



## 5th Biennial Review Report of the African Union Commission on the Implementation of the Malabo Declaration

2015 – 2025



Fifth 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

Agenda   
**2063** The Africa We Want 

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AATS	Africa Agricultural Transformation Scorecard
ACS2	Second Africa Climate Summit
ACT	African Conservation and Tillage Network
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFFM	Africa Fertilizer Financing Mechanism
AfricaRice	Africa Rice Centre
AFSI	Africa Food Safety Index
Agenda 2063	Agenda 2063: 'The Africa we want'
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
A2063	AKADEMIYA2063
APHLIS	The African Post-Harvest Loss Information System
ARDWE	Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment
ASBP	African Seed and Biotechnology Programme
ASTI	Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators
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
BR1	The inaugural Biennial Review / the 1 <sup>st</sup> Biennial Review
BR2	2 <sup>nd</sup> Biennial Review
BR3	3 <sup>rd</sup> Biennial Review
BR4	4 <sup>th</sup> Biennial Review
BR5	5 <sup>th</sup> 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
CIP	International Potato Centre
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
ECCAS	Economic Commission for Central Africa States
ECOWAP	
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EIRB4	
EOA	Ecological Organic Agriculture
EOAI	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
JSR	Joint Sector Review
MAPLE	Malabo Policy Learning Event
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEALS	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, Learning System
MT	Metric Tonnes
MSP	Mechanization Service Provider

NASIP	National Agrifood Systems Investment Plan
NAIP	National Agriculture Investment Plans
NARI	National Agricultural Research Institution
NPCA	NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency
NRI	Natural Resources Institute
NTB	Non-Tariff Barrier
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
RASIPs	Regional Agrifood Systems Investment Plans
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
R&D	Research and Development
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPS	Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
STC	Specialized Technical Committee
STC-ARDWE	Specialized Technical Committee Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment in 2019.
STOs	Specialized Technical Offices
SSPI	Seed Sector Performance Index
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
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UNFSS	United Nations Food Systems Summit
UNFSS+4	United Nations Food Systems Summit +4

## FOREWORD

We are pleased to present the Fifth Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Biennial Review Report, Africa's foremost instrument for mutual accountability in advancing agricultural transformation. Since its adoption in 2014, the Malabo Declaration has guided our collective efforts to accelerate agricultural growth, strengthen resilience, and improve livelihoods. Over the past decade, the Biennial Review (BR) has been a powerful mechanism for measuring progress, identifying gaps, and fostering peer learning among Member States.

This fifth report marks a historic milestone. It concludes the Malabo Declaration era (2015–2025) while laying the foundation for the Kampala Declaration on Food Systems Transformation (2026–2035). Through Malabo, Africa established a framework for evidence-based agricultural planning, mutual accountability, and investment. The Kampala Declaration now expands this vision to encompass entire agrifood systems, ensuring that farmers, pastoralists, fishers, women, youth, and the private sector drive an inclusive and resilient food future.

The report is released at a pivotal time, full of global and continental milestones. At the July 2025 United Nations Food Systems Summit +4 (UNFSS+4) in Addis Ababa, leaders reaffirmed the urgency of accelerating the transformation of agrifood systems. Two months later, the Second Africa Climate Summit (ACS2), also in Addis Ababa, emphasized that climate finance, resilience, and green growth are indispensable for sustainable development. Together, these milestones highlight the central role of Africa in advancing food systems and climate action globally.

Aligned with the African Union's 2025 theme, "Justice for Africans and People of African Descent through Reparations," this review underscores the importance of equity and inclusion. Correcting historical inequities in land, trade, nutrition, and access to opportunities is essential for building just and sustainable futures.

While challenges remain—climate shocks, conflicts, financing gaps, and persistent hunger—the fifth BR (BR5) demonstrates Africa's capacity for bold, collective action. With the Kampala Declaration, Member States and partners now have a clear framework to scale investments, deepen resilience, and secure food sovereignty for generations to come.

The Fifth BR Report highlights Member State performance that has benefited from the momentum created during the four previous BRs. Data quality has improved, as has Member State performance.

The report is the result of collaborative efforts of African Union (AU) Member States, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and several technical and development partners, under the leadership of the African Union Commission (AUC) and the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD). We are pleased to provide, through this Fifth CAADP BR Report, a status of the progress made by the AU.

Member States in implementing the Assembly Decision as contained in the CAADP Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods of June 2014.

The Fifth BR Report is based on validated data submitted by 45 of the 55 AU Member States. While the continental average score rose to 5.25 in 2025, up from 4.56 in the previous cycle, no Member State reached the benchmark score of 9.40—the threshold for being considered on track to achieve the Malabo targets. The areas of strongest performance include mutual accountability, data institutionalization, and climate resilience, while significant gaps persist in agricultural investment, ending hunger, and intra-African trade. While countries such as Morocco, Rwanda, and Egypt stand out for their consistent improvement, the overall findings highlight the need for renewed commitment, targeted investment, and strengthened governance frameworks as Africa enters a new policy era. Based on these insights and the lessons learned from a decade of review cycles, key recommendations are proposed to guide AU Member States, RECs, and continental institutions in the next phase of Africa’s agrifood systems transformation.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The fifth CAADP Biennial Review (BR5) reporting cycle has benefited from the overall coordination of the AUC Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment (DARBE), the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD), and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) throughout the process. Our sincere gratitude to the logistics teams that supported the process at various stages. The Mezani Development Hub is highly appreciated for the excellent facilitation of the various meetings supporting the overall fifth BR cycle process, including the final write-shop during which this report was drafted. We are also grateful to the staff who provided relentless logistical support throughout the fifth BR cycle. Finally, but not least, the secretarial team of DARBE and AUDA-NEPAD, and the editorial team, for their effort in producing this report.

We are grateful to the AU Member States' experts and those from partner institutions who contributed financially and technically to the process and the finalization of the Fifth BR Report.

First, we must thank the national CAADP focal points and the various technical experts in all AU Member States, who collected and compiled the data that provided the backbone of this report. The RECs' CAADP focal points' support and coordination, together with the help of REC regional experts, ensured that Member States completed the data collection and validation process on time, and entered their country data in the electronic BR (e-BR) system. The BR Task Force team leaders and members are recognized for their overall technical leadership and direction provided throughout the BR process.

The contributors to the Fifth BR Report included: The African Union Commission (AUC); African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD); the AU Specialized Technical Offices (STOs) that include 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; African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). The RECs: the Arab Maghreb Union (UMA); Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA); East African Community (EAC) Secretariat; Economic Community for Central Africa States (ECCAS); Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Commission; Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD); and Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat. Our Partners: AKADEMIYA2063; AGRA; Mezani Development Hub; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); International Fertilizer Development Center; International Food Policy Research Institute; International Livestock Research Institute; the African Seed Access Index (TASAI Inc.); the University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria; the University of Pretoria, South Africa; Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Malawi; Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda; University Institute le Bon Berger, EOA Initiative Secretariat (Bio-vision Africa Trust); World Vegetable Center; Harvest Plus; International Potato Centre; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Morocco; and the Africa Rice Centre (AfricaRice).

This Fifth CAADP BR Report has benefited from the research and efforts of various authors and experts who contributed to writing and reviewing the overall draft.

It is with the greatest appreciation that we give many thanks 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

- 1.0 This is the Fifth Biennial Review (BR) Report on the progress of the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). Tracking progress was mandated by the African Union (AU) Heads of State and Government under Commitment 7 of the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Africa Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods (Doc. Assembly/AU/2(XXIII)). Since 2018, the African Union Commission (AUC), working in close collaboration with the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD), Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Member States, and a wide range of technical and development partners, has produced and presented BR reports for endorsement by the AU Assembly every two years. Each report has served as an important tool for accountability, peer learning, and collective action. The fifth BR (BR5) continues this mandate and concludes the Malabo implementation period (2014–2025).
- 1.1 The report provides an overview of the extent to which Member States have adhered to the aspirations of the Malabo Summit, which reconfirmed the importance of investing in agriculture as a driver of inclusive and sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction, and resilience. Consistent with previous BRs, the seven Malabo Commitments were translated into seven thematic areas of performance: (i) re-committing to the principles and values of the CAADP process; (ii) enhancing investment finance in agriculture; (iii) ending hunger in Africa by 2025; (iv) reducing poverty by half by 2025 through inclusive agricultural growth and transformation; (v) boosting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services; (vi) enhancing resilience of livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and other related risks; and (vii) strengthening mutual accountability for actions and results. In this way, the fifth BR consolidates the decade-long effort to track, report, and stimulate progress toward the Malabo goals.
- 1.2 The significance of BR5 lies not only in its accountability function but also in its transitional role. It marks the end of the Malabo era while laying the foundation for the Kampala Declaration on Food Systems Transformation (2026–2035). The CAADP Kampala Declaration expands the focus from agricultural growth to broader agrifood systems transformation, better addressing nutrition, climate resilience, sustainability, and equity imperatives. By reviewing performance against the Malabo commitments, this report provides the evidence base for shaping the agenda for the next decade and ensuring continuity between the two declarations. The 2025 review is therefore both retrospective, assessing progress and challenges, as well as prospective, identifying lessons to inform the decade ahead.
- 1.3 As with previous reports, the process of producing the Fifth BR Report was participatory, inclusive, and transparent. Member States led data collection and reporting, using standardized tools developed by the AUC in collaboration with AUDA-NEPAD, RECs, technical institutions, and development partners. This process involved strengthening capacity at the national and regional levels, convening peer review and validation workshops, and providing technical backstopping to ensure data quality

and comparability. Civil society organizations, farmer associations, and private sector actors were engaged to contribute perspectives and validate findings.

- 1.4 The Fifth BR Report presents findings at multiple levels. At the continental level, the report highlights aggregate performance against each of the seven commitments, revealing varying levels of progress and areas requiring urgent attention. At the regional level, it identifies variations in performance across Africa's five regions and draws lessons from regional integration, peer learning, and "pockets of excellence" that can be scaled up. At the Member State level, the Report documents individual Member State progress, providing an opportunity for reflection on best practices, challenges, and policy innovations. By presenting findings across these levels, the BR process continues to serve as a robust accountability tool, while also fostering a culture of evidence-based planning and mutual learning.
- 1.5 The report highlights the inclusive nature of the process and methodological approach used to collect and analyze data and, ultimately, write the report. Furthermore, the report presents the key findings at continental and regional levels, the detailed profiles and scorecards of individual countries, and recommendations for individual countries, regional bodies, and continental institutions. This inclusive methodology reinforces ownership of the process and strengthens accountability at all levels.
- 1.6 The report is complemented by an online interactive CAADP BR Communication Toolkit, which presents the BR data in various forms, making it more easily accessible to users. The tool was developed by the AU and its partners in close consultation with RECs, technical experts, and other stakeholders, to facilitate the dissemination of the BR report findings. The tool is designed to make it easier for policymakers and other national and regional stakeholders to interact with the data and information. The Toolkit contains clear graphics, analysis, and maps that facilitate easier access to the BR results.
- 1.7 The report includes a section on the implementation of ten of the AU Decisions, thematic in nature, and specific to agricultural transformation in Africa, namely: Seed and Biotechnology; Livestock Development; Fisheries and Aquaculture; Irrigation; Mechanization; Fertilizer Use; Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Capacities; Land Policy; Ecological Organic Agriculture; and Biofortification.
- 1.8 The fifth BR aligns with global and continental drives to transform agrifood systems, anchored by UNFSS+4 (2025) and the Second Africa Climate Summit (ACS2), which called for rapid scaling of resilience approaches in Africa's food systems, ensuring inclusive governance and collaborative financing, and positioned Africa at the center of the food–climate agenda in line with the Malabo-to-Kampala transition. Accordingly, the BR should emphasize resilience-tagged public expenditures, integrated climate–agriculture planning with harmonized data systems, de-risked blended finance, localized implementation with clear accountability, and concrete inclusion targets for women and youth.
- 1.9 In alignment with the African Union's 2025 theme, "*Justice for Africans and People of African Descent through Reparations,*" the fifth BR frames agricultural and food systems transformation as a pathway to reparative justice. It emphasizes correcting historical inequities in access to land, trade opportunities, nutrition, and resilience. It also highlights the critical roles of women and youth, whose empowerment is both an economic necessity and a justice imperative. By situating agrifood transformation

within the reparations discourse, the BR affirms that the new era must not only deliver growth and resilience but also equity, dignity, and sovereignty for all Africans.

- 1.10 The fifth BR serves as both an accountability instrument and a learning mechanism. It enables Member States, RECs, and the continent as a whole to assess progress, exchange innovations, and strengthen mutual accountability. It provides evidence-based guidance to policymakers, investors, and partners as they implement or support the CAADP Declaration. By distilling lessons from the Malabo decade and aligning them with continental and global agendas, the BR delineates a clear pathway to agrifood systems that are prosperous, resilient, and equitable over the coming decade.

## THE FIFTH BIENNIAL REVIEW REPORT PREPARATION PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2A. The Process

2.1. The Biennial Review (BR) is a rigorous process designed to track Africa's agricultural transformation journey. It is a fundamental component of the CAADP agenda and serves as a crucial mechanism for accountability. Through this process, AU Member States regularly report on their progress toward the goals of the Malabo Declaration, providing a comprehensive, evidence-based assessment of their performance. The BR culminates in a report that offers a clear snapshot of where the continent stands, highlighting successes, identifying challenges, and informing policy decisions to accelerate progress toward shared agricultural development targets. Table 2.1 includes details on each BR, from the first BR (BR1) to the fifth (BR5).

**Table 2.1: The Five BR Cycles and the Years of Production**

Biennial Review (BR)	Data Years	Review Process	Reporting to AU Assembly	Benchmark
BR1	2015 - 2016	2017	2018	3.96
BR2	2015 - 2018	2018 - 2019	2020	6.66
BR3	2015 - 2020	2020 - 2021	2022	7.28
BR4	2015 - 2022	2022 - 2023	2024	9.29
BR5	2015 - 2024	2024 - 2025	2026	9.40

- 2.2. In preparation for BR5, the AUC and AUDA-NEPAD—working in collaboration with partners—organized the Malabo Policy Learning Event (MAPLE) in October 2024. The event focused on reviewing key lessons from BR. More than 200 participants from across Africa—including representatives from the public and private sectors, farmer groups, civil society, youth, academia, and media—gathered to reflect on insights from the previous review cycles.
- 2.3. Following MAPLE, the BR Task Force—a team of technical experts drawn from institutions across Africa that supports the BR process—carried out a critical analysis in October 2024. The BR Task Force examined the indicators, data collection, and analysis methods, intending to improve the overall quality and consistency of the BR process. As a result of these engagements, key documents were updated, including the BR Technical Guidelines, the BR Reporting Template, and the BR Technical Notes.
- 2.4. The 2024 critical analysis and review process concluded that no new indicators would be introduced for the fifth BR cycle. In addition, the 12 indicators that were added during the fourth BR cycle—but remained “silent” (i.e., not included in score

calculations)—will continue to remain silent in the fifth BR cycle. As a result, the fifth BR cycle will assess a total of 59 indicators: 47 existing indicators from previous cycles and 12 new indicators introduced in the fourth BR cycle.

- 2.5. Following the 2024 critical analysis, the following data-related updates and tool changes were implemented: i) Data already provided in previous cycles and exists in the e-BR system remained and for the BR5 cycle, ii) all Member States were requested to provide data for the years 2022, 2023, and 2024 and, iii) if a Member State wishes to change the previous data, a formal request letter from the Ministry of Agriculture or an authority of the Ministry of Agriculture to its REC, clearly outlining the proposed changes and the rationale behind them should be sent; iv) 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 the source of data to improve data traceability; v) One of the innovation coming from the BR process itself is the e-BR interoperability with Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, Learning System (MEALS), a kind of regional e-BR that allows data to be retrieved directly, ensuring consistency and reducing duplication of efforts by countries from the region, and vi) 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.
- 2.6. The roadmap for the BR5 process: Working closely with RECs and technical experts, the AUC prepared a roadmap for the fifth BR process covering the various steps and milestones required to produce the Fifth BR Report.
- 2.7. In-person training of trainers workshop: From March 5-7, 2025, approximately 90 experts participated in the sessions, which focused on the technical aspects of the BR process and included planning for the upcoming continental training workshop for country-level experts. As part of the training of trainers, at least 35 regional experts—representing Africa’s five regions—were specifically trained on the updated CAADP BR reporting tools.

### ***Training of national experts***

- 2.8. During this fifth BR process, the AUC and RECs offered regional training of national experts on the updated CAADP BR reporting tools. The AUC provided the support for the interpretation services or technical support : (i) Regional training for the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) 19-20 March 2025; (ii) Regional training for the Economic Community for Central Africa States (ECCAS) (Central Africa) (French) on 16-17 June 2025; (iii) Regional training for the Arab Maghreb Union (UMA) (North Africa) (French, Arabic) on 22-23 May 2025; (iv) Regional training for the Southern African Development Community (SADC), East African Community (EAC), and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) (Southern Africa) (English, French, Portuguese) on 8-10 May 2025 and on 27-29 May 2025; and (v) regional data cleaning session for Western Africa (English, French, and Portuguese) on 23-27 June 2025. Following the regional training sessions, the fifth BR process was launched at the Member State level. The regional experts, who were initially trained during the continental training of trainers, trained the national experts.

### ***Workshop to review and test the e-BR algorithm for the BR5 cycle***

- 2.9. After all data for BR5 were submitted, the AUC convened a critical e-BR workshop in Kampala, Uganda, from 14-16 August 2025. Organized with AUDA-NEPAD, RECs, and technical partners, the three-day session brought together team leaders and technical experts to review, test, and validate the updated algorithm designed to generate the BR5 results. The objectives were to finalize the Technical Note for indicator and score calculations, ensure the algorithm's logic aligned with the revised reporting tools, and test its functionality using submitted Member State data. This rigorous process aimed to build a shared understanding and agreement on the validated algorithm, ensuring the integrity and quality of the final BR5 Report and its associated outputs, including the Continental, Regional, and Country Profiles.

