1. The Government of Kenya should continue and intensify efforts to reduce head count poverty ratio among its citizens
2. The Government of Kenya should increase the share of government agriculture expenditure in the total government expenditure to meet the CAADP target of at least 10%
3. The Government of Kenya country should address food safety issues to ensure safe food for its citizens and also enhance trade in agricultural products

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.30	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	9.59	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.74	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.48	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.13	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	1.41	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	2.50	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	8.90	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	6.40	6.32	On track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.88	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	7.60	5.00	On track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	3.22	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.69	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	5.00	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	3.99	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	6.00	5.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.01	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.79	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.58	5.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.26	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	4.16	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	8.35	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.08	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	5.00	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	9.90	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
The 2021 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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

102.6%

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

99.7%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

239.8%

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

1.4%

prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.

25.4%

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:

59.0

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

12.2%

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

3.2%

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

35.7

out of 100

Trade Facilitation Index (TFI)

35.9%

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

Recommendations

1. Promote agriculture value addition by adopting commodity value chain approaches that improve efficiency
2. Invest in agricultural data generation, use and knowledge management
3. Increase budget allocation in line with Malabo Declaration of 10% allocation to Agriculture

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	5.63	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	7.27	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.33	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.36	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.76	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.08	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	3.59	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	1.72	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.38	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	3.80	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.43	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	1.73	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.38	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.52	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	3.99	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.14	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.28	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	9.62	8.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	9.23	6.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	10.00	10.00	On track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.04	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.42	5.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	3.89	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.81	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
The 2021 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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

100.0%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

157.2%

increase of
agricultural value
added per arable
land.

16.3%

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

3.0%

prevalence of
wasting among
children under 5
years old.

91.9%

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:

36.0%

of the population
is
undernourished.

2.2%

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

39.9%

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

11.0%

prevalence of
underweight
among children
under 5 years
old.

9.7%

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

Recommendations

1. Liberia should rapidly increase resilience capacity and access to social protection so that households improved on food and nutrition security.
2. Liberia should strongly improve funding of the agriculture sector in view of prevailing and serious food insecurity.
3. Liberia should ensure full disbursement of official development assistance (ODA) to agriculture, against ODA commitments.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.60	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	7.74	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.07	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.54	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	3.76	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	7.48	5.00	On track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.92	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	1.76	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.49	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	3.33	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.39	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.34	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.63	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.50	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.25	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.50	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.53	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.39	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.23	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	5.00	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	9.24	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					3.93				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2021 Benchmark is					7.28				
which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.									

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

100.0%
for CAADP
Process
Completion.

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

19.4%
for inclusive
institutionalized
mechanisms for
mutual
accountability
and peer review.

42.6%
for the quality of
multi-sectorial
and
multistakeholder
coordination.

77.7%
for Country
Biennial Report
submission.

Recommendations

1. It is observed that the country’s report on the eBR system was weak and poor. There were no reports on most of the key Malabo Commitments. The country is encouraged to strengthen their data collection and reporting system
2. The inclusive institutionalized mechanism for mutual accountability and peer review is weak (18%). There is a need to build and/or strengthen the system to facilitate reporting for mutual accountability
3. Multi-sectoral coordination body fully established at national level to reach 100% for the quality of multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder body by 2018.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	4.75	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	4.26	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	0.00	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	0.00	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	0.00	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.00	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	0.00	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.00	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	0.00	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	3.24	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	1.94	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.77	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
The 2021 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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

25.4%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

38.6%

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

67.2%

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

29.0%

reduction of post-harvest loss for national agricultural commodities.

0.0%

Indicator of Food Price Anomalies (IFPA)

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

21.9%

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

38.8

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

3.6%

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

1.0 out of 5

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

20.5%

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

Recommendations

1. Expand the agro-processing industry in order to increase the value of agricultural exports.
2. Achieve the 10% budget allocation and fund and fund data generation, management, analysis and utilization in the agriculture sector.
3. Strive to achieve the international food safety standards as developed by the Codex Alimentarius Commission

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.49	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	6.86	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.03	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.05	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.36	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.82	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.65	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.43	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.92	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	5.80	5.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	2.05	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.62	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.08	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.00	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.95	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.04	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.02	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.53	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.09	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	3.96	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	7.12	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	5.57	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	8.66	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.77	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	1.32	5.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.39	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.61	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
The 2021 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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.

53.2%

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

33.5%

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

0.0%

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

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

33.7%

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

17.1%

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

1.0 out of 5

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

20.6%

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

25.6%

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

Recommendations

1. Promote policies that increase access to finance for farmers including women and youth.
2. Reduce the dependence on rain fed agriculture through by investing more in irrigation.
3. Promote the use of modern farming methods technologies for improved yields per unit

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.70	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	8.83	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	4.82	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.28	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.30	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	1.71	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.38	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.30	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.85	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	8.89	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	3.37	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	1.89	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	3.74	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.55	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.42	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	0.96	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	1.93	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	8.09	8.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	9.44	6.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.75	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.63	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	3.10	5.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.80	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score				5.33	Overall Progress				Not on track
The 2021 Benchmark is				7.28	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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

180.4%	71.4	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
response to spending needs on resilience building initiatives, from the government budget.	as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.	for CAADP Process Completion.	for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.	for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.

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

2.0%	10.7%	12.4%	15.4%	11.2%
proportion of rural women that are empowered in agriculture	increase of agricultural value added per arable land.	increase of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total inputs requirements for agriculture commodities.	increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2000.	reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at national poverty line.

Recommendations

1. Mali should invest more on interventions and policies to reduce the poverty rate in the country.
2. Mali should increase the share of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total inputs requirements for agriculture commodities.
3. Mali should increase of the size of irrigated areas as a proportion of the agricultural land in order to be resilient in climate smart agriculture and food system.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.90	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	6.71	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	5.24	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.11	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	3.85	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	4.19	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.57	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.57	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	8.71	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	4.22	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	6.09	5.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	6.11	5.81	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	3.43	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.00	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.23	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.46	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	10.00	8.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	10.00	6.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	10.00	10.00	On track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.95	8.33	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.85	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score				6.66	Overall Progress				Not on track
The 2021 Benchmark is				7.28	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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

105.4%

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

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

100.0%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

32.9%

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:

3.7%

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

8.7%

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

9.4%

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

20.0%

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

19.0%

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

Recommendations

1. Mauritania should design and successfully implement policies and programs to enhance farmers' resilience to climate and non-climate related shocks.
2. The country is still lagging behind on malnutrition, especially among children; it is therefore important to implement strategies to significantly curb down various forms of malnutrition. These may include cash transfer programs to poor and vulnerable families to access food and school feeding programs to improve nutrition of school children.
3. Mauritania is still hampered by persistent poverty. The government should create conditions that increase the productivity of assets available to the poor. This includes supporting small scale farmers by increasing their access to land, modern agricultural inputs, markets and relevant agricultural services. These programs should be gender and youth specific.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.17	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	7.01	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.49	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.86	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.24	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.93	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.28	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.82	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.15	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.71	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	9.71	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.78	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	4.56	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	5.76	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	3.04	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.02	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.36	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.72	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.41	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	2.82	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	10.00	10.00	On track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.40	8.33	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	8.46	5.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.74	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score				5.40	Overall Progress				Not on track
The 2021 Benchmark is				7.28	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2023 Data collection exercise for the January 2024 Assembly of the Union.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	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					n.a				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2021 Benchmark is					7.28 which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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.

73.7

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.

100.0%

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

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

12.8%

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

12.8%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

18.6%

increase of agricultural value added per agricultural worker.

48.7%

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

12.5%

as food safety health Index (FSHI).

Recommendations

1. The government of Morocco should address the constraints that hinder the application of Intra-African trade policies and improve institutional conditions with the goal of increasing the intra-African trade in agriculture commodities and services score. The government should also invest in collecting data related to values and volumes of imports and exports of agricultural services.
2. The government of Morocco should pay attention to the food safety health index which is half of the 2020 milestone. It is appropriate to suggest additional efforts in this section.
3. The government of Morocco should increase the total national quality agriculture inputs requirement for essential crops.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.07	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	7.22	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	4.67	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.79	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	2.88	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.72	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.69	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.05	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.51	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	4.05	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	7.52	5.81	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	4.94	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	8.00	5.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	7.12	7.00	On track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.44	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	2.43	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.45	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	10.00	8.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	10.00	6.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	10.00	10.00	On track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.80	8.33	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.41	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score				6.89	Overall Progress				Not on track
The 2021 Benchmark is				7.28	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

21.6%

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

0.6%

prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old.

8.9%

of the population is undernourished.

57.2%

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

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

0.1%

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

3.5%

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

9.2kg/ha

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

1.9%

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

25.9%

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

Recommendations

1. Increase public allocations/loans/subsidies to the agricultural sector towards the 10% target to increase fertilizer use
2. Expand social protection programs to protect the poor and the vulnerable
3. Achieve the international food safety standards as developed by the Codex Alimentarius Commission

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.25	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	8.21	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.53	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.96	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	3.58	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	2.24	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	1.80	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.21	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	1.93	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.72	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.83	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	2.59	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.38	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.03	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	2.79	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.50	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	4.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	4.67	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.14	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.28	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.42	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	1.81	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	9.03	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.52	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	5.00	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	7.12	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
The 2021 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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

113.1%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

45.5%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

100.0%

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

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.

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

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.

42.9%

for CAADP Process Completion.

50.0%

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

58.3%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

Recommendations

1. Provide training and affordable loans to the youth in agribusiness.
2. Policy interventions needed to enhance inclusive land ownership and access to land for farming households
3. Complete the adoption of the CAADP process.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	6.43	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	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.00	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.47	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	9.81	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.06	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.90	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.55	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	9.88	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.80	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.15	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.47	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	1.82	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.06	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.00	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.01	5.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	8.33	8.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	10.00	6.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	4.94	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	5.00	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	9.00	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score				4.08	Overall Progress				Not on track
The 2021 Benchmark is				7.28	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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.

11.6%

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

96.7%

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

23.4%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

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

0.2%

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

24.1%

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

27.6%

of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

31.2%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

7.2%

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

Recommendations

1. The Government of Niger should pay attention to increasing the total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.
2. Niger should increase public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added as a way of boosting agricultural growth.
3. Niger should increase yield for the country's priority agricultural commodities, including increase of the size of irrigated areas in order to promote a resilient food system.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.89	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	4.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.67	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.78	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.11	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.77	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.59	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.84	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	5.89	5.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	4.10	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.22	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.63	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.50	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.25	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.50	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.28	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	3.89	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.90	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.65	5.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.03	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
The 2021 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

107.3

out of 100

Trade Facilitation Index (TFI)

110.8%

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

47.6%

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:

11.5%

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

2.7%

proportion of rural women that are empowered in agriculture

19.7%

of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

2.0%

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

10.5%

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

Recommendations

1. Nigeria should improve the funding of the agriculture sector in view of the high level of food insecurity
2. Nigeria should invest more in extension as a means of improving production and yield growth. Efforts should also be made to increase the channels through which extension services are provided
3. Nigeria should improve the functioning of input markets in order to increase the supply and usage of improved varieties of the country's priority agricultural commodities.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.08	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	7.59	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.65	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.99	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	3.42	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.01	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	4.53	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	1.42	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.74	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.38	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.47	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.39	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.51	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	5.96	5.81	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.50	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.34	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	6.52	5.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	5.55	5.00	On track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.50	5.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.81	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	5.01	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	8.61	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.17	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.19	5.00	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	9.71	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score				5.42	Overall Progress				Not on track
The 2021 Benchmark is				7.28	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2023 Data collection exercise for the January 2024 Assembly of the Union.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	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					n.a				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2021 Benchmark is					7.28 which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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

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.