### ***Data collection and validation at the national level***

- 2.10. After the regional training, each REC worked with its Member States to implement their BR5 roadmap in line with the regional and continental roadmap. The RECs led and coordinated data collection and validation at the national level. The main challenges were: (i) timely data collection, cleaning, and analysis, and (ii) limited resources to support the multi-stakeholder validation of the draft national BR reports. As was the case during the previous BR processes, each Member State organized a national multi-stakeholder workshop to review and validate the report and data before submitting it to its respective REC, with a signed letter from the Permanent Secretary or an authority of the Ministry of Agriculture. The RECs reviewed and validated the Member State reports, conducted the initial data analysis, and prepared regional BR summaries. The summaries were validated at the regional level, then submitted to the AUC.

### ***Continental data cleaning and validation workshop***

- 2.11. After Member States submitted their data and reports (by 30 July 2025), each REC mobilized regional experts and organized a review of Member State reports following the guidance note on data collection and the national and regional validation processes for the BR5 process transmitted to RECs by the AUC. Regional validation was organized for the following RECs: ECOWAS; UMA plus Egypt; SADC; IGAD, EAC, and COMESA (for the Eastern region); and ECCAS (for Central Africa).
- 2.12. Overall, all RECs except ECCAS were able to achieve this important milestone. They sent comments, observations, and corrections to Member States on their country reports, as well as the data in the e-BR system, with a deadline of 15 August 2025. Even once the continental data cleaning started, the AUC extended the submission deadline for all remaining countries to 28 August 2025 to allow those countries to finalize their national validation, data entry, and report submission in the e-BR system. In the e-BR system, 45 Member States submitted their data on time.
- 2.13. A continental data cleaning and validation workshop was held in Kampala, Uganda (18-21 August 2025). It involved extensive data checking and assessment to ensure data quality, accuracy, and completeness of Member State data. The workshop harmonized data cleaning and validation processes, engaged commitment area leaders, and finalized continental-level data

cleaning and validation of submissions from Member States. The team leaders shared their feedback and comments, which the AUC passed on to RECs to share with their Member States for consideration and the resubmission of the revised data and the report in the e-BR system.

### ***BR technical write-shop***

- 2.14. The write-shop brought together BR experts and institutions to review and analyze the data and, ultimately, agree on a plan to produce this report. More specifically, the write-shop covered: (i) discussion of the outline of the BR5 Report and the allocation of the expert for the writing; (ii) writing the draft report; (iii) the preparation of the individual country scorecards; (iv) the preparation of the consolidated draft continental BR5 Report; (v) next steps with the deadline were defined. A final validation meeting was held virtually in September 2025 among AUC, AUDA-NEPAD, Experts of the Bureau of the Specialized Technical Committee (STC), and RECs ahead of presenting the report to the sixth Ordinary Session of the STC-ARDWE in October 2025.

### ***BR communication tools***

- 2.15. Drawing on feedback from the critical analysis of previous BRs, a ninth technical working group was established to enhance communication and advocacy efforts related to the BR findings. As is customary, the BR communication and advocacy tools, namely the CAADP BR Dashboard and the CAADP BR Toolkit, have been updated to facilitate the utilization of the report's findings.

## **2B. The methodology**

- 2.16. The Africa Agricultural Transformation Scorecard (AATS) was developed to present the progress made by individual Member States toward achieving the Malabo Declaration goals and targets by 2025 and to recognize and award the best-performing Member States. The AATS is based on benchmarking methods to evaluate a country's performance in achieving the goals and targets set in the Malabo Declaration.
- 2.17. 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. The benchmarks mainly help Member States understand how to improve their performance over time. They also enable countries to identify best practices for overcoming their specific challenges while reinforcing the culture of continuous improvement and providing a sense of urgency in achieving agricultural transformation goals.
- 2.18. The updated 2025 Technical Guidelines provide details on the methodology used to compute each of the 59 performance indicators (47 existing indicators and 12 new indicators from the BR4 cycle) with the required set of parameters. The 2025

Technical Notes provide further details on the methods used to calculate the performance scores, with the year 2015 as a reference for performance measurement, including the weighting system used to aggregate the scores across the different thematic areas.

- 2.19. For BR5, the new indicators from the BR4 cycle were not used to calculate the scores or rank of Member States. The new indicators from the BR4 are: 3.1vii (percentage increase in the proportion of evaluated and certified locally adapted livestock seed, by species/breed/ecotypes annually used in a country, livestock seed); 3.1viii (Seed Sector Performance Index); 3.5viii (cost of a healthy diet as a percent of household food expenditure); 3.5ix (percentage (percent) of the population overweight or obese, adult population); 3.7 (Africa Biofortification Progress Index [ABPI]); 5.1ii (diversification index for the intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services); 5.3i (tariff rate, weighted average applied tariff rate (percent)); 5.3ii (Index of non-tariff measures related to intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services); 5.3iii (Index for enabling institutional environment for African Continental Free Trade Area [AfCFTA] implementation); 6.1iii (total greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture). Furthermore, the new parameter EIRB4 has been excluded from the calculation of 6.2 and its score. Due to some issues with reporting and data quality, indicator 3.6iii has also been silent during this BR5 cycle.
- 2.20. When an indicator is silent, it means it was not used in the calculation of scores and ranking of the Member States and is not considered in the analysis of the scores.
- 2.21. In line with the performance structure of the BR (seven commitment areas disaggregated into 28 performance categories, and further into 59 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.
- 2.22. The corresponding computing algorithms, fully detailed in the 2025 Technical Notes, have guided the design of the database for country data compilation to generate the 2025 Scorecard.
- 2.23. The Comparison of Country Scores in implementing the Malabo Declaration and the 45 Country Profiles presented in Chapter 7 of the *Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard (AATS)*, which summarizes individual country progress in achieving commitments of the Malabo Declaration. Please note the following standard technical definitions when reviewing both the BR Report and the AATS.
- 2.24. **Target:** 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 percent to be achieved by the target year of 2025 from the baseline year of 2015.
- 2.25. **Indicator:** A parameter or a combination of parameters that measures directly (without any further calculation) the value of the item that is measured. For example, for the commitment in section 2.25, the indicator is the “growth rate of intra-African trade.”

- 2.26. Milestone: The value to be reached by the indicator in a measurement year for the Member State to be on track to reach 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 2.25, 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 percent each year,*” the milestone for each year is 10 percent.
- 2.27. Score: 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 2.25, a country having reached 150 percent progress in a particular year will have a score of 7.5 [equal to  $(150/200)*10$ ].
- 2.28. Benchmark: 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 (2024 measurement year) is 9.40 compared to 9.29 in the last BR4 (2022 measurement year).
- 2.29. ON TRACK: Means that the Member State obtained a score that is equal to or greater than the benchmark (9.40) 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 (9.40) and is, therefore, NOT on the trajectory to reach the target for the Malabo commitments.
- 2.31. The category of performance introduced in the third and fourth BR cycle remains for the fifth BR cycle, and it indicates Member States that are PROGRESSING WELL. This means that the Member State has an overall score of five or greater but less than the benchmark of 9.40.

## 2C. Data quality issues and concerns

### *Political framing*

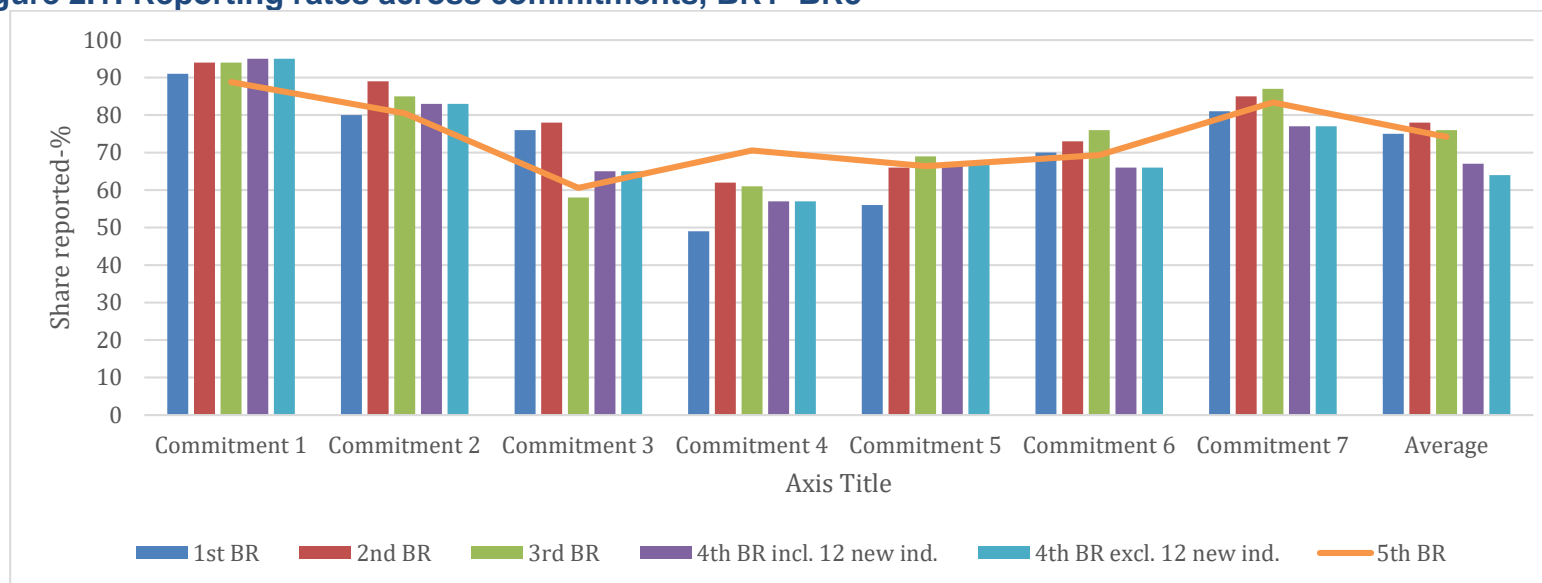
- 2.32. The credibility of the BR process rests on the quality, consistency, and timeliness of the data that underpin it. Reliable statistics provide the foundation of the AATS, which is presented every two years to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government as the continent's premier accountability instrument. Without trusted data (i.e., reliable, accurate, consistent, and secure), progress cannot be measured with confidence, and the power of mutual accountability is weakened. The fifth BR therefore stands as both a report card on the Malabo Declaration and a milestone in Africa's collective capacity to generate, manage, and apply robust data for evidence-based policymaking.
- 2.33. Data quality is not only a technical matter; it is central to political credibility, investment confidence, and citizen trust. Weaknesses in reporting or comparability risk is diminishing the fairness of cross-country assessments, creating skepticism about reported progress, and undermining the legitimacy of the scorecard as a driver of transformation. By contrast, credible and harmonized data reinforce Africa's voice in global fora, inspire confidence among development partners and investors, and build trust with citizens who rely on transparent reporting of progress. For this reason, strengthening Africa's statistical and monitoring systems must remain a continental priority, embedded in both the Kampala Declaration and Agenda 2063 as a strategic pillar of Africa's transformation journey.

### *Acknowledging gaps*

- 2.34. Despite important progress in strengthening the BR system, persistent challenges remain in data coverage, timeliness, and comparability. Reporting rates continue to vary across commitments. As shown in Figure 2.1, Commitments 1 (CAADP principles), 2 (Investment Finance), and 7 (mutual accountability) consistently record higher levels of data completeness, often above 80 percent, while Commitments 3 (ending hunger), 4 (halving poverty), and 6 (resilience) lag, with reporting rates in BR5 still below 70 percent on average. This unevenness limits the ability to present a balanced picture of Africa's progress.
- 2.35. Timeliness is also an issue. Many Member States submit data late in the process, compressing the validation period and constraining the capacity of RECs and technical teams to undertake thorough peer review. This not only affects quality assurance but also delays opportunities for corrective action ahead of the Assembly.
- 2.36. Comparability also poses difficulties for some indicators that are tracked using different methodologies in countries. Differences in survey instruments, proxy indicators, and inconsistent methodologies across countries reduce the reliability of cross-country comparisons. Moreover, the practice of scoring missing data as zero continues to mask true reporting gaps. While intended as a technical solution, this approach creates both political and technical risks: countries may appear to be underperforming not because of weak progress but because of incomplete reporting.

2.37. The cumulative effect of these challenges is illustrated in the data trends (see Figure 2.1). While the average reporting rate was relatively high in the first three BR cycles (75–78%), it declined to 67% in the fourth cycle (when 12 new indicators were introduced), before recovering modestly to 74% in BR5. This trajectory underscores two realities: first, Africa’s statistical systems are gradually expanding their scope, but second, progress is uneven and fragile, requiring sustained investment in institutional capacity.

**Figure 2.1: Reporting rates across commitments, BR1–BR5**



**Progress since BR5**

2.38. Since the fourth BR, important progress has been made in strengthening the credibility and coverage of the process. Reporting has reduced significantly, with ten Member States not reporting in BR5 compared to BR4. Of these, four are currently under sanction by the AU and excluded from the BR5 process. Nevertheless, there is growing political commitment to the mutual accountability agenda as demonstrated by stronger engagement of RECs in supporting Member States with timely data submission.

2.39. The e-BR platform has also been further enhanced. New validation protocols, automated cross-checking functions, and the development of a consolidated time-series database have increased efficiency, reduced entry errors, and allowed for greater

consistency across cycles. These innovations have begun to establish the BR as a living repository of Africa's agricultural transformation data.

- 2.40. At the national level, more countries have now institutionalized BR country teams and technical data clusters, drawing participation from ministries of agriculture, finance, planning, and national statistical offices, as well as non-state actors. Training sessions, REC-led peer validation workshops, and technical backstopping by continental partners have helped to deepen familiarity with BR methodologies and reduce recurrent inconsistencies in reporting.
- 2.41. At the continental level, partnerships with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the African Development Bank (AfDB), AUDA-NEPAD, and other technical partners have been strengthened to reinforce national statistical systems. Targeted investments in agricultural surveys, digital innovations, and capacity building are progressively closing gaps in data availability. Initiatives such as regional harmonization pilots and integration of emerging innovations, such as those pioneered by ECOWAS, are laying the groundwork for a more coherent, comparable, and forward-looking system.

### ***Deeper systemic issues***

- 2.42. Despite these improvements, deeper systemic challenges remain unresolved. Missing or outdated baselines for several indicators continue to limit the ability to analyze trends and measure progress against agreed targets. Many Member States remain heavily dependent on externally funded surveys and donor-supported statistical initiatives, raising sustainability concerns once such support declines.
- 2.43. Country-level ownership of the BR process also remains uneven. In some cases, the BR is approached primarily as a compliance requirement rather than as an instrument embedded in national planning, budgeting, and accountability frameworks. This limits the integration of BR findings into policy reforms and weakens follow-up on recommendations between cycles, thereby reducing the full transformative impact of the process.
- 2.44. These persistent weaknesses underscore the need to move beyond technical fixes. Data governance must be placed at the center of Africa's agricultural transformation agenda, supported by stronger domestic financing for statistical systems, institutionalized national ownership of the BR, and mechanisms to ensure that evidence generated translates into actionable policy and investment decisions.

### ***Proposals for stronger data governance***

To address these systemic challenges, BR5 sets out a forward-looking agenda for stronger data governance that can sustain Africa's transformation beyond the Malabo era.

- 2.45. First, the BR must be fully institutionalized within National Agrifood Investment Plans (NAIPs) and Joint Sector Reviews (JSRs) by 2030. Embedding BR indicators into national monitoring frameworks will ensure that the process is not seen as external reporting, but as a core instrument for planning, budgeting, and accountability at the Member State level.

- 2.46. Second, financing for statistics must be secured and ring-fenced. Dedicated national budget lines for agricultural data collection and analysis should be complemented by continental initiatives such as the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa and regional partnerships that ensure sustainability beyond donor funding.
- 2.47. Third, Africa must harness the power of digital innovation. Expansion of the e-BR platform, coupled with the integration of tools such as geospatial mapping, artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted analytics, data sourcing from credible databases, and mobile-based surveys, can significantly improve timeliness, coverage, and comparability of data across countries.
- 2.48. Fourth, peer learning and capacity transfer should be strengthened through REC platforms, where countries with stronger statistical systems actively mentor those with weaker capacity. This should include succession planning, ensuring that younger experts are trained and supported to sustain the BR process over the next decade.
- 2.49. Finally, transparency and citizen trust must be enhanced. Establishing open data dashboards for BR indicators, accessible to policymakers, partners, and the public, will not only strengthen accountability but also foster wider use of evidence in agricultural policy and investment decisions.

#### ***Forward link to Kampala cycle***

- 2.50. As Africa transitions from the Malabo era (2014–2025) to the Kampala Declaration (2026–2035), data quality must be treated as a continental public good. The CAADP Strategy and Action Plan (2026–2035) explicitly calls for embedding the BR process within national and regional accountability mechanisms. By 2028, all Member States are expected to have integrated Kampala commitments and BR indicators into their NAIPs. By 2030, the BR should be fully institutionalized within national monitoring, evaluation, and JSR platforms, ensuring that the culture of mutual accountability is not only sustained but deepened.
- 2.51. The credibility of Africa’s agricultural transformation agenda, before its leaders, citizens, and international partners, will rest on the strength of its data. Data and knowledge drive progress; therefore, securing credible, trusted data is both a strategic priority and a foundation of the continent’s transformation agenda. BR5 underscores that building robust, reliable, and comparable statistical systems is not optional. It is the cornerstone of mutual accountability and an indispensable prerequisite for delivering on the commitments of the Kampala Declaration and the broader vision of Agenda 2063.

## KEY FINDINGS – CONTINENTAL PERFORMANCE

### 3A. Progress in achieving commitments

#### 3A. Continental performance

- 3.1. For the Fifth BR Report, 45 out of 55 Member States submitted their validated national data to the AUC through their respective RECs for review. The countries that reported in 2025 are: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
- 3.2. The BR5 Report excludes four Member States (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Sudan) that are currently under sanction by the AU, as well as six others (Angola, Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, and Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic) that did not submit data early enough for inclusion in the reviews.
- 3.3. For the BR5 Report, the composite benchmark against which countries' performance was assessed was 9.40. The benchmarks increased from 3.96 to 9.40 from 2017 to 2024, respectively. The benchmark of 9.40 out of 10 was the minimum score any country was expected to attain, across all the evaluated performance categories, to be considered to have achieved the CAADP Malabo goals and targets.
- 3.4. The BR5 Report shows that no Member State, out of the 45 that reported, achieved the targets set forth CAADP Malabo Declaration. Over the review periods, however, Morocco, Rwanda, and Egypt recorded strong, consistent gains across all the performance categories assessed.
- 3.5. The fact that no Member State achieved the Malabo targets by the 2025 endpoint may be attributed, in part, to the unfavorable and evolving socio-political and economic conditions—both nationally and globally—experienced during the review period (2015–2024). Despite measurable progress, the failure of all reporting Member States to meet the 2025 Malabo targets highlights deep-rooted structural issues. Agricultural productivity alone has not been sufficient to address hunger, poverty, and resilience gaps. Commitments such as ending hunger and boosting intra-African trade saw some of the lowest scores, indicating that focusing solely on increasing output is inadequate.
- 3.6. The BR5 Report also shows that the continent, collectively, did not achieve the set targets in any of the seven commitment areas outlined in the Malabo Declaration. The overall score for the continent improved from 4.56 in the BR4 Report to 5.25 in the BR5. This score is higher than the overall score of 4.32 in 2021 and 4.03 in 2019. The implication is that the continent made progress, recording gains across performance categories in the CAADP Malabo commitments.

- 3.7. Overall, the BR5 results show that while some tremendous gains were made across the performance categories, they were fragmented across Member States and the review periods. This is evident in the report, which shows that out of the 45 countries that reported, 35 countries performed better than they did in the BR4 Report. This is a significant improvement and may be attributed to the consistent efforts at all levels to accelerate agricultural growth and transformation as enshrined in the Malabo CAADP Agenda.
- 3.8. Table 3.1 below provides a summary of continental performance against the seven Malabo commitments in 2025, compared with the expected benchmark. While improvements are observed in most areas relative to 2023, the benchmarks remain unmet, underscoring the urgency for stronger action under the CAADP Kampala Declaration (2026–2035).
- 3.9. From Table 3.1, overall, 32 Member States achieved a score of more than half of the benchmark (up from 23 in the BR4 Report).

**Table 3.1: Continental performance against Malabo commitments (2025)**

Commitment	Benchmark (2025)	Score (2023)	Score (2025)	Member States with a score > half the benchmark	Key Observations
Commitment 1: Re-commitment to CAADP principles	10.0	7.66	<b>8.04</b>	39	Strongest area of performance; institutionalization of CAADP processes consolidated, but inclusivity gaps remain.
Commitment 2: Investment finance in agriculture	9.50	3.15	<b>4.22</b>	20	Slight increase in agricultural budgets and uptake of innovative financing; still far below 10% target.
Commitment 3: Ending hunger by 2025	9.24	2.90	<b>3.38</b>	11	Nutrition-sensitive agriculture and school feeding expanded, but hunger and productivity gaps remain critical.
Commitment 4: Halving poverty through agriculture	9.11	3.04	<b>4.41</b>	21	Rural poverty reduction is observed in some countries; inequalities persist, particularly for women and youth.
Commitment 5: Boosting intra-African trade	9.00	2.23	<b>2.97</b>	7	AfCFTA presents opportunities; infrastructure and standards harmonization remain major barriers.
Commitment 6: Resilience to climate and related risks	9.55	5.91	<b>6.30</b>	35	Resilience is improving through climate-smart practices and insurance; climate finance remains insufficient.

Commitment	Benchmark (2025)	Score (2023)	Score (2025)	Member States with a score > half the benchmark	Key Observations
Commitment 7: Mutual accountability	9.40	7.02	<b>7.71</b>	39	Progress in peer review and data validation, accountability frameworks strengthened, but data gaps persist.
Overall Performance	9.40	4.56	<b>5.25</b>	32	Overall general improvement indicates progress toward the Malabo targets, albeit slow.

*Source: Analysis of BR4 and BR5 BR data*

- 3.10. The BR5 Report reveals that no AU Member State met the 2025 Malabo targets, despite improvements in several performance areas. Notably, countries such as Morocco, Rwanda, and Egypt showed consistent progress. The greatest progress was evident in the areas of mutual accountability and climate resilience, while commitments related to hunger eradication and intra-African trade lagged.
- 3.11. The findings of the BR5 Report underscore the limitations of existing agricultural approaches. First, the report reveals limited gains from agriculture-centered strategies, especially in areas such as hunger eradication and poverty reduction. This suggests that stronger, more inclusive food systems are essential for tackling persistent inequality and food insecurity. Second, weak investment in agri-finance remains a critical bottleneck. Third, the underperformance in intra-African agricultural trade highlights the need for structural reforms in market access, standards, and logistics. Ultimately, the BR5 Report confirms that incremental agricultural gains are no longer sufficient. In this regard, the Kampala Declaration, which adopts a paradigm shift in Africa’s development trajectory by repositioning CAADP from a narrow agricultural focus to a broader, more integrated agrifood systems transformation agenda, offers a systems-based approach to a more resilient, sustainable, and inclusive pathway for Africa’s agrifood future. The agrifood systems approach calls for not only increased funding but also smarter, strategic investments across entire value chains—from production to consumption.

### **3A.1 Commitment 1: Recommitment to the principles and values of the CAADP process**

- 3.12. AU Member States are required to demonstrate sustained commitment to the CAADP principles and values by aligning their agricultural transformation agendas with continental frameworks and results-based processes. These principles include evidence-based planning, inclusive participation, peer review, and mutual accountability, which were reaffirmed in the Malabo Declaration. The Declaration set an ambitious target for all Member States to have completed the full CAADP process (equivalent to a score of 10) by 2018. This target underscored the view that institutionalizing CAADP is not a one-off exercise but a prerequisite for transforming Africa’s food and agriculture systems. However, progress has been uneven across countries

and review cycles. In the BR4, only one Member State, Niger, attained the full score, raising concerns about a slowdown in continental momentum. In the current BR5 cycle, while overall performance remains below the expected target, renewed progress is visible. Tanzania is the sole Member State to achieve a perfect score of ten, but encouragingly, an additional 20 countries scored above nine, compared to BR4, where only nine Member States reached similar levels. This marks an almost 100 percent increase, signaling growing continental convergence toward institutionalizing CAADP processes.

- 3.13. This commitment is tracked through three specific indicators that, together, measure the extent to which CAADP principles are being institutionalized at the national level. The first is the CAADP Process Completion Index, which assesses whether Member States have domesticated and operationalized CAADP through their NAIPs, aligned with continental priorities, and established functional monitoring frameworks. The second focuses on the existence and quality of multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination bodies, which reflect how inclusively governments engage civil society, the private sector, women, and youth in agricultural transformation processes. The third considers the presence of evidence-based policies, supportive institutions, and adequate human resources to sustain implementation. Taken together, these indicators provide a comprehensive picture of whether countries have embedded CAADP values into governance structures that can deliver results.
- 3.14. The first indicator tracks the completion of national CAADP processes. It measures the extent to which Member States have advanced through the essential steps required for effectively implementing the Malabo Declaration. These steps include domestication and NAIP appraisal, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. In BR5, all 45 countries reported on the indicator, with 37 providing evidence of full completion. Still more countries demonstrated measurable progress toward full process completion.
- 3.15. The second indicator assesses the extent to which Member States have established and sustained multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination bodies to enhance the implementation of CAADP. These platforms are critical for aligning policies, mobilizing resources, and ensuring inclusivity in agricultural transformation. In this BR5 cycle, 45 Member States reported on this indicator. Of these, nine countries—the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Madagascar, Morocco, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Tanzania—achieved the maximum score of 100 percent. This marks substantial progress compared to BR4, when only three countries, namely the Central African Republic, Comoros, and Niger, reached this level. Encouragingly, an additional 12 Member States—Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, Tunisia, Zimbabwe, and Uganda—scored at least nine out of ten, reflecting strong institutional arrangements. While these gains demonstrate continental momentum, sustaining and expanding functional coordination platforms remains essential for embedding CAADP principles across all Member States.
- 3.16. The third indicator tracks the extent to which Member States have established evidence-based policies, supportive institutions, and adequate human resources essential for driving investments in CAADP through NAIPs. Performance under this indicator reflects the broader capacity of governments to deliver on the Malabo Declaration. Countries sustaining momentum typically exhibit strong institutional anchoring of CAADP within national planning and budgeting systems, reinforced by functional

coordination bodies that promote coherence and accountability across government and non-state actors. They have invested in reliable data systems, technical expertise, and evidence-based policymaking, enabling adaptive NAIP implementation and effective monitoring. High-level political commitment and predictable domestic financing have further provided stability, while active participation in continental peer-learning platforms has accelerated the adoption of best practices.

### **3A.2 Commitment 2: Enhancing investment financing in agriculture**

- 3.17. The agrifood sector is the backbone of most African economies, contributing 10-40% of gross domestic product (GDP) and employing 20-70% of the workforce. Recognizing its central role, AU Member States committed under CAADP to allocate at least 10% of national budgets to agriculture and to achieve 6% annual growth. Yet nearly two decades after the Maputo Declaration, only a few countries consistently meet these targets, and most remain well below the benchmark. This persistent underinvestment highlights the gap between political promises and actual financing. With Africa's population projected to swell by about 550 million people within the next 15 years, food and nutrition demands will rise sharply.
- 3.18. The lag in achieving the public financing benchmark in the sector has affected domestic and foreign private sector investment as well as development financing. Hence, investment has not reached the target in many countries. The BR5 Report on Commitment 2 tracks how countries have fared in achieving the right financing and investment through four performance categories, and seven indicators. The commitment includes the following indicators and targets:
- Indicator 2.1i: Government agriculture expenditure as % of total public expenditures, with a target of 10% each year from 2015 to 2025.
  - Indicator 2.1ii: Government agriculture expenditure as % of agriculture value added, with a target of 19% each year from 2015 to 2025.
  - Indicator 2.1iii: Official development assistance (ODA) to agriculture, disbursement as % of commitment, with a target of 100% each year from 2015 to 2025.
  - Indicator 2.2: Ratio of domestic private sector investment in agriculture-to-agriculture value added, with a target of 5% each year from 2015 to 2025.
  - Indicator 2.3: Foreign private direct investment in agriculture-to-agriculture value added, with a target of 9% each year from 2015 to 2025.
  - Indicator 2.4: Proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services, with a target of 100% by 2025.
  - Indicator 3.1v: Total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture value added, with a target of 1% each year from 2015 to 2025.

- 3.19. Most of the Member States participating in the BR5 cycle reported on the indicators in Commitment 2. The number of countries reporting on each indicator or reporting complete data to compute the indicator are as follows: Indicators 2.1i (43 in BR5 against 44 in BR4); Indicators 2.1ii (41 in BR5 against 41 in BR4); Indicator 2.1iii (40 in BR5 against 42 in BR4); Indicator 2.2 (37 in BR5 against 49 in BR4); Indicator 2.3 (34 in BR5 against 30 for BR4); Indicator 2.4 (40 in BR5 against 41 in BR4); and Indicator 3.1v (39 in BR5 against 38 in BR4). A total of 96% of Member States that participated in BR5 reported on indicator 2.1i 'Government agriculture expenditure as % of total public expenditures.' On the other hand, only 76% of those participating reported on Indicator 2.3 'Foreign private direct investment in agriculture-to-agriculture value added, with a target of 9% each year from 2015 to 2025.'
- 3.20. Overall, none of the Member States that reported on this commitment were on track or made good progress (as indicated by a score of more than 7.5). This result indicates backsliding compared to BR4 when three Member States had scores of more than 7.5 (Eswatini, Burundi, and Lesotho). In comparison, the number of Member States that have made moderate progress (scoring between 5 and 7.5) increased since BR4, with 17 Member States (Benin, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Djibouti, Eswatini, Ghana, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia, Zimbabwe) achieving this score (compared to eight in BR4). This is an improvement by an additional seven countries since the BR4. A total of 19 Member States (compared to 14 in BR4) scored between 2.5 and 5 (Botswana, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Uganda). This positive trajectory shows that almost 15 Member States have progressed above the 2.5 score since the BR4 Report. The remaining nine Member States participating in the BR5 scored less than 2.5, compared with 24 Member States from BR4.

### **Assessment of countries on track by indicator**

- 3.21. The first indicator highlighted in this report is on government agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditures, with a target of 10 percent each year (Indicator 2.1i). Only four Member States achieved the target in this BR5 cycle (Burundi, Ethiopia, Mauritania, and Zimbabwe). This shows limited progress from the previous BR reports when three Member States achieved the target (Burundi, Ethiopia, and Mauritania). The second indicator (Indicator 2.1ii) measures government agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added, with a target of 19 percent each year. In the BR5 cycle, only four Member States (Botswana, Comoros, Djibouti, and Zambia), similar to four in BR4 (Cabo Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, and Lesotho), achieved the target. Two Member States (Comoros, Djibouti) maintained their on track status from BR4.
- 3.22. While Member States must allocate sufficient funds for agriculture in national budgets, donors must also deliver on their pledges and commitments to support national plans. The third indicator (Indicator 2.1iii) is official development assistance to agriculture, disbursement as % of commitment, with a target of 100% each year. Only four of the Member States that reported on this indicator are on track (Chad, Egypt, Mauritania, and Mauritius), with Chad meeting the benchmark for the first time in

BR5. Egypt, Mauritania, and Mauritius maintained their on-track status from BR4, while Congo, which was on track in BR4, did not report for this cycle. Three Member States reported progress toward the target: Benin (9.75), Rwanda (9.44), and Seychelles (9.09).

- 3.23. The fourth indicator, Indicator 2.2, reflects the establishment or strengthening of mechanisms to attract domestic private investment in agriculture. This is measured as the percentage of agriculture value added, with an annual target of 5% from 2015 to 2025. More countries seemed to be making a breakthrough in mobilizing domestic private sector investment in agriculture. A total of 15 Member States (Burundi, Cabo Verde, Chad, Cameroon, Djibouti, Eswatini, Gabon, Ghana, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, and Zambia), representing about 33% of the 45 countries that reported for this BR cycle, are on track to achieve the target of 5%. Eight countries, representing 18% of the 45 participating countries, did not report on the level of domestic private sector investment. This marks an improvement over the previous BR, in which 37% of participating countries did not provide data on this indicator.
- 3.24. The fifth indicator, Indicator 2.3, reflects foreign private sector direct investment in agriculture and complements the domestic private investment indicator. The fifth indicator captures the establishment or strengthening of mechanisms to attract foreign private direct investment in agriculture, which is measured as % of agriculture value added, with an annual target of 9% from 2015 to 2025. Of the 34 Member States that reported on this indicator, only five Member States (Cabo Verde, Madagascar, Malawi, Sierra Leone, and Togo) were on track to meet the 2025 target. Four Member States (Burundi, Lesotho, Somalia, and Zimbabwe) have not maintained their previous achievement of the target, although Somalia narrowly missed the target with a score of 9.99. The number of Member States reporting on this indicator increased to 34, an increase of 31% over the previous BR.
- 3.25. The sixth indicator, Indicator 2.4, 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 remains a huge challenge across the continent, as only five Member States (Botswana, Egypt, Mauritius, Senegal, and Seychelles) of those that reported are on track, a slight increase over BR4, when only Egypt and Seychelles were on track or achieved the target. An additional three countries achieved 90% or over of the target: Eswatini (94%), Kenya (94%), and Zimbabwe (90%).
- 3.26. The seventh indicator, Indicator 3.1v, measures total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture value added, with an annual target of one percent. Five Member States achieved the target in the BR5 cycle (Botswana, Egypt, Ghana, Mauritius, and Sierra Leone). The four countries that previously achieved the target of one percent were unable to maintain it.
- 3.27. Increasing investment in agrifood systems is fundamental if African governments are to transform the continent's agrifood systems, especially given the sharp decrease in overseas development assistance (ODA). Member States should adopt a National Agri-Finance Strategy (NAFS) co-owned by Ministries of Finance and Ministries of Agriculture with a five-year horizon and annual Medium-Term Expenditure Framework, updates and ring-fence 10% for agriculture (as required by CAADP), with

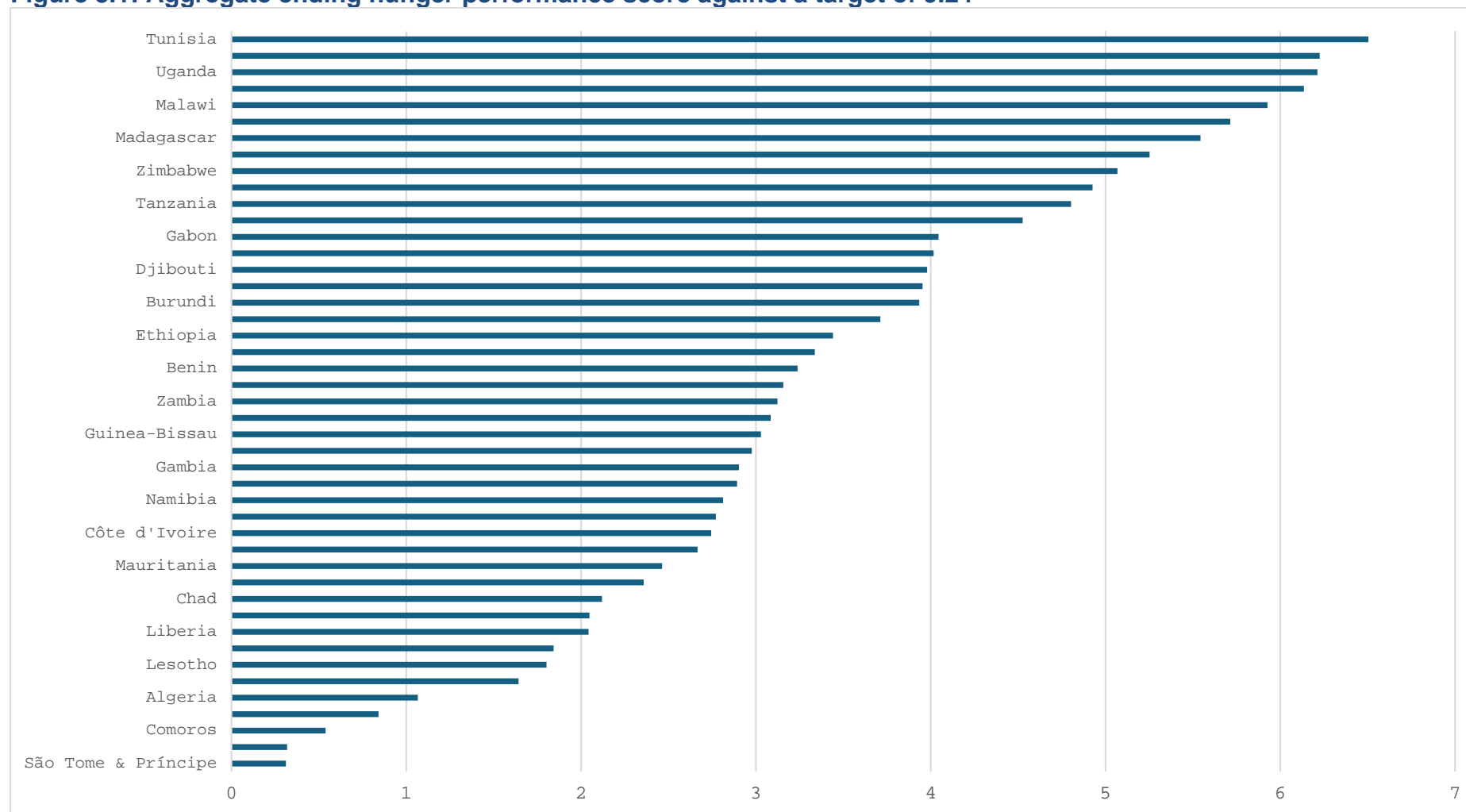
a minimum 30–40% earmarked for finance enablers (market infrastructure, data systems, risk-sharing, payments rails). The strategy should define a financing mix (public, development financing institutions, commercial, impact, climate) and clear crowd-in targets by value-chain node (inputs, production, aggregation, processing, logistics, retail).