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

100.0%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

100.0%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

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

7.7%

prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old.

6.5%

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

7.7%

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

33.0%

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

22.0%

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

Recommendations

1. The Government of Rwanda should continue and intensify efforts to address malnutrition (both stunting and malnutrition) especially among young children under the age of 5 years
2. The Government of Rwanda should continue and intensify efforts to address the challenge of poor dietary diversity among its women population
3. Given the good overall performance toward achieving CAADP goals and targets, we encourage the Government of Rwanda support the efforts by the African Union to promote a capacity programme on mutual to share lessons and good practices among Member States in the continent

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	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	6.86	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.58	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	1.59	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	9.39	5.00	On track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	8.90	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	5.43	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	8.11	7.92	On track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	5.77	5.00	On track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	5.16	5.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	7.71	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.64	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.17	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	6.95	5.81	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.88	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	4.92	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	7.00	On track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.18	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.87	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.48	5.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	9.70	8.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	10.00	6.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	9.40	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.87	8.33	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.62	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
The 2021 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2023 Data collection exercise for the January 2024 Assembly of the Union.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	Data not availed 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 2021 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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

116.4%

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

269.9%

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

71.6

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

8.0%

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

45.0%

reduction of post-harvest loss for national agricultural commodities.

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

14.4%

prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old.

10.9%

of farm households having ownership or access to secured land.

11.5%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

12.4%

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

17.9%

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

Recommendations

1. The Government of Senegal should reduce underweight and stunting among children under 5, and be guided by the targets of Malabo Declaration and the Sustainable Development Goals.
2. The Government of Senegal should ensure farm households have ownership or access to secured land as well as increase of the size of irrigated areas in order to enhance a resilient food system.
3. The Government of Senegal should develop and implement strategies to improve and enhance the increase of agricultural value added per arable land of the country's priority agricultural commodities.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.21	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	5.52	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.96	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.48	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.90	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.21	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.40	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.38	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	9.00	5.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	3.64	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.42	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.39	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.72	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.50	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.39	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	7.70	5.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.40	5.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.93	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	1.86	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	10.00	10.00	On track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.25	8.33	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	9.17	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.58	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score				5.07	Overall Progress				Not on track
The 2021 Benchmark is				7.28	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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.

80.0%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

100.0%

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

100.0%

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

180.7%

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

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

4.4%

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

23.4

out of 100 Trade Facilitation Index (TFI)

23.5%

of farm households having ownership or access to secured land.

2.4%

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

25.0%

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

Recommendations

1. The Government of Seychelles should increase new employment opportunities for the youth in the agriculture value chains
2. The Government of Ethiopia should increase spending on social protection for the vulnerable social groups to ensure that all budgetary needs are met
3. The Government of Seychelles should also increase the number of agricultural households with ownership/secure right to land

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	2.89	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	8.67	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	8.87	7.50	On track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.67	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	8.82	5.00	On track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	10.00	10.00	On track
3	Ending Hunger	3.43	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.81	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	3.33	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	5.43	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.86	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.14	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.05	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	1.45	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	2.76	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.83	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	3.67	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	8.33	8.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	10.00	6.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	8.06	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.39	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.80	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
The 2021 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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

100.0%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

5.0 out of 5

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

105.5%

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

256.9%

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

125.6%

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:

5.0%

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

28.6%

for CAADP Process Completion.

15.0%

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

7.0%

proportion of rural women that are empowered in agriculture

68.8%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

Recommendations

1. Sierra Leone should deploy appropriate mechanisms, including the joint sector review platforms, for promoting mutual accountability and peer review as well as quality of multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination in order to increase capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.
2. Sierra Leone should increase the proportion of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services and that practice climate smart agriculture, especially on the country's priority agricultural commodities.
3. Sierra Leone should invest more on interventions and policies to reduce the poverty rate in the country.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	3.24	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	6.88	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	0.00	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.58	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	3.14	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.05	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	2.54	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.60	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	4.11	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.15	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	5.10	5.00	On track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	9.76	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.40	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	4.26	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	4.19	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	3.25	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	3.50	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	6.13	5.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	9.76	5.00	On track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.50	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.42	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.90	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.95	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.61	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.82	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					4.33				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2021 Benchmark is					7.28 which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2023 Data collection exercise for the January 2024 Assembly of the Union.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	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					n.a				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2021 Benchmark is					7.28 which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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

74.8

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

99.9%

reduction of post-harvest loss for national agricultural commodities.

79.7%

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

53.0 out of 100

Trade Facilitation Index (TFI)

-0.1%

Indicator of Food Price Anomalies (IFPA)

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

10.4%

of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

13.9%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

19.4%

of the population is undernourished.

3.4%

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

66.7%

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

Recommendations

1. Increase government budget allocation to resilience building, infant health, youth and women empowerment initiatives
2. Establish inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review
3. Complete the adoption of the CAADP process.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	6.02	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	8.43	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.65	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.32	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	0.55	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	2.72	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.01	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.94	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.26	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.51	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	9.76	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.47	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.66	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.36	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.43	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.02	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.94	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.72	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.15	5.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	8.42	8.33	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.33	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	6.94	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score				4.05	Overall Progress				Not on track
The 2021 Benchmark is				7.28	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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

0.0%

prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old.

128.5%

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

20.0%

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

63.3%

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

-0.1%

Indicator of Food Price Anomalies (IFPA)

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

2.8%

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

53.9

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

36.3%

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

44.4%

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

57.1%

for CAADP Process Completion.

Recommendations

1. The Government of South Sudan should increase the share of government agriculture expenditure in the total government expenditure to meet the CAADP target of at least 10%
2. The Government of South Sudan should increase spending on resilience building initiatives
3. The Government of South Sudan should put in place inclusive mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review and domesticate the Malabo Declaration Commitments

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	6.68	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	9.89	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	4.44	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.54	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.15	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	0.83	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.00	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.86	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.11	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.25	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.50	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.48	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	3.33	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	3.63	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.41	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	3.52	5.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.39	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.31	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
The 2021 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

8.6%

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

1.0%

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

83.1%

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

0.3%

Indicator of Food Price Anomalies (IFPA)

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

3.1%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

11.2%

of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

8.2%

reduction of post-harvest loss for national agricultural commodities.

17.0

out of 100

Trade Facilitation Index (TFI)

14.1%

prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.

Recommendations

1. The Government of Sudan should increase access to quality agricultural advisory services to all farmers and put in place policies and strategies to reduce post-harvest losses.
2. The Government of Sudan should address the constraints in agricultural trade to improve the level of the trade facilitation index to enhance trade in agricultural goods and services with other African Member States.
3. The Government of Sudan should promote initiatives to ensure that at least 30% of agricultural land is placed under sustainable land and water management practices.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.14	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	4.48	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.94	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.41	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.63	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.01	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.35	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.54	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	1.64	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	5.84	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.28	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.77	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.72	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.50	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	4.38	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.68	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	3.35	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.59	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.51	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.38	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	5.00	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	8.10	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					3.32				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2021 Benchmark is					7.28				
which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.									

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

176.2%

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

100.0%

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

83.9

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

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

100.0%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

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

31.8%

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

10.9%

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

11.6%

of farm households having ownership or access to secured land.

3.5%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

6.4%

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

Recommendations

1. The Government of Tanzania should intensify its targeted programs to reduce poverty and continuously reduce stunting among children under 5 as per SDG goals.
2. The Government of Tanzania should implement interventions to increase yields of the country's priority commodities and ensure that at least 30% of agricultural land is placed under sustainable land and water management practices.
3. The Government of Tanzania should implement strategies to enhance access to finance for men and women engaged in agriculture as well as reducing the poverty rate among the vulnerable groups

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	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	1.65	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.20	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.03	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.02	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	1.36	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.60	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.33	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.36	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	5.67	5.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	6.11	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	3.06	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.09	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	6.31	5.81	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	4.87	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.37	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.21	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	3.42	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.99	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	7.79	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	5.59	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	10.00	10.00	On track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.39	8.33	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.33	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.82	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
The 2021 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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

100.0%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

41.0%

proportion of
rural women that
are empowered
in agriculture

254.7%

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

85.8%

as food safety
systems Index
(FSSI).

38.1%

as food safety
health Index
(FSHI).

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

4.9%

of agriculture
land under
sustainable land
management
practices.

29.5%

as food safety
trade Index
(FSTI).

5.7%

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

17.1%

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

70.9%

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

Recommendations

1. The Government of Togo should implement strategies that enhance expansion of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.
2. The Government of Togo should implement strategies to enhance food safety as well as food and nutrition security statuses of the population.
3. The Government of Togo should increase public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added so as to reach the target of ten percent of the national budgets.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.10	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	6.11	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	3.51	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.18	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	4.83	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	4.02	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.95	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	6.40	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	4.29	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.07	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.57	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	6.38	5.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	3.57	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	4.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.26	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	7.00	On track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.10	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	3.54	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.66	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.13	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.81	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.45	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.36	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	5.00	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	9.64	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
The 2021 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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

71.1

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

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

100.0%

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

5.0 out of 5

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

21.9%

proportion of rural women that are empowered in agriculture

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

3.0%

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

16.6%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

21.3%

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

20.8%

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

15.4%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

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 promote agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.
3. The Government of Tunisia should address the challenge of the low rate of growth in yield for priority agricultural commodities by considering the underlying productivity challenges

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.96	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	6.88	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	5.91	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.55	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.48	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	5.60	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.93	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	6.42	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.54	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	6.62	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	5.71	5.00	On track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.28	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	5.88	5.81	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.53	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	1.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	7.00	On track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.67	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.34	5.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	7.25	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	7.57	6.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.93	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.35	8.33	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.33	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.70	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score				6.28	Overall Progress				Not on track
The 2021 Benchmark is				7.28	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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.

64.9%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

5.0 out of 5

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

8.2%

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

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

5.6kg/ha

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

27.9%

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

10.2%

prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old.

3.1%

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

0.2%

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

Recommendations

1. The Government of Uganda should implement targeted programs to reduce stunting and underweight among children under 5 as per SDG goals.
2. The country should put in place strategies and targeted policies to enhance fertilizer consumption in accordance with the Abuja Declaration and increase agricultural research expenditure to increase agricultural productivity.
3. The Government of Uganda should increase government agriculture expenditure to reflect the sector’s large contribution to the country’s economy.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.80	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	9.48	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.91	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.99	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	3.48	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	6.14	5.00	On track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.54	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	5.78	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	4.99	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.58	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	3.78	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	9.77	5.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	8.49	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	3.11	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.21	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	5.51	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.50	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	5.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	9.40	5.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.14	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.70	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.39	5.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	7.65	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	8.22	6.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.09	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.61	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.82	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score				5.89	Overall Progress				Not on track
The 2021 Benchmark is				7.28	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

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.	102.3% for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.	100.0% of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.	19.0% of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.
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Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:

55.4 as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.	32.3% prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.	12.0% prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old.	35.3% of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.	0.4% of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.
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Recommendations

1. Increase funding towards data generation, management, analysis and utilization in the agriculture sector.
2. Develop/expand community nutrition education and protein and energy supplements for women and children
3. Increase the public allocations to agricultural research and forge research partnerships with the private sector

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress		
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.85	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	9.54	10.00	Not on track		
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	8.07	7.50	On track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	8.76	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	5.00	On track		
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	5.00	On track		
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	3.53	10.00	Not on track		
3	Ending Hunger	2.88	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.51	7.92	Not on track		
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	5.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	5.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	5.86	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	4.64	5.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	4.29	5.00	Not on track		
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.51	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	6.25	Not on track		
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	5.00	Not on track		
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	6.02	5.00	On track		
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	7.00	Not on track		
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.56	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track		
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.12	5.00	On track		
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.57	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	5.00	6.00	Not on track		
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	8.14	10.00	Not on track		
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.40	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.40	5.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track		
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	6.81	10.00	Not on track		
Overall Country Score				5.55		Overall Progress				Not on track	
The 2021 Benchmark is				7.28		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.					