- 3.28. Transforming agrifood systems requires a comprehensive, multi-dimensional strategy grounded in coordinated investment, inclusive participation, and institutional reform. First, scaling up and strategically channeling public expenditure is fundamental. Prioritizing high-impact value chains and infrastructure such as irrigation and storage, as well as increasing agricultural research and development (R&D), will drive innovation, sustainability, and resilience.
- 3.29. Second, partnerships with development partners and the private sector must be strengthened through better alignment of ODA and the creation of targeted public-private partnerships (PPPs) to build logistics, export systems, and value-added agrifood networks.
- 3.30. Third, mobilizing domestic private sector investment is essential. Incentives such as tax breaks, guarantees, and agro-industrial zones like agroparks can encourage private capital inflows and support enterprise growth. Fourth, fostering innovation through revised policies and financial instruments—such as agricultural insurance, microcredit, and climate bonds—will support implementation and attract foreign direct investment (FDI).
- 3.31. Fifth, equity must be central. Programs tailored for women, youth, and marginalized groups should improve access to finance, inputs, and services, ensuring inclusive participation in the agrifood economy. Lastly, robust institutional capacities and governance structures are crucial to track impact, improve investment quality, and deliver scalable, bankable projects. Together, these actions will unlock agrifood transformation for sustainable development and food security.

### **3A.3 Commitment 3: Ending hunger by 2025**

- 3.32. In the 2014 Malabo Declaration, AU Member States, through their Heads of State and Government, committed to ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2025. Progress toward this commitment is tracked using key indicators such as improved access to agricultural inputs and technologies to boost production and productivity, reduction in post-harvest losses, and establishment of functional SPS systems to ensure safe and nutritious foods while facilitating safe intra-Africa trade. Additional indicators focus on expanding social protection coverage for vulnerable groups. A few indicators were introduced during the BR4 cycle, including improved livestock seed, and crops seeds, and biofortified seed varieties.
- 3.33. Findings from the BR5 performance scores indicate that the continent is unlikely to achieve its commitment to ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2025. On average, the continent achieved a score of only 3.38 against a benchmark of 9.24. Figure 3.1 presents the performance of the individual countries on the aggregate ending hunger indicators in BR5.

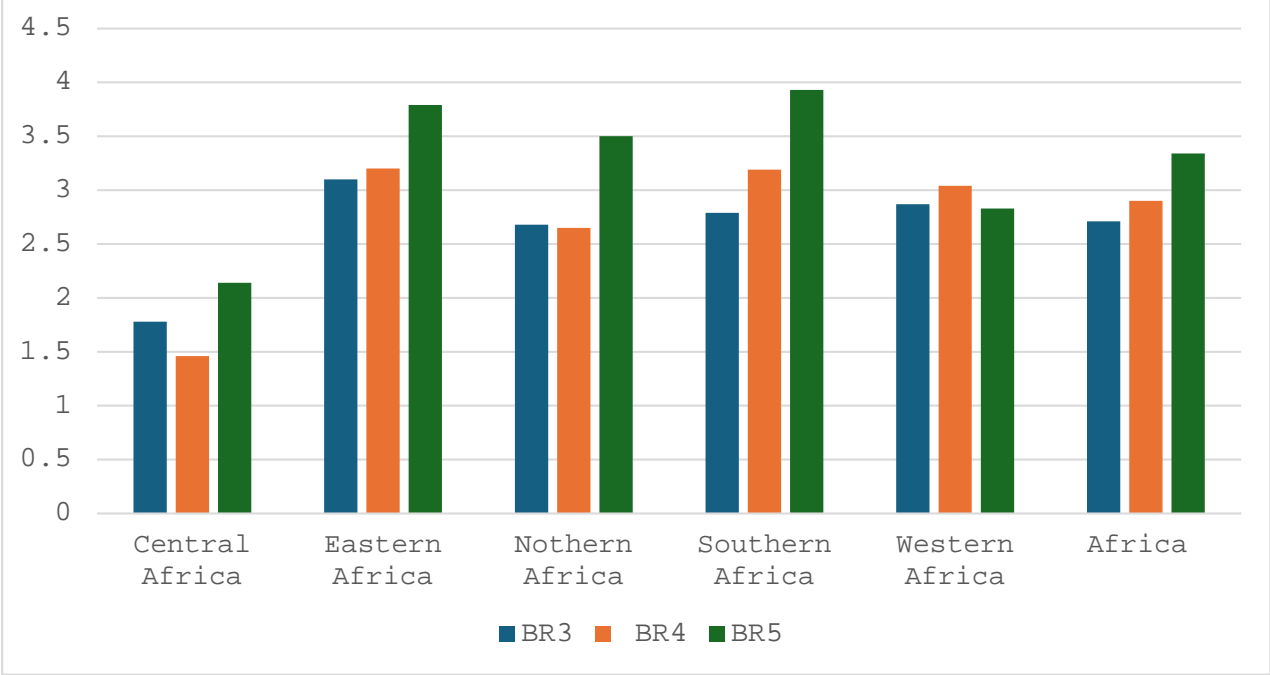
**Figure 3.1: Aggregate ending hunger performance score against a target of 9.24**



3.34. As shown in Figure 3.2, most countries have not performed well on this performance category. Most countries faced challenges in even reporting on various indicators, resulting in underperformance. Although no Member State achieved the target, some

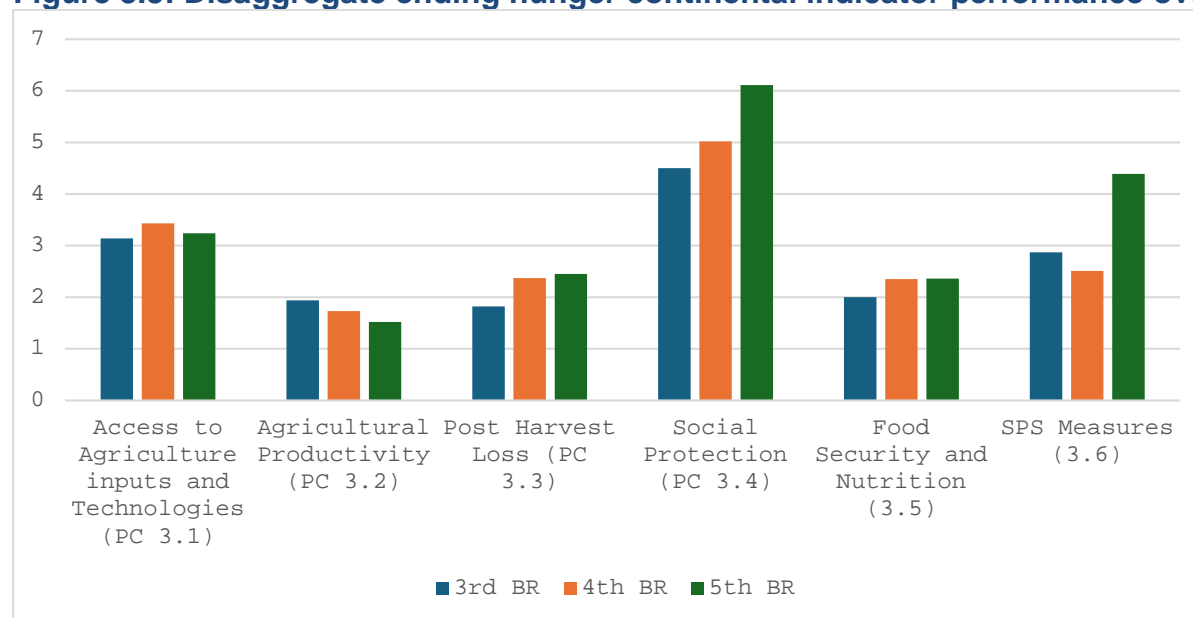
countries scored above the continental average: Ethiopia (3.44), Ghana (3.71), Burundi (3.93), Seychelles (3.95), Djibouti (3.98), Botswana (4.02), Gabon (4.05), Mauritius (4.53), Tanzania (4.80), Egypt (4.93), Zimbabwe (5.07), Mozambique (5.25), Madagascar (5.54), Morocco (5.71), Malawi (5.93), Kenya (6.14), Uganda (6.21), Rwanda (6.23), and Tunisia (6.50). Nonetheless, analysis of the past three BR cycles reveals generally positive trends in both regional and continental performance on the ending hunger indicators, with Eastern and Southern Africa the best performers.

**Figure 3.2: Aggregate regional and continental performances in ending hunger indicators in the last three BR cycles**



3.35. Persistent shocks in the agrifood systems, such as recurrent pest and disease outbreaks, conflicts, and climate change, remain major obstacles to ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition across the continent. Although Africa will not achieve its target by 2025, notable improvements were observed in several indicators, particularly those tracking social protection and SPS measures, as summarized in Figure 3.3 below:

**Figure 3.3: Disaggregate ending hunger continental indicator performance over three BR cycles**



3.36. The observed improvements in the social protection indicator may be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic, which highlighted the importance of supporting vulnerable populations. Similarly, progress in SPS indicators likely reflects continental efforts to operationalize the AfCFTA by strengthening food safety and phytosanitary standards to facilitate intra-African trade. The discussion below presents country-level detailed performance in the BR5 and a disaggregation of the indicators.

### **Access to agricultural inputs and technology (3.1)**

3.37. Agricultural inputs and technology play a pivotal role in achieving the goals of the CAADP, which seeks to boost agricultural productivity, improve food security, and promote sustainable development across the continent. Improved access to quality seeds, fertilizers, irrigation systems, and mechanization enhances yields and resilience, especially in the face of climate change. Moreover, innovations such as digital agriculture and precision farming provide farmers with timely information and enable efficient resource use. Strategic investments in these areas can accelerate progress toward CAADP’s targets of inclusive growth, poverty reduction, and improved nutrition. The following section presents the performance of the disaggregated indicators under agricultural inputs for the BR5.

### **Fertilizer use (3.1i)**

- 3.38. In June 2006, African Heads of State and Government gathered in Abuja and declared fertilizers a strategic commodity for driving the continent's agricultural transformation. They pledged to raise the application from the then-average of 8 kg nutrients per hectare to at least 50 kg/ha. This landmark Abuja Declaration marked a continental commitment to restoring soils, closing productivity gaps, and reducing hunger through strategic investments in fertilizer access. Nearly a decade later, the Malabo Declaration and the CAADP BR mechanism institutionalized this vision by establishing a rigorous, evidence-based system to track Member States' progress and enhance governments' accountability.
- 3.39. The BR5 cycle builds on this tradition, highlighting both encouraging progress in countries moving toward or beyond the 50 kg/ha fertilizer use target and the persistent disparities where many remain off track. Of the 41 countries that have reported on this indicator, only five countries are on track (Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, Seychelles, and Tunisia) to achieve this target, with an average of above 50 kg/ha.
- 3.40. In the BR5 cycle, 41 Member States (75%) reported on mineral fertilizer consumption, while the other four Member States did not submit data (São Tomé & Príncipe, South Sudan, Comoros, and Libya). For organic fertilizers, 33 Member States (60%) reported. This split underscores persistent data systems gaps that limit continental comparability and the ability to track progress at scale, particularly for organics, where methodologies remain heterogeneous.

### **Fertilizer consumption trends and progress scoring**

- 3.41. The BR5 highlights encouraging progress in fertilizer consumption, though disparities remain across Member States in achieving the Malabo target of 50 kg nutrients per hectare. Currently, Member State data indicate a continental average that is largely unchanged at 21.39 kg/Ha, with the highest consuming region being Northern Africa, and the lowest being Central Africa.
- 3.42. Approaching the target (25–49.9 kg/ha): Ten countries—Kenya, Malawi, Botswana, Rwanda, Namibia, Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Senegal, and Mauritania—have crossed the target mid-way mark and are steadily progressing toward the continental goal. This emerging middle tier is significant.
- 3.43. Overall, the BR5 shows a wider group of countries moving into the 25–50 kg/ha range and a small but important set sustaining  $\geq 50$  kg/ha. Converting these gains into continent-wide progress will require persistent policy commitment, functioning markets, and data systems that capture both nutrient use and soil health outcomes. The implementation of the Africa Fertilizer and Soil Health Action Plan (2024) will serve as the next phase in this journey, ensuring that the spirit of Abuja and Malabo continues beyond 2025 into a decade of soil restoration, optimal fertilizer use, and resilient food systems.

### **Growth rate of irrigated areas from 2015 baseline (3.1ii)**

- 3.44. The CAADP Malabo target of this indicator is to increase the size of irrigated areas by 100 percent by 2025 from the 2015 baseline. The CAADP agenda stresses expanding the area of crop land under irrigation as a sustainable solution to increase productivity and intensification as climate variability increases.
- 3.45. For BR5, of the 45 countries that reported, only 30 countries submitted data that were complete enough to calculate the growth rate of irrigated cultivated areas. A deep look at the results showed mixed outcomes. While there were some significant increases (growth) in some Member States, others witnessed a reduction in the area of total irrigated crop land. Generally, the gains experienced across the continent have been fragmented and inconsistent across the period.
- 3.46. Overall, seven of the 30 countries reported the target 100% increase in total irrigated crop land. The countries are Benin (151%), Djibouti (164%), Mozambique (113%), Nigeria (122%), Rwanda (105%), Tanzania (113%), and Togo (106%).
- 3.47. Over the investigation period (2015-2024), the annual growth rate of total area under irrigation as a proportion of total cultivated area was found to be 2.85%.
- 3.48. The irrigated areas increased from 9.77 mHa in 2015 to 19.24 mHa in 2024 (49.22% increase). This represents about 49% realization of the Malabo target and a general positive gain. However, the true picture is revealed when this is compared as a proportion of the total cultivated areas. It shows an increase (growth rate) from 4.7% (2015) to 9.6% (2024). The implication of this is that rain-fed agriculture remains dominant, representing over 90% of total cultivated areas.
- 3.49. As such, huge opportunities exist to utilize the continent's vast water resources to increase agricultural productivity and build climate-resilient agrifood systems.

### **Growth rate of supplied quality inputs relative to national requirements (3.1iii)**

- 3.50. This indicator aims to double the supply of quality agricultural inputs—seeds for crops, breeds for livestock, and fingerlings for fisheries—by 2025 compared to 2015. It measures the extent to which quality inputs are used to enhance production, based on the proportion of quality seed sold relative to national seed requirements for at least one priority commodity.
- 3.51. Overall, only 14 Member States submitted data, and just four—Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, and Mozambique—met the target. These countries scored 10, indicating strong progress. Rwanda (5.38) and Zimbabwe (5.83) scored above half of the target.
- 3.52. Improving performance and reporting on this indicator is crucial for ensuring quality inputs, such as seeds, breeds, and fingerlings, vital for increasing productivity across crops, livestock, and fisheries. Governments are encouraged to strengthen efforts in both data reporting and input supply to meet the Malabo targets.

### **Proportion of farmers having advisory services (3.1iv)**

- 3.53. Availability of quality, reliable, and relevant agricultural advisory services is critical for enhancing productivity, strengthening resilience, and ensuring the efficient functioning of Africa's food systems. Advisory services provide farmers with context-specific knowledge, practical skills to enhance their participation in different agricultural value chains, and timely information that enables them to improve production, adapt to climate risks, and competitively engage in markets.
- 3.54. This indicator measures the percentage of farmers who benefit from services, including training, information dissemination, and extension support offered to both individual producers and small- to medium-sized enterprises within agricultural value chains. Agricultural extension, delivered in a systematic and participatory manner, ensures that farmers receive demand-driven guidance on agronomic practices, technologies, and innovations.
- 3.55. The continental target is for all farmers to have equitable access to high-quality agricultural advisory services by 2025. Achieving this ambition will significantly reduce productivity gaps and contribute to food security, job creation, and sustainable rural development.
- 3.56. A total of 43 Member States reported on this indicator. Just seven—Botswana, Egypt, Mauritius, Morocco, Seychelles, Tunisia, and Zimbabwe—achieved the targeted score of 10 in 2024. The above Member States had achieved the target in 2022, including Seychelles. However, progress has been observed since 2016, as several Member States have noted an improvement in the provision of agricultural services despite not attaining the target throughout the reporting period.

### **Total spending on agricultural research (3.1v)**

- 3.57. Investment in agricultural R&D is a critical driver of innovation, productivity growth, and long-term resilience in Africa's agricultural development. This indicator measures public expenditure on agricultural research as a proportion of agricultural GDP, providing an assessment of Member States' commitment to strengthening science, technology, and innovation for agricultural transformation.
- 3.58. The continental target is to increase agricultural R&D investment to at least 1% of agricultural GDP between 2015 and 2025. Achieving this benchmark is essential for generating technologies, practices, and knowledge that enhance productivity, address climate risks, and secure Africa's competitiveness in global markets.
- 3.59. While this indicator offers valuable insights into relative levels of R&D investment across countries and over time, it should be interpreted with caution. The figures do not fully capture the policy and institutional environment within which research takes place, the size and structure of national agricultural sectors, or qualitative differences in research outcomes. Nevertheless, the indicator remained a vital tool for benchmarking progress and guiding Member States' decisions on sustained and strategic investment in agricultural research.
- 3.60. During the reporting period, Botswana, Egypt, Ghana, Mauritius, and Sierra Leone managed to achieve this target. Several Member States, though they did not achieve this target, gradually increased their investment in agricultural research.