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

124.3%

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

100.0%

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

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

100.0%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

100.0%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

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

11.2%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

17.0%

of farm households having ownership or access to secured land.

20.3%

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

44.0

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

16.8%

reduction of post-harvest loss for national agricultural commodities.

Recommendations

1. Promote agriculture value addition by adopting commodity value chain approaches aimed at improving investment and efficiency
2. Promote/invest in policies that increase access to finance for farmers including women and youth.
3. Promote/invest in policies that are aimed at improving post harvesting handling and conservation.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	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	2.45	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.76	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	2.03	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	4.97	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.32	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	5.42	5.00	On track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	3.37	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	5.27	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	5.71	5.00	On track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	4.74	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.97	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	3.88	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.59	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.87	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.32	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	8.76	8.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	7.52	6.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	10.00	10.00	On track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.45	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.65	5.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.71	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score				5.17	Overall Progress				Not on track
The 2021 Benchmark is				7.28	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2021.				

7B. Regional Performance Score Cards – Regional Analysis

Central Africa Region	scores	3.33	/10 and is	Not on track	in implementing the Malabo Declaration on Agriculture transformation in Africa
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Regional analysis

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), and the support of experts from the African Union Commission (AUC) for reviewing preliminary reports, all the Member States, except Sao Tome and Principe, submitted their biennial reports, representing an 87,5% submission rate. The average score for the region is 3.33, compared to a 2021 benchmark of 7.28. This indicates that the region is not on track to meet the CAADP/Malabo Commitments even if it makes a light progress in comparison to the score of 2019 (3.22). However, the Central Africa Region is not on track for all indicators.
2. The region’s performance on intra-African trade in agriculture commodities and services is still a great challenge with a score of 1.45. This global result is balanced by intra-African trade policies and institutional conditions with an individual score of 2.91/5.
3. The ending of hunger remains a great challenge for the region with a score of 1.78. The actions engaged to reduce post-harvest loss seems not to produce the expected results. Furthermore, agricultural productivity and food security and nutrition are very slow in the region with a score 1.51 and 1.90, respectively.
4. The region’s performance on eradicating poverty through agriculture is still low due to marginal women participation in agri-business with a score of 1.25 and low inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains with a score of 1.75. This is definitely an area where the region should do more.
5. All parameters of the indicator related to investment finance in agriculture are still very low, in particular access to finance and public expenditures to agriculture with scores of 1.17 and 3.44, respectively, compared to the 2021 minimum score of 10. The domestic private sector investment in agriculture and foreign private sector investment in agriculture are also still very low with a score of 1.86 and 2.50, respectively compared to the minimum score of 5.
6. Therefore, the region must pay attention to all areas of the CAADP/Malabo Commitments. It should increase investment finance in agriculture, improve intra-African trade in agriculture commodities and services, engage in strong actions to tackle hunger and eradicate poverty through sustainable agriculture. Since some indicators are not well reported, the region should also improve the data collection system in each country.

2021 Region Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Central Africa Region									
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	6.68	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	6.43	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	7.33	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.30	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.24	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	3.44	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	1.86	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	2.50	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	1.17	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	1.78	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.28	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.51	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.34	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	2.35	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.90	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.29	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.98	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.76	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	1.75	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	3.17	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.25	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.45	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.91	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.46	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	2.64	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.29	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	4.71	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.14	5.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.77	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.23	10.00	Not on track
Overall Region Score				3.33	Overall Progress			Not on track	
The 2021 Benchmark is				7.28	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a region to be on track in 2021.				

Regional analysis

1. Eastern Africa region achieved an overall score of 4.56 against a benchmark of 7.28 and therefore was not on track to achieving the CAADP goals and targets by 2025. At the commitment level, the region was not on track in any of the seven CAADP commitment areas. The observed performance reflected the general performance of the member states in the region. Out of the 13 Member States in the Eastern Africa region only Rwanda was on track in achieving the CAADP goals and targets.

2. It is however noteworthy that in some of the commitment areas the region showed good progress towards achieving the targets. For example, in theme 1 on commitment to the CAADP Process, the region had a score of 7.89 out of 10. The target could be easily met if all Member States in the region recommitted themselves to implementing remaining aspects of the domesticating CAADP process, formed required partnership and alliance with all stakeholders and completed policy and institutional reviews. Similarly, for commitment area 7 the performance has shown impressive progress and could be achieved especially by strengthening the capacity of member states for evidence-based planning, implementation, and M&E. The region has also made good progress in enhancing resilience to climate variability by achieving a score of 6.22 against a benchmark of 8.00. However, Member States need to increase investments in resilience building.

3. The region should pay more attention in commitment 2 on investment finance in agriculture because it has not achieved even the half-way mark toward achieving the target. The Member States need to increase public spending for agriculture and create a conducive environment for increased investment by private sectors including foreign direct investment. The region needs to pay critical attention to the area of access to finance by the agricultural households whose performance is particularly poor. The region also needs to pay attention to the area of intra-Africa trade in agricultural commodities and services that are currently low; there is need to lower barriers to trade (both tariff and non-tariff) and ensure that there is freer trade among member states as envisaged under the banner of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

4. Overall, the region needs to pay attention to all commitment areas for it to meet the CAADP targets by 2025.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.89	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	8.31	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	8.13	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.23	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.79	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.07	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	1.74	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	1.54	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	2.78	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.10	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.21	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	2.69	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	3.03	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	5.13	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.01	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.56	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	3.18	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.12	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	4.18	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	4.44	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.97	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.12	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.55	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	3.70	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.22	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	5.58	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.85	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.59	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	3.92	5.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	7.58	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.27	10.00	Not on track
Overall Region Score				4.56	Overall Progress			Not on track	
The 2021 Benchmark is				7.28	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a region to be on track in 2021.				

Regional analysis

1. This region has six Member States, namely: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia. The Arab Maghreb Union (UMA), as a regional economic community (REC), coordinated its member states and Egypt for this BR process. All the Member States within the region reported progress data. These Member States and their respective scores for this reporting period are Algeria (1.47); Egypt (6.52); Libya (1.14), Mauritania (5.40), Morocco (6.89) and Tunisia (6.28). It is encouraging to know that Morocco and Tunisia made significant progress towards achieving the Malabo commitment

2. During this 3rd BR cycle, a great communication effort was deployed to sensitize the Member States. Also, despite the COVID-19 context, the Member States in the region have submitted their reports. However, we encourage the member states to improve the engagement in their Member States so that they can provide the comprehensive and timely data for future BR cycles.

3. The overall progress report shows that the region is not on track with a score of 4.62 considering the 2021 benchmark of 7.28. The regional score was increased from 2.65 in the 2019 BR cycle to 4.62

4. The region is not on track in any of the Malabo Commitment areas and only on track in 3 out of the 23 Performance Categories (domestic private sector investment in agriculture, inclusive Public Private Partnership for commodity value chains, and country capacity for evidence based planning implementation and monitoring and evaluation).

5. The abysmal performance of the region in the commitments to ending hunger, eradicating poverty through agriculture, boosting intra-African trade in agricultural products and services and building resilience to climate variability, reinforces the need to plan and target agricultural transformation for a resilient food system.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	6.77	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	8.81	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	5.40	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.11	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.52	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.04	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	5.16	5.00	On track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	1.75	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	3.13	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.68	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.00	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.78	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	5.99	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.35	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.96	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	4.23	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.75	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	6.33	5.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	4.30	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	4.52	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.42	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.01	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	3.83	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.16	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	5.12	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.21	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.53	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	6.41	5.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.28	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.90	10.00	Not on track
Overall Region Score					Overall Progress				
The 2021 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a region to be on track in 2021.				

Regional analysis

1. This region has twelve (12) Member States namely: Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Except Mauritius, all these Member States submitted their reports representing 92% submission rate. The overall average score for the region is 4.11, which indicates that the region is not on-track in meeting the CAADP/Malabo commitments when assessed against the 7.28 benchmark for the 2021 BR. This represents a 3.5% decline in performance when compared to the 2019 BR. Among the twelve (12) Member States, none is on-track, which represents a 66.7% decrease from the number of Member States that were on-track in the inaugural BR but represents no change from the 2019 BR.

2. Southern Africa is not on-track in any of the seven Malabo commitments in the 2021 BR, whereas it was on-track on four commitments in the inaugural BR, but was also not on track on any of the commitments in the 2019 BR. The region has however taken considerable effort in the commitments on Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results, Resilience to Climate Variability, Commitment to CAADP Process, and intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services where they have achieved around half of the required milestones for achieving those themes.

3. The Member States with relatively good agricultural data management systems produced better reports for the Biennial Review process.

a. Again, aligning and implementing policies and programs based on CAADP principles contribute to better performance of the Member States (meeting the biennial targets set in the Malabo/CAADP process and agriculture sector performance) as depicted by the fact that five (2) Member States (Tanzania and Zimbabwe) are on-track when it comes to implementing the CAADP Process;

b. Also, trade openness has contributed to good performance on intra-regional trade in the region (only one Member State is on-track: Botswana (5.06));

c. Further, adherence to mutual accountability has contributed to good progress, of which three (3) Member States (Tanzania (9.39), Botswana (8.66), and South Africa (8.42)) contributed to strong performance and are on track.

4. Considering the low performance in Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture, investment finance in agriculture and ending hunger, the region needs to consider the following:

a. Firstly, it should increase public expenditure to agriculture; then increase farmers’ access to agriculture inputs and technologies;

b. The region should also enhance investment in resilience building, invest in post-harvest storage technology to limit post-harvest loss, strengthen agricultural data collection and management systems to ensure that all Malabo Declarations goals and targets are reported on in future;

c. Work to attract more and high quality public and private investments in the agriculture sector that improve and sustain the performance of the agriculture sector for ending hunger and poverty reduction;

d. Foster domestication of the Malabo Declaration and targets into their NAIPs. It is also critical that the region continues to open up to intra-regional trade, utilizes structured markets and adds value to its products in order to increase incomes from trade in the region and reduce poverty.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	6.55	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	6.02	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	7.20	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.42	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.94	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.40	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	4.38	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	3.72	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	2.27	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.79	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.80	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.18	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	1.91	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	5.55	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.32	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.96	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.43	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.27	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	1.29	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	2.28	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.88	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.35	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.53	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.18	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.58	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	4.55	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.62	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.14	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	3.86	5.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	7.06	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.49	10.00	Not on track
Overall Region Score				4.11	Overall Progress			Not on track	
The 2021 Benchmark is				7.28	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a region to be on track in 2021.				

Regional analysis

1. The region is under the coordination of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The fifteen (15) Member States 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 has been steady from the first reporting period, which is 2017 (93%) to 100% in 2019 and the same 100% in the current report. The average score for the region is 4.80, which indicates that the region is not on-track in meeting the CAADP/Malabo commitments when assessed against the 7.28 benchmark for 2021. The region is not on-track and dropped in terms of performance by 8% compared to the last report. Even though the region is not on-track and dropped in terms of performance, it is important to highlight that instead of only one country from last reporting period that was on-track, seeing that this is mid reporting towards 2025, five Member States are making steady progress towards the target of 10 points by registering performance of 5 points and above, but less than 7.28 points. These five (5) Member States are: Burkina Faso (5.20), Gambia (5.56), Ghana (6.61), Mali (6.66), and Nigeria (5.59).

2. West Africa Region scored 4.75/10 and is not-on-track in implementing the Malabo Declaration on agriculture transformation in Africa. Specifically, West Africa is not-on-track on four (4) commitments namely investment finance in agriculture; ending hunger; eradicating hunger through agriculture; and intra-Africa trade in agriculture commodities and services. The region is making marked progress in the other three (3) commitments with scores half way the total benchmark of 10 since 2021 is half-way reporting, with 8.17 out of 10 points on commitment to CAADP process, 5.92 out of 10 points for commitment on resilience to climate variability; and 6.98 out of 10 points on commitment to mutual accountability for actions and results.

3. In order to improve its performance on investment finance in agriculture; ending hunger; eradicating hunger through agriculture; and intra-Africa trade in agriculture commodities and services, the region needs to pay special attention to the following performance categories: (i) Domestic Private Sector investment in Agriculture; (ii) Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture; (iii) Access to finance, and (iv) Ending hunger. Unfortunately, access to finance is repeatedly coming up in two reporting periods.

4. Therefore, the following recommendations are made:

- i. Increase public agriculture expenditure as share of total public expenditure;
- ii. Provide enabling environment that facilitates ease of business with a view to increasing the ratio of domestic private sector investment to public investment in agriculture;
- iii. Ensure increase in proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services in order to encourage youth and women participation in agricultural value chains; and
- iv. Promote strategies that enhance reduction rate of post-harvest losses in order to boost food security and reduce hunger.

2021 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 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.03	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	9.05	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	6.92	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.13	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.02	7.50	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	2.97	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	1.72	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	2.41	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.87	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.54	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	2.75	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	2.38	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	3.62	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.62	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.29	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	3.27	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.08	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	4.27	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	3.87	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	2.86	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.27	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	2.10	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.44	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.93	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	4.42	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.45	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.86	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.95	5.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.67	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.95	10.00	Not on track
Overall Region Score				4.75	Overall Progress			Not on track	
The 2021 Benchmark is				7.28	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a region to be on track in 2021.				

7C. Continental Performance Score Cards – Continental Analysis

Africa	scores	4.32	/10 and is	Not on track	in implementing the Malabo Declaration on Agriculture transformation in Africa
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Continental analysis

1. Overall, the continent remains not-on-track in achieving the Malabo Declaration Commitments, obtaining an overall average score of 4.32. With the relatively higher benchmark of 7.28 required to be on-track in this reporting period, compared to 6.66 in the previous 2019 reporting period, the rate of progress in the continent appears to have further slowed down. The gap between the overall performance of the continent compared to the benchmark for the reporting period seems to be widening: the difference in the score of 4.03 and the benchmark of 6.66 (2.63) in 2019 is somewhat smaller than that of this reporting period of a score of 4.32 and a benchmark of 7.28 (2.89). It needs to be noted that the benchmark for each successive reporting period will increase, reaching the maximum value of 10 in 2025, since the continent is expected to continuously improve performance towards achieving the targets set in the Malabo Declaration.
2. The slower rate of progress in this reporting period is reflected in having only one Member State (Rwanda) on-track, as opposed to four in the 2019 period (Ghana, Mali, Morocco, and Rwanda).
3. The continent had a not-on-track status in the 2019 reporting period for all the seven commitment areas, and this did not change in this reporting period. However, for the following commitment areas, there was an overall improvement: Re-committing to CAADP Process (Commitment 1), from 7.29 to 7.28; Ending Hunger (Commitment 3) from 2.20 to 2.72; Halving Poverty through Agriculture (Commitment 4) from 1.81 to 2.67; Resilience to Climate Change (Commitment 6) from 4.59 to 5.72; Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results (Commitment 7) from 5.98 to 6.26.
4. The overall score for the continent for Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities (Commitment 5) dropped from 2.87 in 2019 to 2.45 in this reporting period. As such, only five Member States (Senegal (7.70), Nigeria (6.52), Sierra Leone (6.13), and Botswana (5.06) Senegal (7.70), Djibouti (6.69), Nigeria (6.52) Botswana, Djibouti, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sierra Leone) of the 51 in this reporting period were assessed to be on-track, compared to 28 of the 49 reporting Member States in the previous period.
5. Four Member States (Seychelles (8.87), Egypt (8.56), Eswatini (8.54), and Zambia (8.07)) were assessed to be on-track for Investment Finance in Agriculture (Commitment 2). In this reporting period, four (4) Member States actually did spend at least 10% of the total national expenditure on agriculture (Burundi, DR Congo, Ethiopia, and Mali), as compared to four in the previous reporting period (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Mali, and Mauritania).

2021 Continent Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Africa									
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2021	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.28	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	7.70	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	7.13	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.00	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.15	7.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.78	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	3.17	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	2.32	5.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	2.34	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.71	6.32	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.14	7.92	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.93	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	1.82	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	4.50	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.00	5.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.87	5.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	2.69	5.81	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.79	6.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	3.33	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	3.52	5.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	2.11	7.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.44	5.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.94	5.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	3.93	5.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.71	8.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	4.50	6.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.91	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.26	8.33	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	3.35	5.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	7.37	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.06	10.00	Not on track
Overall Continent Score				4.32	Overall Progress				Not on track
The 2021 Benchmark is				7.28	which is the minimum overall SCORE for the continent to be on track in 2021.				

PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF KEY AFRICAN UNION DECISIONS

8A. Report on Fertilizer Consumption in Africa (Decision: EX.CL/1041(XXXII))

1. Background

Africa's farmers face a variety of constraints including low productivity, limited access to new agricultural technologies and weak markets. One of the major biophysical factors of low agricultural productivity in Africa is depletion of soil fertility. One estimate puts the annual depletion rate of soil fertility at the equivalent of \$4billion in fertilizer. To increase agricultural productivity, expand agricultural growth rates and end hunger, improving soil fertility and soil health in Africa is non-negotiable.

It was within this context that African Union Ministers of Agriculture convened in Abuja on 12 June 2006 for the Africa Fertilizer Summit that led to the **Abuja Declaration on Fertilizer for an African Green Revolution [DOC. ASSEMBLY/AU/6 (VII)]**. The twelve resolutions of this Declaration aimed at policy and market development to boost the production, availability and use of fertilizers. The first resolution called for African governments to achieve at least a six-fold increase in fertilizer use and boost the then **annual average fertilizer use of 8kg of nutrients/ha to an average of at least 50kg of nutrients/ha by 2015**. In order to achieve this increase in fertilizer use, eleven additional resolutions were made, with interventions to be undertaken to address among others, farmers' access to fertilizer, fertilizer costs, national and regional fertilizer production, fertilizer financing and extension services. Specifically, resolution 11 called on the African Development Bank, with the support of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, **to establish by 2007, an Africa Fertilizer Financing Mechanism** that will meet the financing requirements of the various actions agreed upon by the Summit. The 12th resolution called for the African Union Commission and the NEPAD Agency, in collaboration with other partners, to monitor and report on progress biannually.

2. Progress on implementation of the Abuja Declaration

2.1 Establishment and operationalization of the Africa Fertilizer Financing Mechanism (AFFM)

The Board of Governors of the African Development Bank approved the AFFM as a special fund in April 2008. The Fund became effective in 2015 when contributions of the Governments of Nigeria, Tanzania and Chad, as well as the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), reached the financial threshold requirement of \$10 million for operationalization to begin. The AFFM subsequently became fully functional in 2018, after the appointment of a Coordinator in November 2017, the recruitment of AFFM staff in 2018 and approval of appropriate strategic and operational guidelines and documentation by the AFFM Governing Council and the Board of Directors of the African Development Bank (which hosts the AFFM).

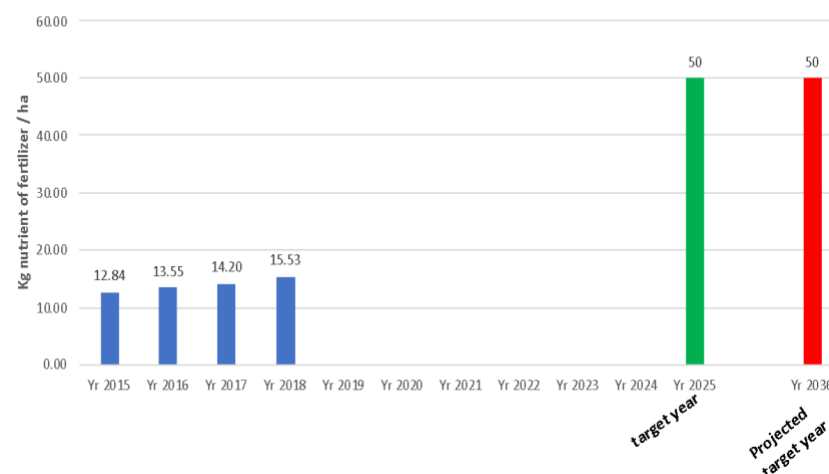
As at December 2020, AFFM had recorded total pledges of \$21,663,686, with \$15,229,027 (about 70%) redeemed so far. Table 1 shows the breakdown of pledges and amounts received by AFFM as at December 2020. Of the amount received, AFFM has allocated \$ 13.3 million, into projects and operating costs and remains with a balance of \$1.8 million available for future commitments. AFFM is embarking on a resource's mobilization campaign to finance its 7-year strategic plan (2022 – 2028) costed at \$300 million.

2.2 Fertilizer consumption

The BR process tracks progress of African Member States towards the target of 50kg of nutrient/ha by 2025 (revised from the original target year of 2015 in the Abuja Declaration). The specific indicator is “*fertilizer consumption (kilogram per hectare of arable land)*”, with 2015 as the base year and 2025 as the target year. Data from 31 African Member States shows that the average fertilizer consumption was about **15.5kg of nutrients/ha as of 2018, up from about 12.8kg/ha in 2015**. The average growth rate of fertilizer consumption between 2015 and 2018 was about 6.5% per annum. At this rate, it will take about 21 years to reach the target of at least 50kg of nutrients / ha, instead of the BR target of 10 years from 2015 (see Figure 1)⁴.

Table 1: Status of commitments into AFFM (December 2020)			
Contributor	Pledged (\$)	Received (\$)	% of Pledge Received
AfDB	7,664,844	7,664,844	100%
Nigeria	10,000,000	6,362,336	63%
Tanzania	2,000,000	203,005	10%
AGRA	998,842	998,842	100%
Chad	1,000,000	0	0%
Total	21,663,686	15,229,027	70.30
<i>Source: AFFM Annual Report 2020</i>			

Figure 1: Average Fertilizer Consumption in Africa (2015 - 2018)



3. Conclusions and recommendations

- Fertilizer consumption is increasing in Africa but at a much slower rate than expected. Most Member States are therefore not on track to meeting the Abuja target of 50kg of nutrients/Ha even after extending the target year to 2025 through the BR process.
- Since the Abuja Fertilizer Summit in 2006, the fertilizer landscape in Africa has changed rapidly. In addition, the agri-food systems have evolved and now face multiple risks and have become more unsustainable. It would be important to review the Abuja Declaration and expand the conversation on fertilizers to include sustainable soil fertility management and proven stewardship programs such as 4R Solutions.
- There is a need for an aggressive resource mobilization campaign through the AFFM to finance the required improved fertilizer consumption and soil health in Africa.

⁴ According to IFA (Africa fertilizer.org) fertilizer demand in SSA declined by about 7% in 2019; and presumably again in 2020 due to COVID-19, while 2021 experienced a high increase in fertilizer prices worldwide making fertilizer application lower once again in Africa).