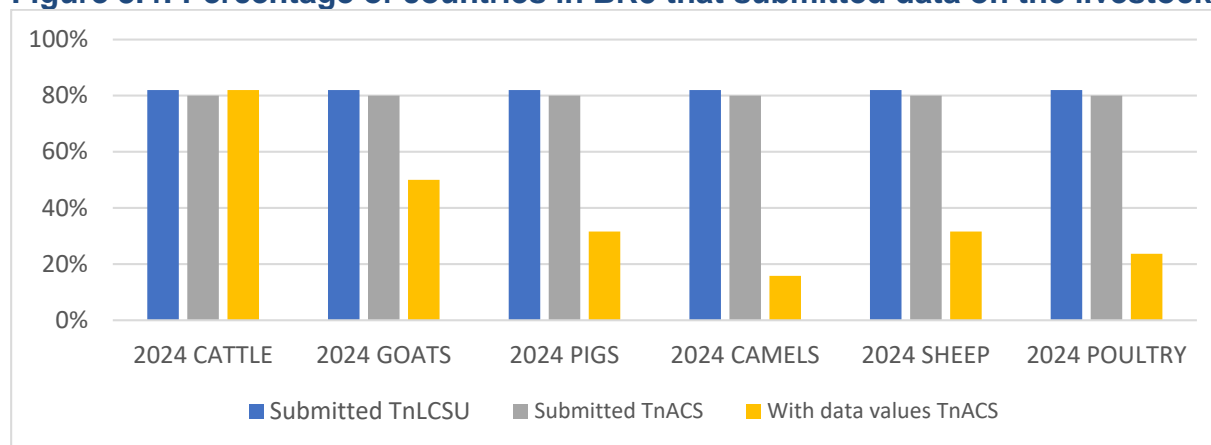
### **Proportion of farmer households with ownership or secured land rights (3.1.vi)**

- 3.61. Land is a fundamental factor of production, central to agricultural transformation, food security, and rural development. Secure rights to land provide farmers and agribusinesses with the confidence to invest in land improvements, adopt sustainable land management practices, and apply new technologies that enhance productivity and resilience. The Malabo Declaration set an ambitious target for 100 percent of farmer households to have ownership or secured land rights by 2018, with a corresponding milestone score of 10 by 2020. In 2024, Botswana, Mauritius, and Seychelles achieved the targeted score of 10.
- 3.62. Progress toward this goal remains vital, as tenure security underpins long-term investments in soil fertility restoration, water management, and climate-resilient farming systems. Given the diversity of tenure arrangements across Member States, land rights may take different forms, including individual or joint ownership, customary or statutory tenure, and community-based systems. This indicator recognizes these variations and seeks to ensure that by 2025, all farmers and agribusinesses engaged in agricultural production enjoy secure, recognized, and enforceable rights of access to land.

### **Livestock seed indicator (3.1.vii)**

- 3.63. Across the African continent, access to and the use of quality livestock seed is critical for sustainably and consistently improving the productivity and aggregate yield from livestock and other farmed animal species. The African farm animal industry heavily relies on foreign livestock and poultry seed, and yet, often the imports do not match the local production systems. Livestock and poultry seed is an important indicator in the livestock sector. It aims to track the trends of locally evaluated and certified livestock seed used in Member States. The livestock sector strategy aims to promote the wider use of locally adapted livestock species and breeds to sustainably improve livelihood security and resilience on the African continent. The performance target is to achieve an 8% increase in the use of certified locally adapted livestock seed by 2035, measured by annual changes in proportions of local over total certified seeds in Member States.
- 3.64. Data collection started in 2023, with 2022 data used as a baseline. Forty Member States reported on this indicator for five species—cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, and camels—in 2024 (Figure 3.4). A high percentage change in the total number of locally certified seed used specific to cattle was registered in five Member States (Zimbabwe, Togo, Sierra Leone, Madagascar, and Ghana), while the majority of other Member States reported no percentage change (which is attributable mainly to lack of data).
- 3.65. For sheep and goat species, a significant percentage reduction in the total number of locally certified seed used was reported in Guinea and Liberia, while an increased percentage change was reported in Zimbabwe (243%), Gambia (32%), and Nigeria (35%). Uganda recorded a percentage increase in the total number of local certified seeds by 85%. Egypt recorded a 180% increase in the total number of locally certified camel seed used.

**Figure 3.4: Percentage of countries in BR5 that submitted data on the livestock seed indicator**



Source: Analysis of BR5 Data.

Notes: Percentage of countries that submitted data on the livestock seed indicator. TnLCSU = Total number of locally certified seed used. TnLCU = Total number of locally certified livestock seed. TnACS = Total number of local and imported certified livestock seed.

- 3.66. Of the 40 Member States that reported in BR5, the number of certified local seed and total (local and imported) livestock seeds, respectively: 50% and 44.7% (cattle), 31.6% and 31.6% (goats), 34.5% and 31.6% (pigs), 29% and 31.5% (sheep). Some Member States reported only on certified local pig seed, and others only on certified total (local and imported pig seed). For camels, only local seed was reported.
- 3.67. Cattle remain the major species of focus for >95% of the Member States, while camels and sheep appear to be neglected species. Artificial insemination is extensively used by most Member States, which calls for targeted investment in promoting assisted reproductive technologies. Member States should continue to put in place policies that promote local livestock and poultry seed for sustainable livestock sector development, utilization, and conservation, which are key for livelihoods (food, nutrition, and income) and resilient economies.

### Access to seed and biotechnology (3.1viii)

- 3.68. The Seed Sector Performance Index (SSPI) is a single score-based measurement tool that provides “a bird’s eye view” of the health of seed systems across Africa. The SSPI enables cross-country comparisons with the primary goal of feeding into the Fourth BR Report of the AUC. The SSPI tracks 17 parameters (selected from more than 150). The indicators are prioritized based on their strength in assessing a thematic area as well as the availability of data. The SSPI presents data on the 17

parameters from 37 AU Member States. This data was collected between June and August 2025 with financial support from AGRA and the AUC.

- 3.69. Based on the data analysis, the primary priorities for seed sector reform across various countries would be:
- Increasing the utilization of certified seed for key food crops: For the indicator on utilization of certified seed, the average score across the countries was 3.19, suggesting that, on average, countries meet only 32% of their national seed requirement for key cereal and legume crops. The countries that meet at least 90% of their national seed requirement for at least one key crop include Egypt, Ghana, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
  - Strengthening government capacity for seed quality assurance: Some 23 countries scored less than 5 out of 10 on the adequacy of seed inspection services, suggesting several possibilities (an inadequate number of inspectors, inspectors that lack adequate transportation to conduct their work, and the use of outdated non-digital tools). Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, and Mauritania stand out as having an inadequate number of seed inspectors. Cape Verde, Gabon, and Liberia, meanwhile, do not have any seed regulatory departments/authorities under their respective Ministries of Agriculture.
  - Increasing funding to public agricultural research institutions: Several countries either do not have any national agricultural research institutions or do not have any breeders, if these institutions exist. The countries include Seychelles, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Gabon, Gambia, Lesotho, and Somalia. In addition, Botswana, Cameroon, Guinea-Bissau, Namibia, Mauritania, and South Sudan have inadequate numbers of breeders and are poorly funded.
  - Strengthening agro-dealer networks as key private sector channels for seed distribution: Countries such as Cape Verde, Chad, the Central African Republic, Gabon, and Madagascar have very weak to non-existent agro-dealer networks. In the many countries where these networks do exist, there is an urgent need to expand them to rural areas and build their capacity to handle agricultural inputs.

### **Agricultural productivity (3.2)**

- 3.70. Accurate and timely data on yields, input use, and farming practices enable governments and stakeholders to monitor progress toward CAADP targets, identify gaps, and respond effectively to emerging challenges such as climate change and market volatility. Productivity tracking also supports accountability and transparency, ensuring that interventions deliver tangible results for farmers and rural communities. Ultimately, it strengthens the foundation for inclusive growth, food security, and sustainable agricultural transformation across Africa.
- 3.71. In general, all countries have underperformed on this indicator, with some exceptions. These countries have performed well above 50 percent of the 9.0 benchmark. These include Zimbabwe (5.67), Rwanda (6.3), Djibouti (6.67), Uganda (6.94), and Mauritius (7.3).

### **Growth rate of agriculture value added, in constant US dollars, per agricultural worker (3.2i)**

3.72. This indicator aims to double (100 percent increase) the current agricultural labor productivity levels by 2025 from 2015. Agriculture value added per worker is a measure of agricultural productivity. Value added in agriculture measures the output of the agricultural sector (International Standard Industrial Classification [ISIC] of All Economic Activities, Rev.4 or ISIC divisions 1-5) minus the value of intermediate inputs. Agriculture comprises value added from forestry, hunting, and fishing as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production (WDI, World Bank, 2016). While only three countries were on target on this indicator in the BR4 (Botswana, Comoros, and Mauritius), only 11 of 45 (24%) reporting countries have non-zero values for BR5. Cumulatively, only five countries achieved the 2025 benchmark of 9.0. These countries are Mauritius (10), Djibouti (10), Botswana (10), Guinea (10), and Nigeria (9.85). In addition, Uganda has made significant progress toward the benchmark with a score of 7.02.

### **Growth rate of agriculture value added, in constant US dollars, per hectare of agricultural arable land (3.2ii)**

3.73. This indicator aims to double (increase by 100 percent) the current agricultural land productivity levels by 2025 (as compared to 2015). Agriculture value added per hectare of land is a measure of agricultural productivity. Agriculture comprises value added from forestry, hunting, and fishing as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production (WDI, World Bank, 2016). In this BR cycle, 15 out of 45 countries (or 33%) have non-zero values reported for this indicator.

3.74. While Comoros, Mauritius, and Nigeria were on track during the BR4, cumulatively over all the BR cycles, only two countries have achieved the benchmark of 9.0, namely, Mauritius (10), Guinea-Bissau (10), and Uganda (9.07). Meanwhile, Zimbabwe (7.02), Benin (6.82), Ghana (5.21), Côte d'Ivoire (5.20), Morocco (5.16), and Rwanda (5.08) scored well above the benchmark.

### **Growth rate of yields for five key national priority commodities (3.2iii)**

3.75. This indicator aims to double (100 percent increase) the current agricultural yield levels between 2015 and 2025. Production per unit of area for products. In most cases, yield data are not recorded but obtained by dividing the production data by the data on area harvested (FAO). In this BR, 22 out of 45 countries (or 49%) have non-zero scores.

3.76. In the previous BR cycle, Guinea, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and Zimbabwe were on track on this indicator. In this BR5 cycle, only Zimbabwe (10), Rwanda (10), and Djibouti (10) achieved the benchmark, though Ghana made significant progress toward the benchmark with a score of 5.57.

### **Post-harvest loss (3.3)**

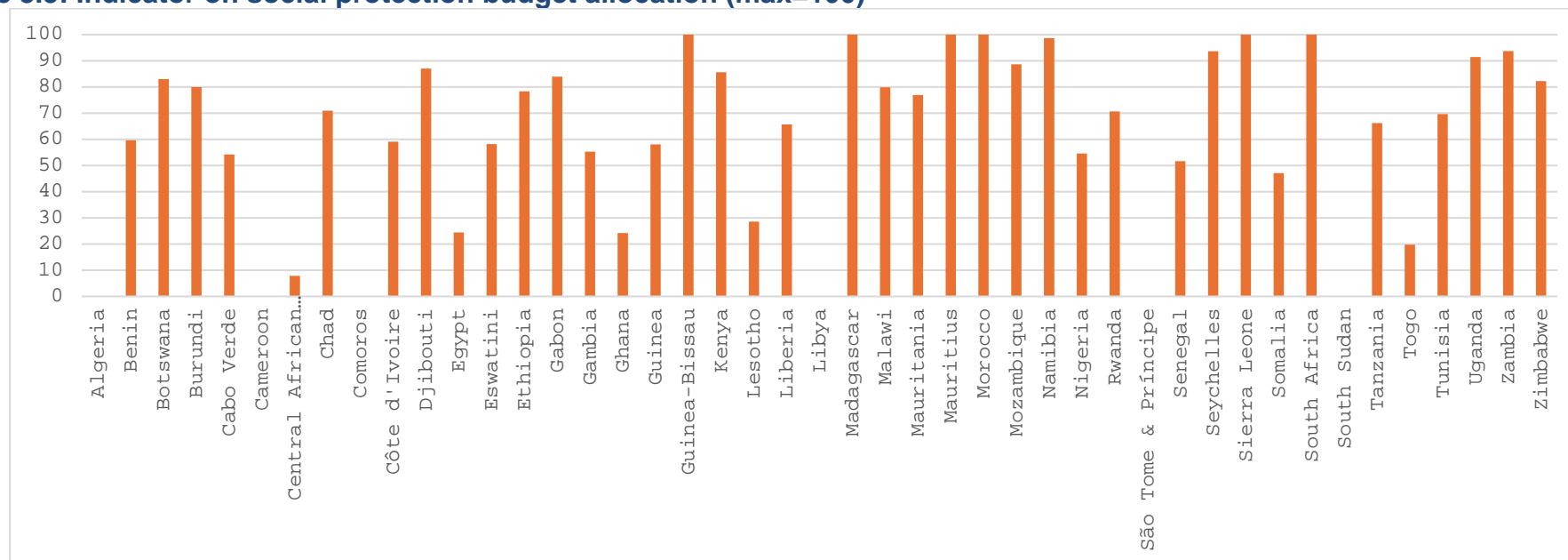
- 3.77. The target was to halve (decrease by 50%) post-harvest losses (PHL) by 2025 (from 2015 levels). The indicator is based on the reduction rate of PHL for (at least) the five national priority commodities, and possibly for the 11 AU agriculture priority commodities.
- 3.78. Post-harvest losses are a significant challenge in Africa, undermining food security, farmer incomes, and agricultural sustainability. These losses occur at various stages: harvesting, handling, storage, transportation, and processing, due to inadequate infrastructure, poor storage facilities, limited access to preservation technologies, and weak market linkages. In many rural areas, farmers lack access to affordable and efficient post-harvest technologies, resulting in spoilage, pest infestation, and quality degradation.
- 3.79. Collecting reliable data on PHL presents its own set of challenges: PHL data is often fragmented, inconsistent, and not systematically captured across countries and value chains. Many national agricultural systems lack standardized methodologies and the capacity to measure losses accurately, making it difficult to track progress or design targeted interventions. In addition, the informal nature of many agricultural transactions and the diversity of crops and production systems complicate data collection efforts. Without robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, it becomes challenging to integrate PHL reduction strategies into national investment plans and policy frameworks.
- 3.80. The reporting of the PHL in this BR5 reveals several categories among the different parameters. These include countries that a) reported on the parameter for the first time without providing the previous data (Algeria, Cameroon, Botswana, Chad), b) have reported only on one parameter of the seven existing in the indicator (Algeria), c) have been reporting from the inception of the Malabo process and that did not report in the BR5 (Angola), d) reported on all the parameters with empty boxes and zeros (0) as values (Benin, Kenya), e) have inconsistently filled the data with zeros as data (Burundi), and f) have partially filled the data with zeros and empty boxes (Cabo Verde, Guinea).
- 3.81. The challenge of collecting reliable data on PHL across the food value chain has seen 28 countries reporting on the indicator to generate the scoring. The low reporting rate of this indicator has been a recurring problem during past BR cycles as well. Out of a target score of nine, only the Central African Republic, Egypt, Gabon, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, and Tunisia met or exceeded the target.
- 3.82. The poor reporting on this important indicator of the continent points to a need to strengthen institutional capacity, harmonize data protocols, and invest in digital tools. These changes are essential to overcome these reporting barriers and ensure that PHL is effectively addressed within the broader goals of agricultural transformation in Africa.

### Budget lines (%) on social protection as a percentage of the total resource requirements for coverage of the vulnerable social groups (3.4)

3.83. The continental target for 2025 for this indicator was set at 100%. It is encouraging to note that six countries—Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Morocco, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, and South Africa—have already achieved this goal (Figure 3.5). Furthermore, 29 countries are making commendable progress, having reached 50% or more of the total resource requirements needed to support vulnerable social groups. These include Benin (59.6%), Botswana (83.0%), Burundi (79.9%), Cabo Verde (54.1%), Chad (70.9%), Côte d'Ivoire (59.0%), Djibouti (87%), Eswatini (58.1%), Ethiopia (78.3%), Gabon (83.8%), Gambia (55.2%), Guinea (58%), Kenya (85.6%), Liberia (65.6%), Malawi (79.8%), Mauritania (76.9%), Mozambique (88.6%), Namibia (98.6%), Nigeria (54.5%), Rwanda (70.6%), Tanzania (66.2%), Senegal (51.6%), Seychelles (93.6%), Sierra Leone (99.9%), Morocco (99.99), Tunisia (69.6%), Uganda (91.4%), Zambia (93.6%), and Zimbabwe (82.2%).

3.84. Overall, the commitment of African nations to protect their vulnerable populations has increased over the past few years.

**Figure 3.5: Indicator on social protection budget allocation (max=100)**



Source: Analysis of BR5 data.

### **Food and nutrition security (3.5)**

- 3.85. Monitoring nutrition indicators is an important part of CAADP. Tracking nutrition indicators shows policymakers how agricultural growth contributes meaningfully to human well-being. By tracking metrics such as stunting, wasting, dietary diversity, and micronutrient deficiencies, countries can evaluate the effectiveness of agricultural policies and investments on nutrition outcomes. This evidence-based approach helps align agriculture with public health goals, supports targeted interventions, and promotes accountability in achieving CAADP's vision of ending hunger and malnutrition.
- 3.86. Due to the infrequent collection of malnutrition data—often every five to ten years—the statistics presented here largely mirror those in the previous BR. Moreover, the impact of agricultural interventions on national malnutrition rates is typically slow and complex, often taking years or decades to manifest due to indirect pathways and broader socioeconomic influences.

### **Prevalence of stunting (3.5i)**

- 3.87. The continental goal is to reduce stunting (children aged 0-59 months with height-for-age Z-score  $< -2$  SD) to 10% or less by 2025.
- 3.88. As of 2023, only seven of 40 reporting Member States had met this target: Cabo Verde, Comoros, Ethiopia, Gabon, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Tunisia. Many more countries have made good progress, including Burkina Faso, Egypt, Kenya, and Somalia. In this BR cycle, only five Member States (Cameroon, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Tunisia) are considered on track.
- 3.89. However, the prevalence of stunting remains high in many countries, including Uganda, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Tanzania, Guinea, Nigeria, Eswatini, Benin, Rwanda, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Lesotho, Niger, Burundi, and Madagascar.

### **Prevalence of underweight (3.5ii)**

- 3.90. The target is to reduce underweight (children aged 0–59 months with a weight-for-age Z-score  $< -2$  SD) to 5% or less by 2025. As of 2023, eight Member States had achieved this target (Morocco, Egypt, Seychelles, and Cabo Verde). Other countries have shown commendable progress, including Burkina Faso, Comoros, Gambia, and Uganda. The prevalence of underweight remains high in many other countries, including Zimbabwe, Burundi, Niger, and Madagascar. Of the 40 Member States that reported on this indicator, eight are on track with the target score of 10: Botswana, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Egypt, Morocco, Mozambique, Seychelles, and Tunisia.

### **Prevalence of wasting (3.5iii)**

- 3.91. The goal is to reduce wasting (children aged 0–59 months with a weight-for-height Z-score  $< -2$  SD) to 5% or less by 2025. As of 2023, 21 out of 40 reporting Member States were on track to meet this target, including Gabon, Ethiopia, Seychelles, Lesotho, Mali, Tunisia, Rwanda, Malawi, Morocco, Uganda, Tanzania, Cabo Verde, Zambia, Cameroon, Benin, Central African

Republic, Burundi, Kenya, Gambia, Congo, and Mozambique. Eighteen of these have already met the 2025 benchmark. Four countries are progressing, including Togo, Egypt, Burkina, and Comoros. Of the 39 Member States that have reported on this indicator, 17 are on track with a score of 10, above the benchmark of 9.0: Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Egypt, and Gambia scored 9.43 and 9.67, respectively.

### **Prevalence of undernourishment (3.5iv)**

3.92. The target is to reduce the proportion of undernourished people to 5% or less by 2025. As of 2023, nine out of 37 reporting Member States were on track, namely Tunisia, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Seychelles, Morocco, Tanzania, Ghana, Egypt, and Liberia. Seven of these have already met the 2025 benchmark. Three countries have shown good progress (Senegal, Mozambique, and Burundi). However, the prevalence of undernourishment remains high in many African countries (Sierra Leone, Kenya, Uganda, Congo, Zimbabwe, Madagascar, and Guinea-Bissau). Out of the 39 Member States that have reported on this indicator, nine are on track to meet the target, with scores above the benchmark: Cameroon (10), Egypt (9.55), Ghana (10), Liberia (10), Morocco (10), Seychelles (10), Somalia (9.13), Tanzania (10), and Tunisia (10).

### **Minimum dietary diversity among women (3.5v)**

3.93. The goal is to increase the proportion of women (aged 15-49) achieving minimum dietary diversity by 50% by 2025. As of 2023, only five of 23 reporting Member States were on track to meet this target: Ghana, South Sudan, Kenya, Mali, and Sierra Leone. Two countries were progressing well, namely Ethiopia and Rwanda. In BR5, out of the 21 Member States that reported on this indicator, seven are on track, with scores above the benchmark: the Central African Republic (10), Ethiopia (10), Ghana (10), Kenya (10), Mozambique (10), Rwanda (10), and Tanzania (10).

### **Minimum acceptable diet for children (6–23 months) (3.5vi)**

3.94. The target is to ensure that at least 50% of children aged 6–23 months receive a minimum acceptable diet by 2025.

3.95. As of 2023 (BR4), only two of 32 reporting Member States were on track to meet the target, namely The Gambia and Tunisia.

3.96. Of the 33 Member States that reported on this indicator during the BR5 cycle, only one—Guinea—was on track to meet the target, with a score above the benchmark.

### **Food insecurity among adults (3.5vii)**

3.97. The goal is to reduce moderate and severe food insecurity among adults (15+ years) by 50% by 2025.

3.98. In the BR4 cycle, 13 out of 28 reporting Member States were on track to meet the target: Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Lesotho, Ethiopia, Tunisia, South Sudan, Nigeria, Congo, Ghana, and Mozambique.

- 3.99. Out of the 24 Member States that reported on this indicator during this BR cycle, four are on track with a score above the benchmark: Burundi (10), Guinea (10), Madagascar (9.38), and Tanzania (10).

### **Cost of a healthy diet (3.5viii)**

- 3.100. This indicator tracks the affordability of nutritious diets. Member States must promote dietary diversity using locally available foods to meet energy and nutrient needs (based on a standard of 2,330 kcal/day). Achieving this requires transforming and diversifying national food systems. In this fifth BR reporting cycle, 39 of the 45 Member States reported data.

### **Sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) measures (3.6)**

- 3.101. Member States recognized the importance of tracking food safety and later SPS through the Malabo BR process. In BR2, indicators were introduced to measure Member States' capacities as well as corresponding health and trade outcomes. The SPS Systems Indicator (SSI), which aims for 100 percent functional SPS systems in accordance with international standards by 2025, and the SPS Health Indicator (SHI), which has a target of a 50 percent reduction in foodborne illnesses and associated deaths by 2025, were used for analysis in this BR report.
- 3.102. For the SPS systems indicator, 45 Member States submitted data. No country achieved the target of putting in place 100% functional SPS systems, indicating the situation remains unchanged from the previous BR cycle, in which none of the Member States attained the benchmark. On the other hand, 39 Member States have made progress by meeting at least 50% of the target. Twenty Member States have made very good progress by meeting 70% of the target. This indicates improvements in the proportion of Member States that are progressing very well during the BR4 (31%) and BR5 (44%) cycles. The top-performing countries in the BR5 were Algeria (87.15%), Benin (80.25%), Egypt (88.89%), Kenya (88.89%), Morocco (88.89%), Nigeria (87.96%), Rwanda (82.44%), South Africa (82.59%), and Tunisia (88.89%). Several top-performing countries in the BR4 cycle have sustained their performance. These countries are Kenya, Morocco, Rwanda, South Africa, and Tunisia.
- 3.103. Seventeen Member States reported on the health indicator during this BR cycle. It is encouraging to see five Member States (11%), namely, Malawi (52.93%), Senegal (74.09%), Tanzania (74.52%), Togo (90.47%), and Tunisia (64.87%), achieved the target of reducing foodborne diarrheal diseases and associated child mortalities by at least 50%. This shows a reduction from the 16% of Member States that were on target during the BR4. Moreover, five Member States have made very good progress by reaching 70% of reducing the burden by 50%. These are Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.
- 3.104. Despite the progress made by some Member States, challenges remain in achieving the target of the SPS Index. Functional SPS systems align with the Malabo Declaration's goals and Africa's vision for safe trade, enhanced food security, and a healthier, more prosperous Africa. Enhanced investment is needed at the national level to strengthen SPS governance structures, build capacity to manage SPS risks, enhance inter-ministerial coordination on SPS matters, implement health

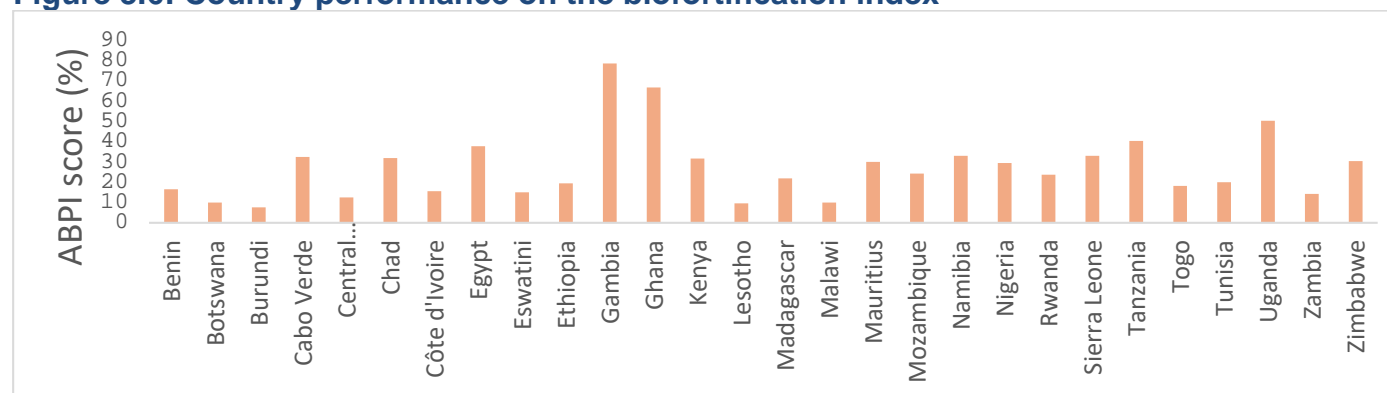
improvement measures, and facilitate data sharing mechanisms to achieve the goals of protecting human, animal, or plant life or health and increased trade.

3.105. To make the best use of the evidence generated, Member States must improve the quality and quantity of data they report, especially on health and trade outcomes. It is commendable that Member States have recognized the challenges posed by the evolving complexities and interconnectedness of agriculture, food security, nutrition, health, and food safety/SPS in the Kampala CAADP Declaration, Strategy, and Action Plan. Therefore, developing streamlined SPS indicators with limited but highly relevant parameters is of paramount importance and could improve Member States' reporting during the implementation of the Kampala Declaration.

### Biofortification Index (3.7)

3.106. The Biofortification Index measures the progress Member States are making in scaling biofortification. The results are shown in Figure 3.6. Twenty-eight countries reported on biofortification, a slight improvement in reporting (up from 24 countries in the BR4). However, the data indicate much remains to be done. In particular, Member States must integrate biofortification in their development agendas, support in-country breeding and the sharing of germplasm of biofortified varieties; include biofortification variables in their national statistical data collection, such as the crop censuses; and train the country CAADP focal persons to enhance reporting quality on relevant indicators.

**Figure 3.6: Country performance on the biofortification index**



Source: Analysis of BR5 data.

### 3A.4 Commitment 4: Halving poverty through agriculture by 2025

- 3.107. The fifth BR reveals a mixed picture in terms of Africa's progress toward halving poverty through agriculture. Commitment 4, which focuses on reducing poverty by leveraging agriculture, is assessed through four performance categories (PCs):
- PC\_4.1: Agriculture GDP and Poverty Reduction
  - PC\_4.2: Inclusive Public-Private Partnerships for Commodity Value Chains
  - PC\_4.3: Youth Jobs in Agriculture
  - PC\_4.4: Women's Participation in Agri-Business
- 3.108. The 2025 dataset shows that only one country is on track (Morocco), and 21 are making "good progress" with more than half the benchmark. This suggests that while some success stories exist, Africa is off track to achieve the Malabo Declaration target of halving poverty through agriculture by 2025, which points to the need for renewed investment and policy innovations.

#### **Agricultural GDP and poverty reduction**

- 3.109. The number of countries recording improvements under PC\_4.1 reached the highest point during BR3 (2021), with 30. Since then, the numbers have declined to 22 in BR4 (2023) and 18 in BR5 (2025). This downward trend suggests many countries are facing growing difficulty in sustaining the linkage between agricultural growth and poverty reduction. Morocco and Rwanda are the only countries that have consistently improved their scores across all BR cycles, underscoring their agricultural and poverty-targeted policies. Meanwhile, Benin, Djibouti, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, and Tunisia showed progress in most cycles.
- 3.110. *Agricultural growth rate.* The BR5 data reveal a worrying reversal in Africa's agricultural growth trajectory relative to the CAADP 6% growth target. Only six countries—Benin, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Morocco, and Uganda—managed to exceed CAADP's 6% agricultural growth target. This result is part of a decline from BR3 (2021), when 21 countries surpassed the target, and from BR4 (2023), in which only 11 countries reached the target. This downward trend is a major setback for the continent's ambition to leverage agriculture to reduce poverty and transform economies.
- 3.111. *Poverty rate.* Addressing poverty is a core objective of the Malabo Declaration and integral to sustainable development. Among the 43 countries that reported on this indicator, only Benin, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Morocco, Sierra Leone, and Togo are on track to reduce poverty by half by 2025. This represents an improvement over BR4, when only one was on track.
- 3.112. *Gap between farmgate and wholesale prices.* Narrowing the gap between wholesale and farm-gate prices is critical for improving food security and reducing poverty, as it ensures fair returns for farmers while keeping food affordable for urban consumers. In the fifth BR of the 17 countries that reported on this indicator, 11—Benin, Eswatini, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, and Togo—are on track to halve the price gap. This result is an improvement over BR4, as three new countries joined the ranks of those deemed on track. However, only five of the countries

previously on track maintained their performance in this cycle, meaning that 37.5% of the earlier achievers were unable to sustain progress. This highlights the need for stronger, more consistent policy and market interventions such as improving transport infrastructure, reducing post-harvest losses, and enhancing market access to secure lasting benefits for smallholder farmers and urban consumers.

### **Inclusive public-private partnerships for commodity value chains**

3.113. In terms of progress toward Indicator 4.2—which assesses the number of agricultural commodity value chains with structured and functional linkages to markets—13 countries have already met or exceeded the 2025 benchmark, indicating they are on track to achieve this target. These countries are Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. These countries are successfully fostering environments where farmers and agribusinesses can participate in value chains that are efficient, profitable, and sustainable. Their progress underscores the critical role of policy coherence, investment, and multi-stakeholder collaboration in achieving the goals of the Malabo Declaration by 2025.

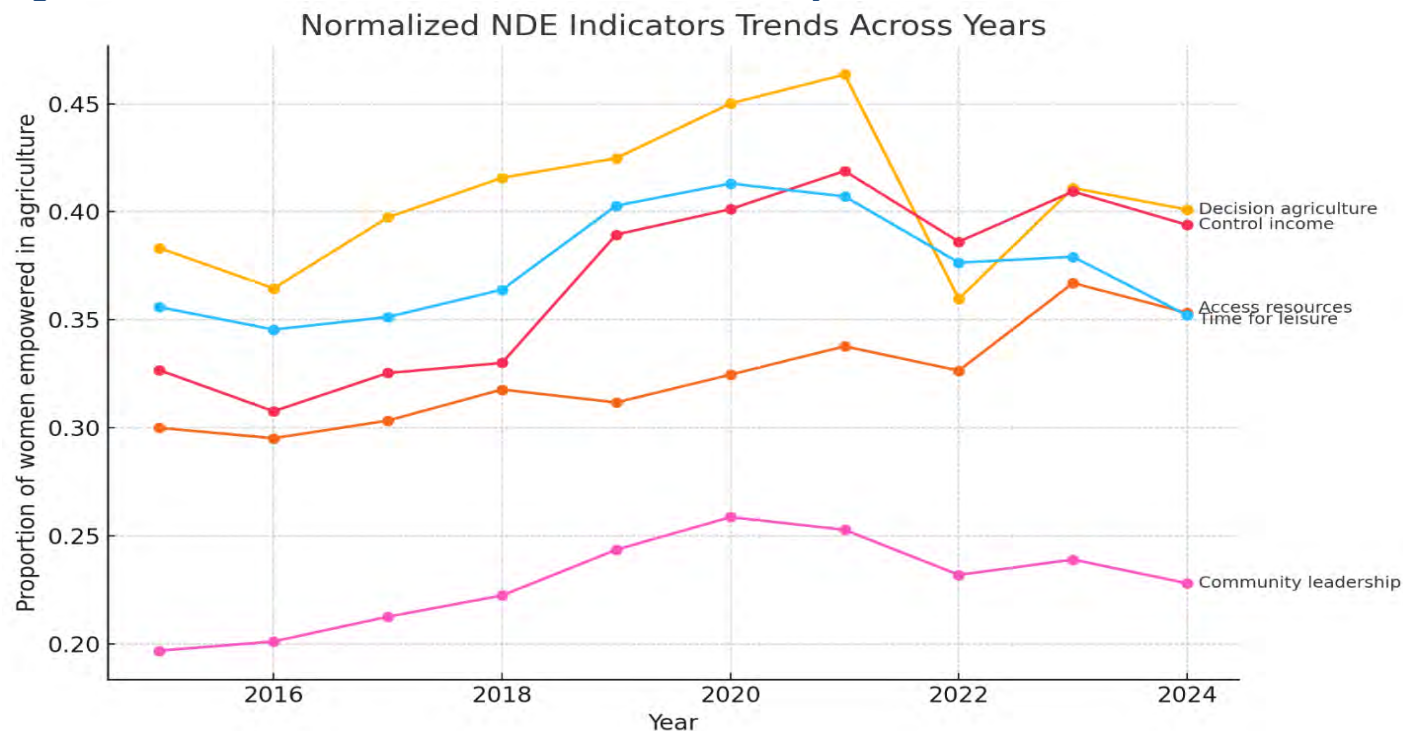
### **Youth engagement in new job opportunities in agricultural value chains**

3.114. The fifth BR cycle saw notable improvements in this performance category. The number of Member States that have achieved the Malabo target of 30 percent youth engagement rose from 11 in 2023 to 16 in 2025. The 16 achievers are: Benin, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. Notably, 10 Member States have consistently achieved the Malabo target of 30 percent youth engagement in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains, since the first reporting cycle in 2017 to date, reflecting their sustained commitment to creating and supporting youth employment opportunities across the agricultural value chain. These countries are Benin, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Morocco, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. It is worth mentioning that the current CAADP BR indicator on youth engagement in agriculture is narrowly focused, primarily counting new jobs in primary production while excluding critical segments of the agriculture value chains and agrifood systems, such as processing, marketing, distribution, and related services. Going forward, addressing the limitations by developing a more trackable, robust, comprehensive, and multidimensional performance index will be critical for the CAADP Kampala era, enabling a more comprehensive assessment of youth contributions across the entire agrifood system and supporting evidence-based policy and programmatic decisions.