8B. Access to Seed and Biotechnology (Decision: Doc. ASSEMBLY/AU/6 (VIII))

1. Background

The Eighth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 29-30 January 2007 endorsed the African Seed and Biotechnology Programme (ASBP) as a strategic framework for the development of the seed sector in Africa (Doc. ASSEMBLY/AU/6 (VIII)). The overall programme goal is to contribute to increased food security and nutrition and to poverty alleviation in Africa, through the establishment of effective and efficient seed systems and enhanced application of biotechnologies and methodologies within the seed sector. The objectives of the ASBP include the following: (i) Enhanced national capacity for improved seed production, multiplication and distribution to better supply farmers with high quality seed that enables them to respond to changing environmental conditions and market demands; (ii) Improved seed quality assurance procedures in place to ensure sustained production and distribution of high quality seed to farmers; (iii) Strengthened linkages between the formal and informal seed sectors to better understand and respond to farmer needs, including small-scale and women farmers; (iv) Effective seed policies and regulations in place to enable and promote increased seed trade among African nations; (v) Enhanced capacity for the conservation and sustainable use and development of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, to ensure adapted crop varieties are available to meet future farmer needs; (vi) Increased capacity to utilize tools of biotechnology to enhance plant breeding and high quality seed production; (vii) Increased capacity to implement biosafety measures in relation to seed production and distribution and plant genetic improvement, to protect human health and the environment; (viii) Establishment of model codes of conduct for seed used in emergency situations.

2. Progress of African Member States on achieving the targets

Variety Release

No. of varieties released between 2016 and 2020 for top 4 crops: Burkina Faso (18), DRC (20), Ethiopia (37), Ghana (34), Kenya (81), Madagascar (13), Malawi (38), Mali (49), Mozambique (8), Nigeria (32), Rwanda (10), South Africa (362), Tanzania (50), Uganda (38), Zambia (44), and Zimbabwe (44)

Industry Competitiveness

No. of active seed companies producing and selling seed of the top 4 crops: Burkina Faso (21), DRC (11), Ethiopia (21), Ghana (1), Kenya (22), Madagascar (13), Malawi (22), Mali (41), Mozambique (15), Nigeria (106), Rwanda (15), South Africa (46), Tanzania (30), Uganda (24), Zambia (10) and Zimbabwe (16)

Volume of seed sold for top 4 crops (in MT): Burkina Faso (12,349), DRC (2,812), Ethiopia (71,014), Ghana (11,180), Kenya (48,298), Madagascar (1,620), Malawi (13,637), Mali (4,921), Mozambique (6,078), Nigeria (58,722), Rwanda (5,316), South Africa (57,841), Tanzania (8,389), Uganda (30,998), Zambia (34,653), and Zimbabwe (49,278)

Seed Policy, Regulation and Institutional Support

Length of variety release process (Months): Burkina Faso (42), DRC (26), Ethiopia (46), Ghana (9.2), Kenya (34), Madagascar (43), Malawi (2.5), Mali (24), Mozambique (24), Nigeria (43), South Africa (15), Tanzania (31), Uganda (20), Zambia (24) and Zimbabwe (18)

Total number of inspectors: Burkina Faso (94), DRC (105), Ethiopia (32), Ghana (45), Kenya (50), Madagascar (60), Malawi (39), Mali (60), Mozambique (25), Nigeria (50), Rwanda (8), South Africa (180), Tanzania (48), Uganda (14), Zambia (118) and Zimbabwe (61)

3. Recommendations to enhance the resilience of Africa's seed system

Seed systems are critical to improving food and nutrition security, resilience, and livelihoods of smallholder farmers. An effective seed system ought to be able to deliver sufficient quantities of quality seed at affordable prices to farmers. Such a system requires to be resilient with the ability to withstand, recover from, and adapt to both natural and man-made shocks. Yet, the seed systems of many African Member States are inadequate in meeting farmers' needs. Therefore, there is need for:

Well-functioning seed systems, aligned with the above four qualities, are a necessary but not sufficient criteria for resilience. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on Africa's seed systems illustrates the need to measure and monitor the level of resilience of national seed systems. To date no comprehensive tool has been designed to measure seed system resilience. However, some of the tenets of a resilient seed system include:

- *Robust public and private breeding programmes* which produce adapted varieties that are climate-smart, consumer-responsive and nutrition-enhancing. The basic seed produced from these programmes should be affordable and easily accessible to seed producers.
- *Fully functional and efficient variety release and registration system* that facilitates the accessibility of newly released plant varieties.
- *Up-to-date seed policy instruments* which provide the legal and regulatory environment for the conduct of all seed related activities and services along the value chain.
- *Vibrant private sector participation* through seed companies and seed growers who adhere to seed quality control guidelines, coupled with the presence of a strong national seed trade association to advocate for policy reforms.
- *Effective seed delivery systems* in the form of rural agro-dealer networks and a functional system of agricultural extension officers are critical to ensuring the reliable and timely delivery of quality inputs of certified seed that reaches farmers.

8C. Implementation of the Framework for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization in Africa (F-SAMA)” (Decision EX.CL/1041(XXXII)

1. Background: The use of sustainable agricultural mechanization in agriculture in the African continent in general and in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), in particular, is at a low level compared to other continents. It is estimated that about 65% of farm power is still provided by human muscles and the rest by draught animals (25%) and engine power, which contributes only about 10%. The current trend shows that the youth are migrating from rural areas to urban areas to seek greener opportunities, thus leaving the elderly, mostly women, and children to tend the farms. It is for these reasons that one of the resolutions under Commitment number 3 of the 2014 Malabo Declaration identifies agricultural mechanization as a key factor in achieving the target of doubling agricultural productivity levels by 2025. Specifically, the resolution calls for creating and enhancing appropriate policies, institutions and support systems to facilitate “suitable, reliable and affordable mechanization and energy supplies”. Thus, agricultural mechanization in Africa is seen as an indispensable pillar for attaining the commitment to Ending Hunger by 2025 as stated in the Malabo Declaration, and by 2030 as stated in Goal 2 of the Sustainable Development Goals.

In support of this, at the 25th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the African Union, in June 2015 in South Africa, the then Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma launched a campaign to “confine the hand-held hoe to the museum”. The Chairperson symbolically handed over a power tiller to each African Head of State and Government, to signal the expectation of rapid agricultural mechanization in Africa.

2. Targets and objectives: While there are no specific targets on agricultural mechanization in the Malabo Declaration, the objective is to contribute to the doubling of agricultural productivity levels by 2025, accelerate growth and end hunger by 2025.

3. Achievements/progress on the promotion of agricultural mechanization:

Following the launch of the F-SAMA during the FAO’s Committee on Agriculture (COAG) meeting in 2018, FAO, AUC and AU Member States have strived to operationalize the Framework by implementing various activities. This has included supporting Member States to develop national agricultural mechanization strategies as well as implementing programs targeting the promotion of mechanization along the value chain with a focus on smallholder farmers.

- (i) An online platform “Africa-Mechanize Platform” (www.africamechanize.org) has been developed and launched to become the core platform for exchanges on all aspects of development and promotion of sustainable mechanization in Africa. The platform is hosted by the African Conservation and Tillage Network (ACT) and has 4 main components which are (a) Knowledge Hub (b) Capacity building, Partnerships & Networking (c) Magazine & Journal, and (d) Technical Assistance;
- (ii) Creating awareness on the F-SAMA, strengthening network and linkage through 6 webinars (English and French) involving 46 speakers, over 1,000 participants from 74 Member States most of them from Africa. Materials from the Webinars were widely distributed through the Africa-Mechanize Knowledge Management & Networking Platform;
- (iii) A special Africa event was organized jointly by FAO, ACT and the European Conservation Agriculture Federation (ECAAF) on 23 June 2021, during the 8th World Congress on Conservation Agriculture (8WCCA). The event focusing on enhancing the visibility of F-SAMA and promoting element 7 of the F-SAMA, especially focusing on conservation agriculture (CA). Five case studies on successful conservation agriculture and mechanization practices in Africa were presented;

- (iv) Six Member States (Ghana, Benin, Sierra Leone, Mali, Liberia and Zambia) have been supported by FAO to formulate or revise national sustainable agricultural mechanization drawing from F-SAMA. In addition, Uganda and Kenya have also formulated their national agricultural mechanization strategies;
- (v) Two regional workshops aimed at sharing experience on the investments and partnerships on sustainable agricultural mechanization have been conducted by FAO and its collaborators including the ACT. The first workshop was held in Grand-Lahou, Ivory Coast from 3-6 December 2019 and was attended by 37 participants from Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Ivory Coast. The second workshop was held in Kampala, Uganda from 9 to 12 December 2019 and was attended by 53 participants from Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.
- (vi) Capacity development on mechanization hire service provision for small scale farmers has been initiated. This included the development of a Mechanization Service Provider (MSP) training guide & didactic materials. In addition, the team conducted physical & virtual training responding to the needs of 18 Investors & 61 mechanization service providers (MSPs) from Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia were conducted in 2020. A technical report on the operationalization of F-SAMA was produced with a focus on ‘Capacity Building of Agricultural Mechanization Service Providers along the Agri-Food Value Chain (December 2020); and
- (vii) The African Union unveiled a statue dubbed “Retiring the Hoe to the Museum”, in the Burkina Faso town of Bobo Dioulasso to highlight and keep a high-level focus on the continental agenda of promoting agricultural mechanization among women to improve food production. This was the main event at the celebration of the International Rural Women Day on October 15, 2019, which focused on rural women in agriculture.

4. Missing data/information and recommendations on how to fill in the gaps

- (i) A major challenge is the lack of up-to-date data from Member States on what is being implemented towards operationalization of the F-SAMA and the status of agricultural mechanization at the country level. Steps have been taken to involve Directors of Agricultural Mechanization in the Africa Mechanize platform but more needs to be done;
- (ii) The BR process does not currently track progress of the agricultural mechanization at the country level. Specific indicators on agricultural mechanization should be developed and tracked accordingly; and
- (iii) Although Member States are developing national agricultural mechanization strategies, resources are needed to implement those strategies. Member States, development partners and the private sector need to enhance investments towards the implementation of those strategies.

5. Conclusion

Ending hunger in Africa by 2025 will only be realized by ensuring that sustainable agricultural mechanization is integrated into the agricultural development policies and strategies of AU member States. Investments in agricultural mechanization along the food value chain are urgently needed to enable actors to increase their productivity and communities’ prosperity while renewing the attractiveness of the agricultural sector to rural youth with the introduction of new jobs and technologies. The time is now ripe for all stakeholders to develop a new paradigm for mechanization in Africa drawing on F-SAMA.

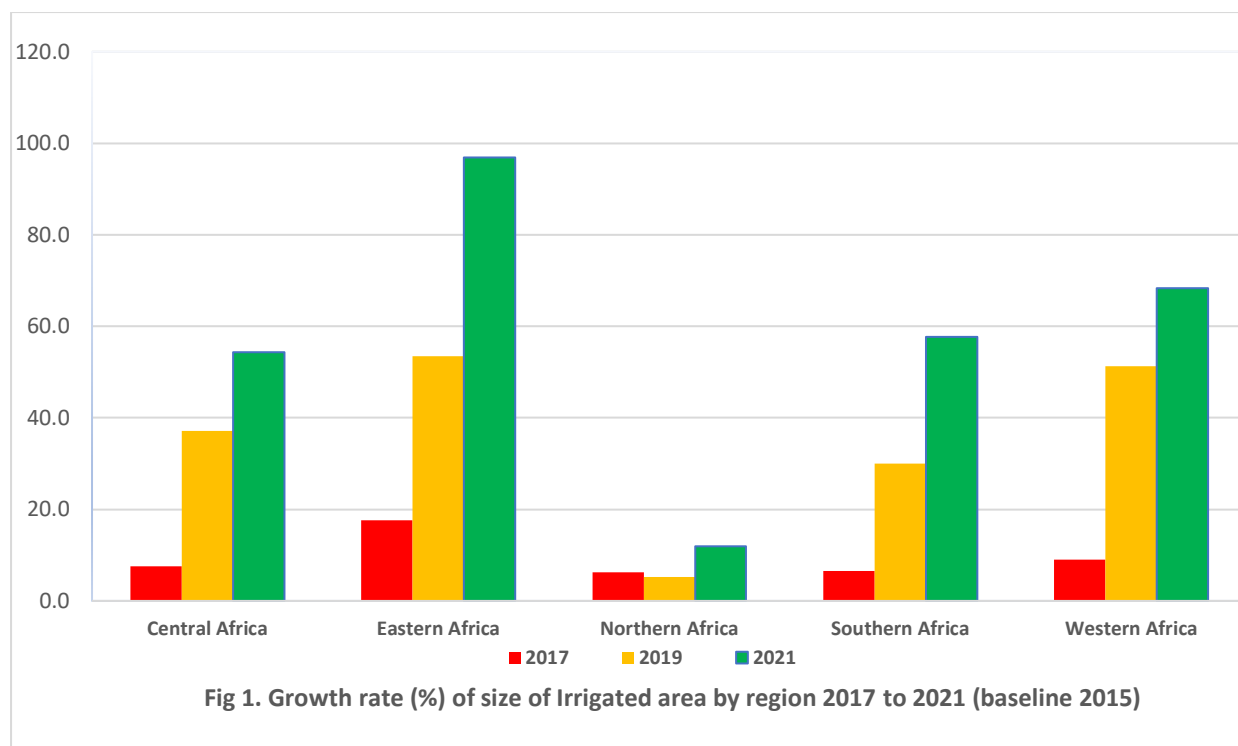
8D. Implementation of the Framework for Irrigation Development and Agricultural Water Management (IDAWM) in Africa (Decision: {EX.CL/1187(XXXVI)} 6-7 February 2020, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and STC3/ARDWE/MIN/131)

The Decision #130 & #131: African Union Commission and development partners to support RECs and MS in the domestication, integration and implementation of the IDAWM framework and AU-SAFGRAD to report on its implementation progress accordingly.

The Objectives: The Decision seeks to promote access to and use of irrigation and other agricultural water management solutions as tools for sustainable agricultural intensification. This will increase productivity and promote resilient livelihoods against the backdrop of increasing weather related shocks and high dependence on rain fed agriculture. Access to irrigation technology is a formidable tool for achieving the ending hunger goal of the 2014 *Malabo* Commitments and Agenda 2063. The Malabo target is to increase by 100% the size of irrigated arable crop area by 2025.

Access to Irrigation technology in the Biennial Review Report (BRR): Access to irrigation technology is one of the indicators under the access to agricultural input and technology category in the commitment to ending hunger. Doubling productivity and building resilient food system in the continent is inherently dependent on increased use of irrigation and other agricultural water management solutions considering the unpredictability of rainfall; in duration and intensity. The BRR tracks Member State' (MS) performance in access to irrigation technology as the growth rate of the size of irrigated area from the year 2015 baseline value. The irrigated area is defined as all areas that are functionally irrigated and/or equipped for irrigation. Emerging evidence reveals that due to the technical and methodological challenges associated with the measurement and estimation of total area irrigated most of what is reported by MS are grossly underestimations. Large-scale public irrigation schemes are most time reported and neglecting the fast growing farmer-led (small scale) Irrigation due to their fragmented sizes, seasonality in use (seasonal invisibility) and dispersed nature.

Tracking the indicator in the BRR: Access to Irrigation technology is tracked and reported in the BRRs as the percentage change in the total area irrigated biennially, from the 2015 baseline value. Figure 1 shows the percentage growth rate in area irrigated by region. In the last 3 BRR cycles, there have been general increase in the percentage growth rate in the size of land irrigated across the 5 regions of Africa. Eastern Africa region has witnessed the most remarkable growth of about 97% from the 2015 value. The period between 2019 and 2020 accounted for over 40% of the total growth in area irrigated. Western, Southern and Central Africa also recorded growth in irrigated area by 68%, 58% and 54% respectively. Compared to other regions, Northern Africa witnessed only marginal growth (12%) in areas irrigated from 2015 to 2021. This is not unrelated to the limited irrigation potential in the Northern Africa region which corroborate the report of IDAWM Framework. It is encouraging to note that in the 2021 BRR, of the 48 Member States that reported on size of irrigation area, 8 of them were on track in meeting the target. The Member States on track are Angola, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Namibia, Rwanda, Sierra-Leone and Uganda.



Recommendations: The goal of ending hunger through increasing agricultural productivity demands increased investments in productivity enhancing production technologies. Access to irrigation technologies ensures increased productivity and build resilient food system. There is a dire need to increase access of farmers and producers to irrigation technology across all regions. Encouraging investment in small holders’ irrigation schemes that are adaptable to the peculiarities of small holders’ production systems is the most potent means of stimulating sustained irrigation growth rate in the Continent. Availability of cheap, small scale solar powered pumps, in place of the fossil fuels powered pumps, and investment friendly financial technologies have proved a great boost in encouraging adoption and use of irrigation technologies. It is also imperative that the BRR utilizes indicators that present the most effective and scientifically proven approach to the desired outcome. The BRR should take into consideration the need to align and encourage the use of irrigation technology and other agricultural water management solutions with sustainable land management practices as these are complementary and not stand alone agricultural development parameters.

8E. Livestock Sector Progress Report on EX.CL/Dec.792(XXIV) Decision on the Report of the Ninth Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources Doc. EX.CL/807(XXIV)

Introduction

The most seminal decision for the livestock sector, since the adoption of the Malabo Declaration in 2014, is EX.CL/Dec.792 (XXIV), which mandated the African Union Commission (AUC) to formulate a Livestock Development Strategy. In 2015 the twenty year (2015 – 2035) Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA), which sets a transformative agenda for the livestock sector was formulated. A number of initiatives are on-going to implement LiDeSA. AU-IBAR is funded by the European Union (EU) and the AUC to promote domestication of the LiDeSA and to implement its continental aspects.

Progress in Achieving Key Targets in the Livestock Development Strategy for Africa

Five indicators key to tracking progress of LiDeSA implementation are presented:

Indicator 1: Growth rate of the Livestock Component of Agriculture Value Added

(a). Change in the Proportion of livestock value added as a proportion of total agriculture value added: This has been marginal over the years (2015 – 2020) for the Member States reporting. Indicating that livestock dependent Member States have structurally stagnated, while traditionally non-livestock dependent Member States have not made adequate investment to stimulate development of the sector even in Member States with potential. It could also highlight the inability of Member States and regions to identify and invest in areas of advantage in priority livestock value chains.

(b). Growth rate of livestock value added: The LiDeSA sets the target growth rate of agriculture value added for the livestock component at 4.2% per annum, lower than the Malabo Declaration target for the growth rate for agriculture value added of 6% per annum. This target was surpassed by most Member States despite a number recording contracting livestock value added (9 out of 35 in 2016; 7 out of 37 in 2017 and 4 out of 37 in 2019). On the whole the continent showed an upward trajectory in the growth rate of livestock value added (2016 – 23%, 2017 – 31%, 2018 – 42%, 2019 – 55% and 2020 – 63%) underscoring the increasing ability of livestock to contribute to inclusive growth and poverty reduction. An upward revision of the target livestock value added growth rate may trigger an accelerated contribution of livestock to the Malabo Declaration.

Indicator 2: Public Investment in Livestock

(a) Livestock Expenditure as a Percent of Total Government Expenditure: LiDeSA targets that at least 30% of the public agriculture expenditure (targeted at 10% of total expenditure) should be invested in the livestock sector. Between 2015 and 2020 the average spending on the livestock sector as a share of total government expenditure was 1.01%. Only 2 Member States spent over 5% of their total budget on livestock: Namibia (5.69%) and Ghana (8.57%). This implies low prioritization of livestock in budgeting and calls for increased expenditure in the sector to meet LiDeSA targets.

(b) Livestock Expenditure as a Percent of Government Expenditure on Agriculture: In the period 2015-2020, on average the continent spent about 13.65% of agriculture expenditure in the livestock sector, increasing from 13.82% in 2015 to 16.15% in 2020. Only Eritrea, Egypt and Mauritania spent 30% and above of their agriculture spending on livestock. While the increase in spending is notable there is a need to elevate this to 30% of agriculture spending.

(c) Livestock Expenditure as a Percent of Livestock Valued Added (GDP): In the BR reporting, the target for the intensity of spending (spending relative to the sector's GDP contribution) is set at 19%, i.e., what was achieved by the 10 best performing Member States. On average, across Africa, livestock spending represented only 8.12% of the livestock GDP with an impressive growth from 4.82% in 2015 to 12.69% in 2020. Only five Member States had livestock

spending that was 15% and more of the livestock GDP: Djibouti, Ghana, Seychelles, Sierra Leone and South Sudan. The growth in spending relative to GDP contribution of livestock should be sustained and strengthened to reach the BRR target.

Indicator 3: Food Security and Nutrition Indicator: Growth Rate of the Per Capita Consumption of Livestock Sourced Proteins

The BRR data indicates that only four Member States are on track to bringing down the prevalence of stunting to 10% or less. Despite growing promotion of plant based diets globally and denigration of animal source foods (ASFs) the 2017, 2019 and 2021 BRR data highlights the importance of ASFs for improved nutrition as evidenced by significant correlation coefficients of -0.44, -0.44 and -0.45, respectively, between stunting rates and the consumption of livestock-sourced proteins. FAOStat data for 45 Member States for 2014-2018 showed African consumption of livestock-sourced proteins is 12.2 grams per day per capita compared to the global average of 26.8 grams. Consumption declined by 3.7% in that period, even as global consumption increased by 2.8%. Nineteen African Member States consume more than the continental average, with only five with consumption levels above the global average. In 23 Member States there was negative growth in consumption of livestock-sourced proteins. Member States should develop policies to promote enhanced consumption of ASFs to ensure the poorest and vulnerable access to improved diets.

Indicator 4: Animal Health Indicator - Current Level of Advancement against the Forty-Seven Critical Competencies of the OIE Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS)

The animal disease burden in Africa, with some diseases transmissible from animals to humans, is responsible for over US\$4 billion in costs and losses equivalent to 25% of the total value of livestock production on the continent. Given the complexity of factors influencing the animal health and sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) conditions in a country, veterinary governance and animal health status can be assessed by determining the capacities of the Veterinary Services as measured by the OIE Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) evaluation which covers forty-five competency areas. PVS findings for 25 Member States for 2015 to 2019 indicate that eight (32%) Algeria, Botswana, Ethiopia, Namibia, South Africa, Sudan, and Swaziland had a satisfactory level of performance in 50% (23 out of 45) competency areas. In total ten Member States (40%) recorded a satisfactory performance in at least 25% competency areas. This shows that animal health systems are weak in several Member States, hence the need for MSs to continue to use the PVS tool to inform policy to strengthen animal health delivery systems for improved SPS and public/ animal health status.

Indicator 5: Growth Rate of the Value of Intra-African Trade in Livestock and Livestock Products

The LiDeSA and the recently endorsed African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (AfCFTA) both emphasize the need for increased Intra and inter-African trade as critical to economic growth and transformation. The data in the BRR in relation to livestock is still deficient, with most Member States not reporting. For the 13 Member States (25%) that reported, a majority oscillated between negative growth rates (decline) and very small/marginal expansion, with no clear patterns evident. Africa expends an estimated four billion USD annually importing livestock commodities: a large unexploited gap for intra and interregional trade.