### **Women's participation in agri-business**

- 3.115. Except for BR1 (2017), the continent has consistently fallen short of the target for women's participation in agriculture across all the review cycles from BR2 to BR5, collectively achieving less than 50% of the BR5 target. But the overriding achievement is that collectively the continent powered up in the last two years to achieve more than 65% of the set BR5 target (compared to only 24.7% of the BR4). This achievement is buttressed by a trend of steady but modest progress over time (since BR1), underscoring that consistent efforts to empower women in agriculture have paid off. This has resulted in more than 50% of reporting countries (23) meeting or surpassing the BR5 target: Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. This is a significant improvement from BR4, when only seven countries met the target: Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, and Rwanda. This indicates strong concerted efforts over the past two years to empower women, perhaps linked to COVID-19 recovery programs. This positive trend is evident across all regions, with the greatest improvements seen in Eastern Africa, West Africa, and Central Africa.
- 3.116. Over the past decade, there has been a growing focus on understanding and improving the status of women in agriculture across African countries. The data on five key dimensions of empowerment (see Figure 3.7)—decision-making in agriculture, access to productive resources, control over income, leadership in the community, and time allocated for leisure—provide valuable insights into both progress made and persistent challenges.
- 3.117. Overall, the data reveal a mixed picture: While there has been clear progress in some domains, particularly financial autonomy, it continues to lag in others, especially those tied to cultural norms and institutional representation. For women to be truly empowered in agriculture, targeted interventions must go beyond economic access and address the social and structural foundations of gender inequality. Policymakers, development organizations, and local leaders must collaborate to create holistic solutions that elevate not only women's productivity but also their voice, agency, and well-being.
- 3.118. The BR5 highlights that Africa is off track to halve poverty through agriculture, underscoring the need for bold policy responses. First, governments must strengthen the link between agricultural growth and poverty reduction by investing in productivity-enhancing technologies, infrastructure, and market access, ensuring fair returns for farmers. Second, scaling inclusive public-private partnerships in commodity value chains will unlock sustainable opportunities for smallholders and agribusinesses. Third, targeted programs to expand youth engagement across the full agrifood system, not just primary production, are essential for job creation. Fourth, empowering women through land rights, finance, and leadership will accelerate inclusive growth. Finally, policies should integrate resilience building and address structural inequalities while aligning with agrifood systems transformation.

**Figure 3.7: Normalized NDE indicators trends across years**



Source: Analysis of BR5 data.

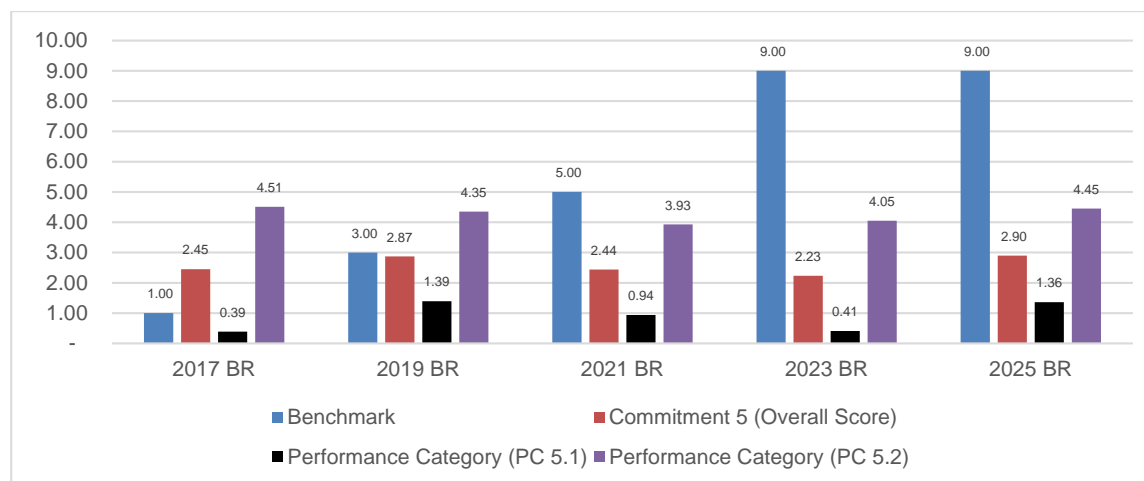
### 3A.5 Commitment 5: Boosting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services

3.119. The Malabo CAADP target for boosting intra-African trade is to triple intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services by the year 2025. To achieve this target, Member States committed to: (1) increasing the value of intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services by 200% by 2025 from 2015 levels, (2) creating an enabling environment for intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services by improving the trade policy and institutional environment, and (3) fast-tracking the implementation of AfCFTA.

- 3.120. In the 2025 BR cycle, the continent achieved an overall score of 2.97 against a benchmark of 9.00, indicating limited progress toward meeting the 2025 target for boosting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services. However, four AU Member States—Egypt, South Africa, Zambia, and Rwanda—were on track to achieve the target of tripling intra-Africa trade in agricultural commodities and services.
- 3.121. Across the five BR cycles, the scores for commitment area five have been below the respective benchmarks, except for the 2017 BR cycle. However, Commitment 5 has recorded a steady improvement in scores across the five BR cycles except for the BR4 cycle (2023), which registered the lowest average score of 2.23 (coinciding with the COVID-19 pandemic). Their scores were 2.45 (2017), 2.87 (2019), 2.44 (2021), and 2.97 (2025), indicating positive progress in boosting intra-African trade. Across the cycles, the average change was +6.01% between 2017 and 2025.
- 3.122. The country-level trend mirrored the continental performance for Commitment 5. In the 2025 BR cycle, none of the 45 AU Member States that reported were on track to achieve the overall target. However, three countries—Egypt (8.59), Rwanda (8.41), and Zambia (7.64)—achieved high progress, while another three Member States—South Africa (7.41), Morocco (6.62), and Madagascar (5.06)—achieved medium progress. Most countries, however, reported limited progress.
- 3.123. For performance category 5.1 (PC 5.1), which focuses on increasing the value of intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services, the continent recorded average scores of 1.36 in 2025 compared to its previous scores of 0.39 (in 2017), 1.39 (in 2019), 0.94 (in 2021), and 0.41 (2023). These scores were consistently below the benchmark, indicating that the continent has not met this important target. At the country level, only Egypt, Rwanda, South Africa, and Zambia achieved the full 10.00 benchmark for PC 5.1 for 2025. Other notable performers included Madagascar (7.74), Morocco (6.59), Algeria (3.28), Kenya (2.57), and Benin (0.99).
- 3.124. The data for performance category 5.2 (PC 5.2), which measures progress in creating an enabling environment for intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services through improved trade policies and institutional frameworks, show that the continent is not on track to meet its target. The average score for the fifth BR cycle was 4.45 against the benchmark of 9.00. While there was a modest increase of (+ 0.40 points) between the BR4 and BR5 cycles; in all five BR cycles, it has remained below the benchmark: 4.51 (2017), 4.35 (2019), 3.93 (2021), 4.05 (2023), and 4.45 (2025) (see Figure 3.8). At the country level, the top performers for PC 5.2 in the 2025 BR cycles were Nigeria (8.71), Tanzania (7.73), Kenya (7.20), Egypt (7.17), Ghana (7.16), Rwanda (6.83), Tunisia (6.75), Eswatini (6.73), Zimbabwe (6.66), Morocco (6.66), Botswana (6.66), Benin (6.41), Cabo Verde (6.35), Guinea (6.18), Malawi (6.15), Ethiopia (5.81), Seychelles (5.69), Senegal (5.61), Côte d'Ivoire (5.49), and Zambia (5.28), highlighting relative individual country successes despite the continent-wide underperformance.
- 3.125. At the regional level, none of the regions were on track to achieve the Commitment 5 targets by 2025. Northern Africa recorded the best performance with a score of 4.25, followed by Southern Africa (3.79), West Africa (2.81), and East Africa (2.98). By contrast, Central Africa had a score of 0.00, mainly due to poor data reporting by many countries in that region. Overall, all regions except for Central Africa recorded positive progress.

- 3.126. In terms of AfCFTA, seven additional countries have ratified the AfCFTA Agreement since the 2023 BR cycle, bringing the total number of Member States that have ratified the trade agreement to 49. This signifies an increasing commitment to improve Africa’s economic growth through AfCFTA implementation. Attaining AfCFTA’s objectives requires effective implementation, infrastructure development (transport and logistics) to facilitate the movement of goods, the harmonization of agricultural policies and regulations, and the resolution of non-tariff barriers.
- 3.127. In this BR5 cycle, countries have demonstrated ownership of AfCFTA implementation by continuing to domesticate the Agreement’s various instruments in their respective national frameworks and creating awareness with the private sector and businesses. Since trading officially commenced under the AfCFTA in January 2021, 48 Provisional Schedules of Tariff Concessions have been approved and 25 countries have gazetted them under Category A, accounting for 52% percent of the total adopted tariff offers. Countries are committed to finalizing the Schedules of Tariff Concessions for Categories A, B, and C, including concluding negotiations on outstanding rules of origin. It is also worth noting that 10 Member States have issued 8,449 certificates of origin under the AfCFTA, another sign of their active engagement.

**Figure 3.8: Commitment 5 performance across the five BR cycles**



Source: Analysis of BR5 data.

- 3.128. As countries begin implementing AfCFTA, non-tariff barriers (NTBs) will increasingly become common. To date, 36 States Parties have updated their national focal points, and 33 Member States have established NTB National Monitoring Committees

as required under AfCFTA (Annex 5 on NTBs). A total of 30 NTBs have been reported using the AfCFTA NTB Online Mechanism. Most of the NTBs reported were related to Category 2—Customs and Administrative Entry Procedures, followed by Category 3—Technical Barriers to Trade, Including Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures, and Category 1—Government Participation in Trade and Restrictive Practices. As of July 2025, 60% of the overall NTBs reported through the AfCFTA NTB Online Mechanism were resolved, 27% were transferred to the Tripartite NTB Resolution Mechanism, 10% were still in process, and 3% were registered with other RECs. While the AfCFTA NTB Online Mechanism exists to facilitate the resolution of reported NTBs, concluding the cases tends to take time due to unresponsive economic operators, national focal persons, and governmental institutions, as well as lengthy national administrative processes and insufficient documentation and data.

### **3A.6 Commitment 6: Enhancing resilience to climate variability**

#### **Progress in achieving commitments**

- 3.129. Supporting AU Member States in their efforts to strengthen climate resilience, this commitment plays a vital role across multiple strategic frameworks. The 2015 Paris Agreement, particularly Article 2.1.b, provides the foundational mandate by emphasizing enhanced adaptation capacity to adverse climate impacts and fostering climate resilience alongside low greenhouse gas emissions development without threatening food production. Strategic alignment extends to the African Union Climate Change and Resilience Development Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2024), creating a comprehensive policy framework. The AU's 2025 theme, "Justice for Africans and People of African Descent through Reparations," finds expression through this commitment's advocacy for climate justice and equitable resource allocation in Africa's agricultural sector. Historical and structural vulnerabilities that have constrained Africa's climate adaptation capacity can be addressed through reparative measures, including financial support, technology transfer, and capacity building initiatives. By embedding reparations within resilience strategies, African farmers and food systems gain enhanced capacity to withstand climate shocks while developing sustainable livelihoods capable of managing increasingly frequent and severe climate events.
- 3.130. Two distinct performance categories form the tracking framework for this commitment, each addressing different aspects of climate resilience. The first category, resilience to climate-related risks and other shocks, employs two key indicators: the percentage of farm, pastoral, and fisher households demonstrating resilience to climate and weather shocks, and the share of agricultural land managed under sustainable land and water practices, including climate-smart agriculture approaches. Government commitment and institutional capacity comprise the second performance category through investment in resilience building. This category examines the establishment of dedicated government budget lines and assesses the enabling environment's capacity to meet spending requirements for resilience-building initiatives. Together, these categories

provide comprehensive monitoring of both household-level resilience outcomes and systemic investment in climate adaptation infrastructure.

- 3.131. Continental performance in climate resilience building reveals significant challenges, with the continent currently falling short of its preparedness commitments for addressing climate change and other potential crises. Regional disparities are evident in the current landscape: the Eastern (6.98) region demonstrates leadership in its resilience-building efforts, while Central Africa, with the lowest regional score of 3.29, lags considerably. The continental trajectory shows concerning trends, as the current average score of 6.30 represents an increase from the 5.91 achieved in 2023. This downward movement underscores the urgent need for enhanced commitment and strategic action across all regions to strengthen Africa's overall resilience capacity against climate-related risks and other emerging crises.
- 3.132. Regarding investments in resilience building, which measures efforts to build resilience against climate-related risks and other shocks, the Western (8.01), Southern (7.78), Eastern (7.27), and Northern (6.49) regions all perform above the continental average of 6.98. For the BR4, only two Member States (Ethiopia and Egypt), representing 4% of reporting countries, were on track to achieve this commitment against a benchmark of 9.75. However, in BR5, five Member States are on track to meet the commitment against the benchmark of 10. These countries are Liberia, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, and Zimbabwe.
- 3.133. A comparison with the BR4 results reveals a mixed continental performance, with nearly half of the reporting countries demonstrating improvement in Commitment 6 scores. Twenty-one countries, representing 47 percent of participating nations, have achieved enhanced resilience-building outcomes since the previous assessment period. The countries showing improvement span multiple regions and include Benin, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Somalia, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. This diverse group of nations demonstrates that resilience-building progress is achievable across different economic contexts and geographic conditions throughout the continent. Throughout the previous three BR reporting periods, only four Member States (Burundi, Cabo Verde, Morocco, and Rwanda) managed to stay on track. Among the 11 Member States that were on track in the 2019 BR, four—Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, and Seychelles—remained on track in 2021. In 2023, only Ethiopia and Rwanda were on track. In the wake of COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine, to enhance the resilience of livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and other related risks, Member States must stay the course on this commitment.
- 3.134. In the first performance category, "Resilience to climate-related risks and other shocks," fewer than a quarter of Member States are on track. These 10 countries are Benin, Cabo Verde, Egypt, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Rwanda, Seychelles, and Uganda. For the second category, which focuses on tracking investments in resilience-building, five Member States are on track: Liberia, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, and Zimbabwe. Although this shows a decline from the seven countries that met the target in BR4, it still represents an overall improvement compared to BR3, when only Ethiopia was on track.

3.135. In light of the persistent challenges posed by climate change and variability, Member States should formulate and enact enabling policies and steadily increase budget allocations for resilience-building. In addition, scaling up and implementing targeted programs—especially those addressing climate variability and incorporating shock-responsive social protection mechanisms—will be critical to strengthening national capacities and safeguarding vulnerable populations.

**Indicator 6.2: percentage of public expenditure spent on resilience building initiative (EIRB4)**

- 3.136. In the BR5, 34 countries reported on EIRB4, marking a significant increase from the 20 that did so in the BR4, an encouraging sign of growing engagement with this critical resilience-building metric. On average, these countries allocated 11.85% of their public expenditure to initiatives such as early warning and response systems, social safety nets, and weather-based index insurance, representing a substantial increase from the 2.28% reported in the BR4. This upward trend reflects a strengthened commitment to climate resilience and social protection and signals that countries are increasingly motivated to invest in systems that safeguard livelihoods and support adaptive capacity in the face of climate variability.
- 3.137. Regional disparities in spending are less pronounced. Some of the top-performing countries in this indicator are well represented across the regions, with Northern African countries like Morocco spending the majority of their total budget, and from Eastern Africa, with Mauritius spending most of its budget on this indicator. The Southern region was well represented, with South Africa spending a substantial amount of its budget on resilience building, while Nigeria and Guinea from the Western region spent close to a third of their budget on resilience. Conversely, less spending on this indicator was observed in Central Africa, where countries like Cameroon and Chad allocated an exceedingly low percentage (less than 0.1 percent) of their public expenditure to these initiatives, potentially indicating a limited focus on disaster preparedness and risk reduction.
- 3.138. It is also worth comparing the performance of countries with similar income levels. For example, upper middle-income countries like Mauritius, South Africa, Botswana, Gabon, and Namibia allocate a different proportion of their public expenditure to resilience-building initiatives, suggesting that the commitment to such efforts is not solely determined by a country's priorities. Countries in the same geographical region with the same levels of exposure to climate risks allocated different percentages of their budget to resilience-building activities. For instance, Mauritius allocated a substantially bigger budget for climate resilience than Seychelles (14%) and Cabo Verde (1%). All these island nations are facing a climate catastrophe of hurricanes, flooding, and rising sea levels due to global warming.
- 3.139. Three Member States (Ethiopia, Morocco, and Rwanda) have met the benchmark score in four out of five BR cycles; another three (Burundi, Cabo Verde, Seychelles) met the benchmark thrice; six met the benchmark twice (Egypt, Ghana, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Uganda); and nine (Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Lesotho, Mauritania, Namibia, Togo, Tunisia, Zimbabwe) met the benchmark once. The other 34 have never met the benchmark in any of the cycles.
- 3.140. Beyond the data gaps identified earlier, there remains significant confusion regarding a key parameter: 'percentage of public expenditure spent on resilience-building initiatives, specifically on early warning and response systems, social safety nets, and

weather-based index insurance’ (EIRB4 under Indicator 6.2). While some countries correctly used total government expenditure as the denominator, others appear to have mistakenly used agricultural expenditure instead. As such, it was not included in the calculation of the score in BR5. Given that this indicator might be considered for the Kampala cycle, proper guidelines and capacity building are essential to ensure consistent and accurate reporting across all participating countries.