8F. Fisheries and Aquaculture in the CAADP Process (Decision: Doc. EX. CL /627(XVIII))

1. Background

The African continent has vast fish resources that generate a variety of benefits including nutritional and food security, livelihoods, employment, local and regional trade, exports and foreign currency as well as conservation and biodiversity values of global significance. In that perspective, it is critical to note an incremental increase in levels of production, employment, and trade in the fisheries and aquaculture sector between 2015 and 2018. Despite Africa's vast aquatic resources (in marine and freshwater ecosystems and aquaculture production systems), the continent continues to be challenged by issues that are impeding long term resource use and environmental sustainability and are minimizing the contribution to food security, poverty alleviation and national economic growth and development. With an increased understanding of the importance of fisheries and aquaculture within the agricultural sector, the African Union worked to improve performance in the sector by establishing a strong policy framework.

2. AU Policy Framework for Fisheries and Aquaculture and alignment with CAADP

The recommendations on fisheries and Aquaculture development from the first Conference of African Ministers for Fisheries and Aquaculture (CAMFA 1) in 2010 in Banjul, The Gambia, were endorsed at the 18th Ordinary Session of the AU Heads of State and Government in 2011 (Doc. EX. CL /627(XVIII)) (AU, 2011). The Policy Framework and Reform Strategy (PFRS) for Fisheries and Aquaculture was developed and endorsed by the second Ministerial Conference (CAMFA 2). It was, subsequently, adopted by the Summit of African Heads of State and Government in 2014 through Executive Council Decisions No. EX.CL/Dec.831(XXV), as a blueprint for the sustainable positive reform of Africa Fisheries and Aquaculture sector for increased benefits to member states.

The PFRS is consistent with the Malabo Declaration commitments, goals and targets and outlines ten Policy goals, of which three are cross cutting (resilience, gender and youth and financial services to SMEs). There exists a strong alignment between all of the goals of the PFRS and the CAADP Commitments, except for Malabo Commitment 7 on Strengthening mutual accountability to actions and results. Further efforts are required to ensure that fisheries and aquaculture actions and results are systematically incorporated into the BR process to accurately reflect the contribution of the sector to Africa's achieving Commitment 7.

3. Status of efforts to mainstream Fisheries and Aquaculture into CAADP

The CAADP process has attracted wide ownership from the AU-MS indicating that the first decade of CAADP implementation created the enabling environment for industrial-led agricultural transformation. Fish and aquatic products have, however, limited visibility in the CAADP process and there is a need to revisit the CAADP investment plans at National and Regional level. Hence the rationale of mainstreaming fisheries and aquaculture in the RAIPs and NAIPs.

Between 2015 and 2018, the NEPAD Agency with AU-IBAR, supported RECs and MSs to mainstream fisheries and aquaculture into the comprehensive and integrated planning of the agriculture investment plans. This was undertaken through the following activities:

- Training of a network of fisheries and aquaculture experts from all regions of the continent, in the CAADP frameworks and processes, enabling them to provide technical support in the NAIP/RAIP development process and to contribute to the CAADP technical network and review teams.

- Review by the specialist fisheries and aquaculture expert network of the inclusion of fisheries and aquaculture in the CAADP Biennial Review process and subsequent recommendation of targeted indicators for the sector for CAADP monitoring and evaluation to inform and strengthen future BR processes⁵. A proposed list of indicators to be informed for the next BR.

The Review by the specialist fisheries and aquaculture network outlined key considerations for integrating fisheries and aquaculture into CAADP processes and strengthening NAIP/RAIP development, financing, and implementation:

- Fisheries and aquaculture are recognized as an essential commodity sector for the African continent (Abuja Declaration 2006), but are inadequately recognized as such in the CAADP Results Framework and other strategic frameworks for the continent;
- The estimated total value added of the Fisheries and Aquaculture sector in Africa, including fish processing, amounts to US\$ 24.0 billion, which accounts for 1.26% of total GDP of the continent and 6.06% of Agriculture continental GDP (de Graaf, 2014);
- Fish remains the most highly traded commodity contributing to intra-and inter-regional fish trade in Africa. Much of this trade is informal and needs to be captured within the framework of intra-Africa regional trade;
- Fisheries and aquaculture are one of the most genderised sectors with extensive and active participation of women and youth, particularly in the fish production and trade value chain
- Agricultural growth poles known as “agropoles”, if adopted as integrated centers of excellence, could boost the transformation of agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and aquaculture sectors.
- The analysis of existing literature indicates that overall, fisheries and aquaculture are only partially mainstreamed in the majority of national and regional⁶ policies including RAIPs and NAIPs.

4. Proposed Set of Fisheries and Aquaculture Indicators for inclusion into the BR

The review by the fisheries and aquaculture specialists’ network further recommended a set of targeted fisheries and aquaculture indicators for inclusion into the BR reporting process. These are outlined according to 5 key thematic areas:

- i. Sustainable fisheries & aquaculture production & productivity;
- ii. Increased intra-African regional fish trade and better functioning of national and regional markets;
- iii. Expanded local fisheries and aquaculture industry and value chain development inclusive of women and youth;
- iv. Increased resilience of livelihoods and improved adaptation and risks management in the fisheries and aquaculture sector;
- v. Improved natural resource management for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture.

⁵ AUDA-NEPAD (2020). Unlocking the Potential Contribution of Fisheries and Aquaculture to Agricultural Transformation in Africa: Towards Integrating Fisheries and Aquaculture into CAADP for Implementation of the Malabo Commitments. Midrand, Johannesburg: NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency

⁶ Murekezi, P., Martone, E. & Menezes, A. Assessment of the integration of fisheries and aquaculture in policy development – Framework and application in Africa. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper No. 663. Rome, FAO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/ca9322en>

8G. Progress on the Implementation of the AU SPS Policy Framework (Decision EX.CL/1187 (XXXVI))

1. Background

The 33rd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union held in Addis Ababa, on 9 - 10 February 2020 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia endorsed the African Union Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Policy Framework (Doc. EX.CL/1187 (XXXVI)). The aim of the AU SPS Policy Framework is to strengthen African Union Member States' SPS capacities to increase access of Africa's agricultural commodities to markets particularly the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). The SPS Policy Framework therefore supports implementation of the AfCFTA. Agreement Annex number 7. The objectives of the Policy Framework are to (i) Establish harmonized science-based SPS systems (ii) Increase efficiencies and reduce trading costs by working towards a harmonized continental SPS system (iii) Build technical capacity and (iv) Increase political support and investment in SPS systems.

Implementation of the AU decision on SPS aligns with the commitment on Tripling Intra-Africa Trade of Agricultural Commodities. In 2019, only three AU member states (Lesotho, Niger, and Senegal) out of 23 who submitted data for this indicator were on track to tripling intra-regional trade of agricultural commodities and services within Africa by 2025. On the other hand, Member States were on track in creating an enabling environment for Intra-regional Trade in Agricultural Commodities and Services. AU member states have to meet SPS standards to ensure food safety, plant and animal life or health, as well as market access. In 2019, the Commission and Pan African Quality Infrastructure (PAQI) undertook SPS stock-taking to determine the status of SPS capabilities in Africa. Relatedly, the Africa Food Safety Index (AFSI) introduced to the BR reporting in 2019 commits member states to track whether they have the necessary components of a functional food safety system and are on the path to reduce foodborne disease by 50% and reduce trade rejections due to food safety hazards by 50% by 2025.

2. Findings

Four indicators were used to assess the status of SPS (food safety, plant health and animal health) capabilities in Member States. These were:

- i. Capacity to fulfil transparency obligation
- ii. Capacity to conduct risk assessment in the areas of food safety, plant and animal health
- iii. Capacity to operate functional food safety systems
- iv. Capacity to align national SPS measures to international standards on SPS

2.1 Capacity of Notification Authorities

Forty Member States reported on their Notification Authorities, established SPS frameworks and coordination mechanisms to facilitate transparency. Five Member States (Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, and South Africa) reported having Notification Authorities with full capacity to fulfil their SPS transparency obligations, 12 out of 40 member states had reasonably developed capacity, 13 had limited or partially developed capacity and 10 member states had no or limitedly developed capacities to fulfil their SPS transparency obligation. Under the AfCFTA Agreement (Annex VII) and WTO SPS transparency obligations, Member States are required to provide prior notification of their proposed SPS measures. This ensures that other Member States are given a lead time to comply with the proposed measures, hence making trade more predictable. Strengthening the capacities of Member States to operate well developed transparency systems will be critical in creating predictability in the AfCFTA trading environment.

2.2 Capacity on Food Safety

Thirty-nine (39) Member States reported on their food safety capacities. Eleven Member States (Chad, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, and Zambia) had well developed food safety capabilities. Seventeen Member States had reasonably developed, 7 had limited or partially developed, and 4 not or limitedly developed food safety capacities. Major constraints reported by Member States were the limited capacities to conduct food safety risk assessment and the lack of capacity in the domestic informal food markets to comply with food safety standards. The Africa Food Safety Index (AFSI) shows that AU MS have developed most components of a food safety system. To be on target towards achieving the food safety target by 2025 as stipulated in the AFSI, MSs are expected to achieve at least a score of 5 (i.e. 50%) in 2021.

2.3 Capacity on Plant Health

Africa is home to thousands of plant species which are central to the economies of Member States. The occurrence of plant pests has been exacerbated by changing climate resulting in high rate of loss of plant species and biodiversity. Capacities that enhance coordinated efforts towards plant protection activities at the national, regional and continental levels are vital to addressing plant health threats in Africa. Out of the 41 Member States that reported on indicators for their plant health capacities 13 of them (Burkina Faso, Dem. Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia) had well developed plant health capabilities. Twenty-two Member States had reasonably developed, 5 had partially developed, and 1 had no or limitedly developed food safety capacities.

2.4 Capacity on Animal Health

Animal diseases and risks pose serious constraints to trade in animals and animal products in Africa. To access markets, Member States need to establish and operate effective and efficient veterinary services capable of preventing, detecting, responding and controlling animal diseases. On animal health capacities, 11 out of 42 Member States (Eswatini, Ethiopia, Guinea, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, and Zambia) had reported having well developed animal health capacities. Twenty-three Member States had reasonably developed, 6 had partially developed, and 2 had no or limitedly developed food safety capacities.

2.5 Overall SPS Capacities

The target for overall SPS capacities is reflected in having well developed notification authorities, food safety, plant health and animal health capacities. Eight Member States (Eswatini, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, and South Africa) met this overall SPS capacity target. Maintaining the integrity of the AfCFTA will require all State Parties to attain the minimum threshold of SPS capacities required for the safe trade in food, plants, animals or animal products.

3. Recommendations

- i. Develop an Animal Health Index, Plant Health Index and a composite SPS Index to support monitoring and reporting of SPS targets.
- ii. There is need to conduct comprehensive assessment of SPS capacities in all member states using internationally accepted performance evaluation tools.
- iii. Implement programmes targeted at enhancing and harmonizing SPS capacities in Africa.
- iv. More data needs to be made available on the composite indicators for AFSI, namely; Food Safety Health Indicator and Food Safety Trade Indicator.

8H. Tracking Progress on the Implementation on Land Policy Decisions Promoting Land Tenure Security (Decision Assembly/AU/Decl.1(XIII) Rev.1)

Background

Land is an essential asset as it can be used to produce crops, rear livestock, earn rental incomes, as well as a form of collateral to access other resources such as finance. Land is a key factor of production and research indicates that land tenure security is necessary for investment in new technologies and sustainable practices. For Africa to increase agricultural output, more land may likely be needed to be put under production in addition to increasing agricultural productivity on existing farmlands. The ability to access, own and use land sustainably is therefore crucial in ensuring a food secure Africa. Taking cognizance of the need for secured land rights in Africa, the African Union Heads of States and Governments endorsed the African Union Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in 2009. The Declaration recognizes the importance of protecting and securing land tenure rights and equitable access to land for all land users particularly those vulnerable in society, including women, youth, pastoralists minority and indigenous people and other vulnerable groups.

Under the Malabo Declaration framework, the indicator on land is found under commitment (performance theme) 3 on Ending Hunger. The performance target was to ensure that 100% of farmers and agribusinesses interested in agricultural production had rights of access to the required land by 2018. The performance indicator was the proportion of adult agricultural population with ownership or secure land rights over agricultural land. Adult agricultural population in this context is defined as all adult individuals living in agricultural households. This indicator includes land held individually or jointly recognizing patterns of sole or joint ownership vary across contexts and have different implications in terms of law and property rights.

Tracking Progress on attaining the land targets under the Malabo Declaration

By 2016, it was expected that thirty-/three per cent (33%) or a score of 3.3 of households in AU Member States would have secured rights to their agricultural lands, and by 2018 they would have achieved the hundred per cent (100%) or a score of 10.

Fifteen (15) countries had achieved the 2016 target of 3.3 on achieving land tenure security as depicted in the 2017 BR Report. Countries that achieved the target are: Cabo Verde (4.11), DR Congo (9.8), Egypt (10), Gambia (7.5), Kenya (3.8), Lesotho (9.68), Mauritania (6.67), Mauritius (10), Morocco (5.48), Namibia (8), Rwanda (8.91), São Tomé and Príncipe (10), Sierra Leone (8.54), Togo (7.8) and Uganda (4.5). Egypt, Mauritius as well as Sao Tome and Principe had achieved the score of 10 which is the 2025 target.

The target set for 2018 was 10 and results on this performance indicated were reported in the 2019 BR Report. Mali reported the highest progress on ensuring land rights with a score of 9.52 followed by Côte d'Ivoire that achieved a score of 9.46. Data on Ghana indicates slow progress towards achieving this goal as they reported that only 0.75 of farm households had some sort of security of land tenure in 2019. Both Mali and Ghana did not provide information on the land tenure security indicator in 2017. Ostensibly, the Rwanda score indicated a downward shift from 8.91 in 2017 to 8.3 in 2019 on their commitment on land tenure security. Similarly, Morocco's score shifted from 5.48 to 3.14. The reason for this is not clear. It is interesting to note that in 2019 only Tunisia, Seychelles and Mauritius were on track to achieving the indicator.

The target for 2020 was 10. Egypt scored 10 and was the only country to have attained the target. Some countries reported an improvement in the scores from the 2017 results. Countries who reported an improved score include Gambia (from 5.25 to 8.5), Nigeria (7.75 to 9) and Sudan (2.95 to 7.3).

Observations

It can be deduced from the information provided that 50% of the agricultural households in at least 32.65 % or 16 of the AU Member States that reported on the land tenure security indicator in 2019 did not have security of tenure over the land they held or were using. This shows that tenure insecurity is still relatively high and more effort must be made to ensure that rights to land are protected to avoid arbitrary displacement of farming households from their lands. Information provided raises concern in that out of the forty-seven (47) AU Member States that provided data for the 2017 BR Report, about sixteen (16) of them did not provide any data on land, though most of them provided information on other indicators. In 2019, about seventeen (17) AU Member States out of forty-nine (49) that provided information on other CAADP indicators did not provide any data on land. This may be a reflection that some AU Member States may not have this data readily available or that their current land information systems still do not provide the accurate information that may be needed for them to report on this indicator. Moreover, the results do not indicate the type of tenure system being reported on or the type of documentation that is used to register land that can provide evidence of security of tenure. The information provided does not indicate land ownership based on gender, which is essential to understanding the gaps in land ownership among men, women and youth which may subsequently affect their agricultural productivity or performance. Moreover, it is not clear if the land being reported on is jointly owned or land held communally by a group of people or community.

Although several AU Member States have reported on the progress towards achieving several of the BR targets, some did not report on the target on land. Out of the forty-seven (47) countries that provided information on the BR indicators in 2017, only thirty-one (31) reported on the indicator focusing on securing rights to land. In 2019, only thirty-two (32) Member States out of forty-nine (49) that reported on the BR indicators provided information on the land target. More engagement will have to be made with RECs and AU Member States to understand the challenges they may be facing in reporting on this indicator. In addition, more capacity building could also be needed to enable Member States to undertake the required reporting processes.

Conclusion and Recommendations

There is need for concerted efforts to ensure that the issue of land is well incorporated not only within the National Agricultural and Food Security Investment Plans, but also within the broader agricultural sectors and national development planning processes of AU Member States. More engagement will have to be made with RECs and AU Member States to understand the challenges they may be facing in reporting on this indicator. More capacity building could also be needed to enable Member States to undertake the required reporting processes. In order to improve land tenure security among agricultural land holders, the following recommendations have been made:

- a. Build knowledge and capacity levels among the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and AU Member States so that they can support and undertake the integration of issues related to land governance with the Agricultural Sectorial Plans or NAFSIPs;
- b. Ministries working on agriculture and land need to work more closely in reporting as well as seeking mechanisms for improving tenure security for agricultural land holders;
- c. AUC to sensitize governments and other stakeholders on the value of integrating land within the agricultural sector planning, budgeting and programming;
- d. Facilitate lesson learning and sharing of best practices in integrating land within the agricultural sector; and,
- e. Pay attention to gender in reporting to ensure efforts to improve security of tenure as well as ensure gender equality and social inclusion.

8I. Status of Implementation of Decision on the Ecological Organic Agriculture in Africa (Decision: Ex. CL/Dec. 631 (XVIII))

Introduction: The African Union Heads of States and Government adopted a decision on Organic Farming (EX.CL/Dec.621 (XVIII)) in 2011. The leaders requested the African Union Commission and the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (now known as African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD)) to initiate and provide guidance for an African Union (AU)-Led coalition of international partners on the establishment of an African Organic Farming Platform based on available best practices. In addition, the decision mandated AUDA-NEPAD to provide guidance in support of sustainable organic farming systems and improve seed quality. This decision was taken to promote and develop the organic sector in Africa recognizing the trade and sustainable development opportunities offered by organic agriculture for developing country farmers, particularly smallholders. Following the adoption of this decision, the Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative (EOA-I) in Africa was established in 2012. Its overall goal is to facilitate the mainstreaming of EOA into National agricultural production systems by 2025 in order to improve agricultural productivity, food security, access to markets and sustainable development in Africa. The outcomes are underpinned by the potential of organic agriculture to contribute to poverty alleviation and food security among others, including: increasing yields in low-input; conserving biodiversity and nature resources; increasing net income and/or reducing costs of externally purchased inputs; producing safe and varied food; and being sustainable in the long term.

Hectares of Land Under EOA: According to Willer et al (2021) certified land under organic agriculture in Africa increased from 1.1 million hectares in 2011 when the AUC Decision on Organic Farming was adopted to over 2.1 million hectares in 2020. This figure however represents 0.2% of Africa's total agricultural area, showing the huge potential. Tunisia has the largest organic area of about 278,467 ha followed by Ethiopia (221,890 ha), Uganda (183,598ha), Sierra Leone (157,531ha), Kenya (154,488 ha) and Egypt (116,000 ha). With respect to organic share of the total agricultural land, Sao Tome and Principe had the highest figure of 25 percent, followed by Sierra Leone (4%), Egypt (3.0%) and Tunisia (2.9%).

Bio-fertilizers for EOA Production: A report issued by Mordor Intelligence (2021) revealed that Africa's bio-fertilizer market was valued at 45.076 million US dollars in 2017 and is expected to grow at a rate of 5.9 percent per annum from 2022 to 2026. Generally, the bio-fertilizer sector is underdeveloped. According to Raimi and co-workers (2021) Member States such as South Africa, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe in Southern Africa use appreciable levels of bio-fertilizers. For Eastern Africa, Kenya has a better production and use of bio-fertilizers than in Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda. On the other hand, the use of bio-fertilizers in Central and Western Africa is generally underdeveloped. For Northern Africa, Egypt and Morocco use higher levels of bio-fertilizers compared to other Member States in that region of Africa.

EOA Policy, Standards and Government Support: To assess the extent of implementation of this decision at the African Union Member States level, the African Union commissioned a study in 2019 on the policy, legal and institutional development of EOA in Africa. This study revealed that only four Member States have an advanced EOA sector, 11 Member States have an active EOA sector, whilst 12 other Member States were classified as having an infant EOA sector. In addition, 10 Member States were described as having a nascent EOA awareness. The remaining 18 Member States are waiting for inspiration to adopt EOA in their Member States (See details in Table 1). From this study, a table for the 55 African Member States was developed as shown in Table 1.

Table1: Summary of EOA status of the 55 Member States of North, West, Central, East and Southern Africa

Typology for EOA	Organic Policy	Product standard	Government support	Farmers organised	Export & domestic markets	Member States
1. Advanced EOA	Yes	Yes	Strong	NOAM/FA	Yes, both	Madagascar; Morocco; Tunisia; Uganda
2. Active EOA	Coming	Yes	Promise	NOAM / FA	Yes, both	Burkina Faso; Egypt; Ghana; Kenya; Mali; Mauritius; São Tomé & Príncipe; Senegal; Seychelles; Sudan; Togo.
3. Infant EOA	No	Yes or No	Little	Yes	Yes, Export; Domestic developing	Algeria; Benin Cameroon; Ethiopia; Liberia; Namibia Nigeria; Rwanda; South Africa; Tanzania; Zambia Zimbabwe.
4. Nascent EOA Awareness	No	No	None	Weak	Some export; Little domestic	Cape Verde; DR Congo Gambia; Guinea Rep; Ivory Coast; Malawi; Mauritania Mozambique; Niger; Sierra Leone.
5. Awaiting Inspiration	No	No	None	None	None	Angola; Botswana; Burundi; Central African Rep; Comoros; Chad; Congo Republic; Djibouti; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Eswatini; Gabon; Guinea-Bissau; Lesotho; Libya; Somalia; South Sudan; Western Africa.

NOAM is the National Organic Agricultural Movement;

FA is Farmer Association

Key Recommendations: The five key recommendations required by Member States and RECs to advance the organic sector and tap into the trade and sustainable development opportunities are listed as follows: -

- EOA policy development** in support of successful ecological organic agriculture to promote production, consumption and export of organic agriculture products: A careful review of existing reports and integrated assessment of a country's general agriculture policies, programmes and plans, to policy coherence, enhance competitiveness and the conditions of growth of the organic sector, and define roles for different actors.
- Standards, certification and regulation:** National and regional standards should be developed /adopted with schemes to facilitate cost-effective access by farmers to certification services while ensuring participatory guarantee systems are promoted for local production and consumption and internationally recognized African certification scheme developed to boost organic trade in Africa and beyond.
- Markets and market development:** Promote public consumption of organic products linked to health and develop market development strategies to tap into various markets ranging from domestic to export markets while leveraging on potential and opportunities of AfCFTA to boost intra- and extra-Africa trade in organic produce and products.
- Stimulate OA production:** Provision of subsidized EOA inputs such as bio-fertilizers, improved seeds, bio-pesticides and organic livestock and poultry feed to organic farmers and supporting integrated provision of private and public extension and market services, seed breeding and seed testing oriented to organic production based on farmers' managed systems (FMSS) and formal seed systems at continental, regional and national levels.
- Leverage on emerging initiatives:** Integrate emerging programmes, and initiatives in Africa such EOA-I and Knowledge Centre for Organic Agriculture (KCOA) in Africa supporting organic research, knowledge management and scale up of sustainable application.

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