### **3A.7 Commitment 7: Enhancing mutual accountability for actions and results**

- 3.141. The BR, established under the 2014 Malabo Declaration, has become Africa’s foremost instrument for institutionalizing accountability in agricultural transformation. At the continental level, it anchors agriculture within AU Summits through the African Agriculture Transformation Scorecard, fostering peer review among Heads of State and Government and enhancing the visibility of progress and gaps. At the regional level, RECs have strengthened their roles in validation, coordination, and cross-country dialogue, embedding agriculture within broader regional integration agendas. At the national level, the BR has catalyzed the formation of inclusive country teams and data clusters, engaging ministries, national statistical offices, civil society, and private sector actors. By linking data systems, peer learning, and policy reforms, the BR has transformed accountability from a largely ad hoc reporting exercise into a systematic, multi-level process that strengthens transparency and evidence-based governance.
- 3.142. Under Commitment 7 of the Malabo Declaration, AU Member States pledged to align, harmonize, and coordinate multi-sectoral and multi-institutional platforms for peer review, mutual learning, and mutual accountability. The Declaration called for a systematic and regular review process using the CAADP Results Framework—entailing the conduct of the Biennial Agricultural Review to track, monitor, and report on progress; fostering alignment and coordination across diverse platforms for peer learning and accountability; and strengthening national and regional capacities for knowledge generation and data systems to support evidence-based planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. The BR target required all Member States to reach 100 percent on the existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for peer review by 2018. As the Malabo cycle concludes, this agenda transitions into the Kampala era with a stronger focus on peer learning, continuous reporting, and integration into national planning frameworks.
- 3.143. Performance on this commitment is assessed through five interrelated indicators outlined in the Technical Guidelines, which together provide a comprehensive measure of mutual accountability in African agriculture. The Agricultural Statistics Capacity Indicator assesses the capacity of countries to generate and use agricultural statistics across methods, institutions, resources, and information availability. The Existence of Institutionalized Mechanisms Indicator evaluates the presence of inclusive platforms for mutual accountability, notably Joint Sector Reviews (JSRs). The BR Indicator tracks the timely submission and quality of validated BR reports and participation in regional reviews. The BR Results Dissemination Indicator measures how effectively BR results are communicated to stakeholders such as governments, parliaments, civil society, farmers, and the

private sector through briefs, workshops, and dialogues. Finally, the BR Results Utilization Indicator captures the extent to which BR recommendations are used to inform policies, investment plans, and institutional reforms, thereby embedding transparency, accountability, peer learning, and evidence-based decision-making.

- 3.144. The first indicator, the Agricultural Statistics Capacity Indicator, measures the extent to which Member States have established mechanisms to generate, analyze, and apply agricultural statistics for monitoring commitments. In BR3, only 17 countries met the minimum threshold to be on track, rising to 34 in BR4, thereby effectively doubling performance within a single cycle. In BR5, progress accelerated further, with 41 of 45 reporting countries meeting the benchmark, including Nigeria, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Mauritius, Rwanda, Morocco, Egypt, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia, Uganda, Ethiopia, Lesotho, and Tanzania. This marked improvement reflects sustained investment in statistical capacity, the institutionalization of the e-BR platform, and greater use of agricultural data. However, a few countries remain below the threshold, highlighting persistent disparities that must be addressed in the Kampala Declaration cycle to establish a robust, harmonized, continent-wide evidence base for accountability.
- 3.145. The second indicator, the Existence of Institutionalized Mechanisms Indicator, assesses the existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review, a cornerstone of the Malabo commitment to transparency and evidence-based dialogue. In BR2, only 13 countries were on track, rising to 15 in BR3 and 16 in BR4, before stabilising at the same level in BR5. The composition of on track countries has shifted across cycles. In BR4, countries such as Egypt, Niger, Senegal, Ethiopia, and Mali met the benchmark, while in BR5, Benin, Burundi, Liberia, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, and Tanzania joined the list of 16. The inaugural BR (BR1) remains the high point, with 18 countries on track. Notably, in both BR4 and BR5, four additional countries narrowly missed the threshold, indicating a growing group of Member States scoring close to 10 out of 10, suggesting convergence toward institutionalizing robust mutual accountability mechanisms.
- 3.146. The third indicator tracks BR report submissions, combining both quantitative and qualitative dimensions. It is structured around four parameters: i) active involvement of key stakeholders in drafting the country BR; ii) the quality of reporting as assessed by RECs (measured by the proportion of parameters reported relative to the template); iii) the extent to which countries address comments from RECs and their experts; and iv) the degree to which additional feedback from AUC/AUDA experts is incorporated before finalization. In BR5, out of 45 Member States assessed, only two (Algeria and Tunisia) met the benchmark, reflecting progress compared to BR4 when none were on track. However, fewer countries were close to the target, with only Eswatini, Lesotho, and Morocco scoring at least 9 out of 10, compared to 20 in BR4.
- 3.147. The fourth indicator, the BR Results Dissemination Indicator, measures how effectively Member States disseminate BR results to national stakeholders. In BR5, out of 45 reporting countries, 28 (62%) achieved the target, obtaining scores of nine or more out of ten. These include Benin, Botswana, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles,

Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. Fifteen countries fell short of the benchmark, while Guinea-Bissau and Comoros did not submit data. Compared to BR4, where 36 Member States reached the on track threshold of seven or more out of ten, performance declined by eight countries, signaling the need to redouble efforts to strengthen transparency and broaden the dissemination of BR findings.

- 3.148. The fifth indicator, the BR Results Utilization Indicator, examines the extent to which countries use BR results to implement recommendations emerging from the reports. Introduced in BR4, this indicator initially had 30 reporting countries, of which 13 were on track, indicating that only about half of the reporting countries were acting on BR recommendations. In BR5, reporting expanded substantially, with 45 Member States providing data and 24 (just over half) achieving the benchmark. These include Benin, Botswana, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanzania, Tunisia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Utilization of BR results remains pivotal for ensuring that CAADP commitments translate into tangible transformation on the ground.
- 3.149. Despite substantial progress, challenges persist in sustaining the BR process. Data quality gaps remain, particularly in fragile states with limited statistical capacity. Country-level ownership is uneven, with some governments treating BR reporting as a compliance exercise rather than a strategic tool. Weak follow-up on recommendations continues to constrain the process's potential to drive policy transformation.
- 3.150. The BR stands as a continental model of mutual accountability, embedding agriculture within the AU's highest political agenda. It has fostered a culture of peer review, enhanced transparency, and generated evidence that informs reforms at continental, regional, and national levels. Its institutionalization marks a landmark achievement in African governance.
- 3.151. As the Malabo cycle concludes in 2025, the Kampala Declaration and the CAADP Strategy and Action Plan (2026–2035) place renewed emphasis on embedding accountability at the heart of agrifood transformation. By 2028, all AU Member States are expected to have integrated the Kampala commitments into their NAIPs, with progress reported to the AU Assembly starting that year. By 2030, the BR process should be fully institutionalized within national JSR platforms, ensuring that the culture of accountability built under Malabo is not only sustained but deepened. This forward-looking framework underscores that Africa's agrifood transformation will succeed only if every Member State treats the BR as a permanent, country-owned accountability mechanism rather than a continental reporting exercise.

### **3.B. Analysis of performance across the five rounds of the Biennial Review process**

- 3.152. The overall score reflects a composite measure of Africa's progress across all seven Malabo Declaration commitments. In the BR5, the continent's average score remains below the required benchmark, signaling that Africa is not on track to meet its 2025 agricultural transformation targets. This mirrors a trend observed since BR2, when early momentum gradually gave way

to stagnation or slow incremental progress. While a few countries—such as Rwanda, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Ghana—have consistently performed well, the majority of Member States show uneven performance, often excelling in one or two areas while falling behind in others. The overall score underscores the need for greater political will, policy coherence, and investment alignment across sectors.

3.153. The analysis of average continental scores across five Biennial Reviews (BR1 to BR5) provides an insightful overview of Africa's progress toward these objectives. The visual trends presented in Figure 3.9 illustrate a landscape of modest incremental gains, persistent challenges, and an urgent need to accelerate implementation.

#### **Commitment 1: Recommitment to CAADP principles – a success story**

3.154. Among all commitments, the most consistent and high-performing area is Commitment 1, which reflects the extent to which countries have institutionalized the CAADP agenda into their national policies and planning frameworks. The average score began at 5.8 in BR1 and reached over 8.0 by BR5, showing both commitment and maturity in policy alignment. This upward trajectory suggests that African governments have embraced CAADP's guiding principles and that institutional reforms are translating into improved governance and planning systems for the agricultural sector. These results validate the efforts to harmonize NAIPs with CAADP frameworks. The AUDA-NEPAD and the AUC, along with STOs such as AU-IBAR, have intensified efforts to review the implementation of the NAIPs and mainstream animal resources (livestock and fisheries) into existing and new NAIPs.

#### **Commitment 2: Investment financing in agriculture – a persistently weak link**

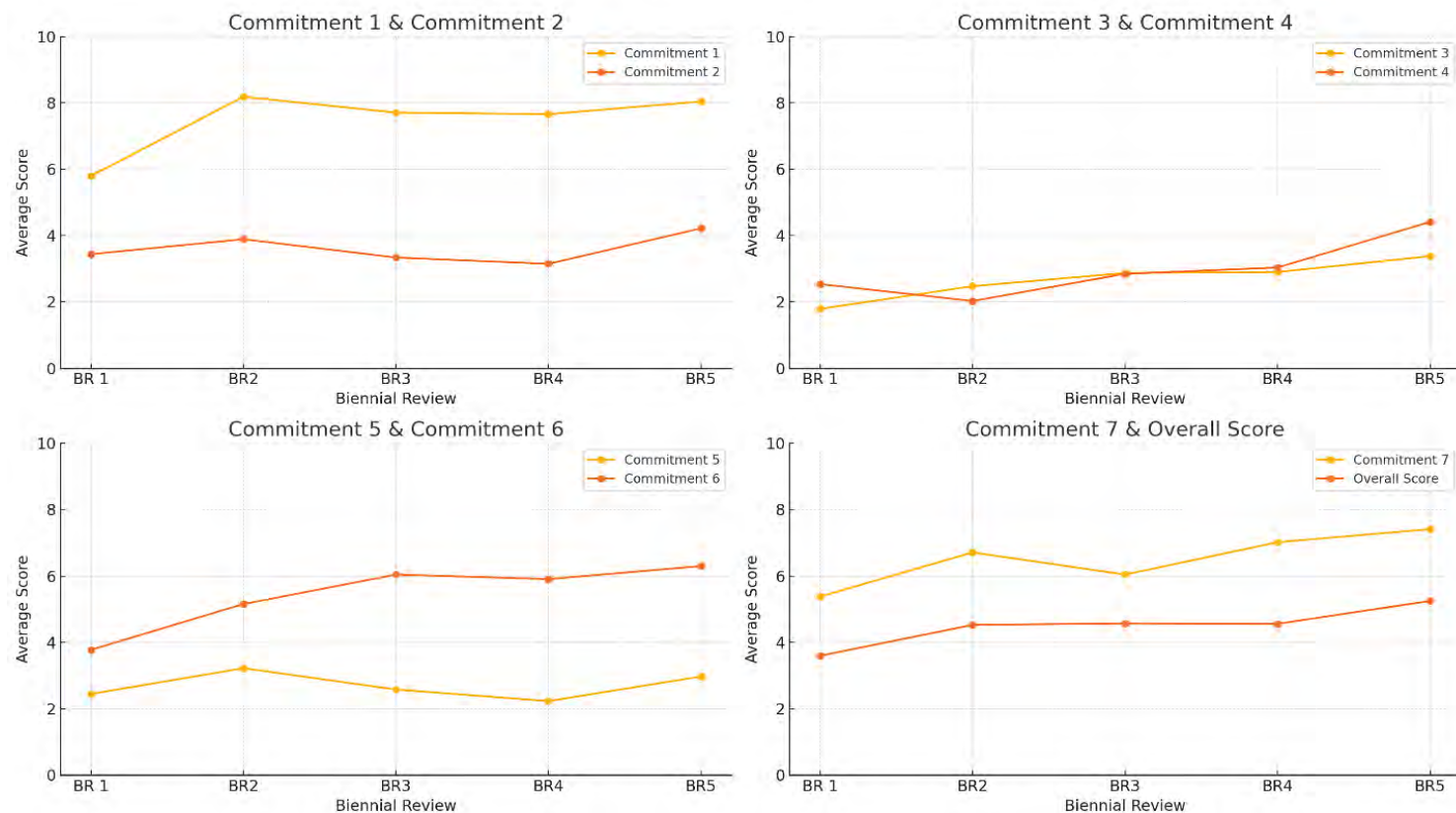
3.155. Despite rhetorical commitments, investment financing in agriculture remains one of the continent's most persistent weaknesses. Scores for Commitment 2 hovered between 3.1 and 4.2 across all five BRs, far below the Malabo target of allocating 10% of public expenditure to agriculture. While BR5 shows a modest uptick, the overall trend reflects limited prioritization of agriculture in national budgets. This chronic underfunding undermines the ability of Member States to achieve other commitments, such as reducing hunger and alleviating poverty, which are directly tied to investment in infrastructure, research, and value chains.

#### **Commitment 3: Ending hunger – progress, but still off track**

3.156. The goal of ending hunger in Africa by 2025 remains ambitious and increasingly elusive. The average score for Commitment 3 has improved steadily, from 1.8 in BR1 to 3.4 in BR5, indicating that many countries are making incremental progress. However, the pace of this progress is far too slow to meet the deadline. This commitment reflects complex issues such as undernourishment, yield gaps, and post-harvest losses. While improved agricultural productivity in selected countries contributes to gains, widespread hunger and food insecurity—exacerbated by conflict, climate change, and economic shocks—remain widespread challenges.

**Figure 3.9: Performance across the five BR cycles**

Trends in Average Scores by Malabo Commitment (BR1–BR5)



Source: Analysis of BR5 data.

### Commitment 4: Halving poverty through agriculture – emerging gains

3.157. One of the more encouraging trends is observed in Commitment 4, which focuses on reducing poverty by leveraging agriculture for job creation and income growth. Scores rose significantly, from 2.0 in BR2 to 4.4 in BR5, suggesting tangible improvements in the sector’s ability to generate inclusive economic benefits. This may reflect expanded access to agricultural finance, targeted youth and women empowerment employment programs, and the rise of agribusiness across value chains. While

these gains are welcome, they remain uneven across regions, and the progress is still not sufficient to achieve the goal of halving poverty by 2025.

**Commitment 5: Boosting intra-African trade – stagnation and structural constraints**

3.158. Despite the operationalization of the AfCFTA in 2021, Commitment 5 continues to exhibit modest and unstable performance. Scores improved slightly in BR2, dipped in BR4, and rebounded to 2.97 in BR5, though they are still well below target levels. This indicates that structural barriers to trade—such as inadequate identification of trade opportunities leveraging comparative advantages, low trade-oriented production, processing, and adherence to standards, poor infrastructure, high transaction costs, tariff and non-tariff barriers, and weak enforcement of trade protocols—remain largely unresolved. The potential of intra-African trade to boost food security and economic resilience remains untapped.

**Commitment 6: Enhancing resilience to climate variability and related risks**

3.159. Africa's agricultural systems remain highly vulnerable to climate shocks, and Commitment 6 assesses countries' ability to build resilience through climate-smart agriculture, risk mitigation, and institutional preparedness. Despite its urgency, BR5 shows limited continental progress, with only a few countries (Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Kenya) on track. From BR1 to BR5, gains have been inconsistent, hampered by weak coordination, limited data systems, and inadequate financing for adaptation. Many countries lack integrated climate and agriculture policies or the capacity to scale up early warning systems, soil rehabilitation, or water conservation practices. Encouragingly, regional initiatives are emerging, and some nations have piloted insurance schemes and community-based adaptation. However, these remain isolated efforts. Climate resilience is not yet treated as a core component of agricultural planning in most countries. To accelerate progress, resilience must be mainstreamed across all agricultural investments, and cross-sectoral collaboration must be institutionalized to align environmental and food system goals.

**Commitment 7: Mutual accountability for actions and results**

3.160. Mutual accountability has emerged as one of Africa's most promising areas of progress in the CAADP BR process. It evaluates how countries ensure transparency, stakeholder participation, and regular policy monitoring through tools like JSRs. In BR5, several countries—Rwanda, Kenya, Ghana, Morocco, and Mauritania were on track, demonstrating strong institutional commitments to evidence-based governance. From BR3 onward, mutual accountability systems have improved, with more countries submitting data, conducting reviews, and integrating agricultural monitoring into national frameworks. The BR itself has helped build momentum, supported by AU technical assistance. However, gaps remain. In many states, JSRs are irregular or non-inclusive, and performance data are limited or politically sensitive. Moreover, mutual accountability often lacks legal backing or follow-up mechanisms. Strengthening Commitment 7 requires embedding accountability into national laws, empowering civil society, and ensuring reviews directly influence planning and budgets. When properly implemented, it becomes a driver of progress across all commitments.

### 3.C. Highlights of the theme of the year

#### **Reparative justice for Africa’s food systems**

3.161. The AU has designated 2025 the “Year of Justice for Africans and People of African Descent through Reparations”, underscoring the need to confront colonial and slavery legacies. These histories are etched into Africa’s food systems. The transatlantic slave trade uprooted millions of Africans and dispersed their agricultural knowledge, while colonial regimes systematically dismantled diverse local farming and fisheries to prioritize export crops. Plantation-style exploitation drove farmers off fertile lands and imposed cash-crop monocultures. Legal frameworks inherited from colonialism still marginalize pastoralists and fishers. For example, recent seed laws in some countries ban exchanging traditional seeds—a policy described by activists as effectively selling “the food system to the highest bidder.” Such distortions forced dependence on imported staples and stifled investment in rural infrastructure (roads, irrigation, storage), eroding long-term food and nutrition security.

#### **Colonial and slavery legacies**

3.162. Colonial powers reoriented African agriculture toward imperial needs. Historical accounts show that local staples, livestock, and fisheries were neglected in favour of single cash crops for export. In many regions, fences and reserves confined pastoral grazing, while colonial fishing fleets plundered coastal waters. Today, Africa still largely exports raw foods and imports processed goods—a one-way trade pattern rooted in colonialism. For instance, in 2021, about 65% of food and raw materials exported from Africa to the European Union were unprocessed, while 68% of imports from Europe were manufactured products. Only about 16% of African trade is intra-continental, keeping nations locked in low-value commodity exports. Illegal, unreported foreign fishing exacerbates this extraction. Such patterns—“commodity traps” inherited from empire—suppress local food diversity and keep Africa importing food it could grow itself.

3.163. By extracting people, fisheries, livestock, and crops, colonialism narrowed the range of foods cultivated. African culinary heritage—rich in grains, tubers, vegetables, livestock breeds, and coastal fisheries—was marginalized. Meanwhile, the most profitable cash crops (coffee, cocoa, cotton, etc.) were grown in monoculture estates, often using forced or cheap labor, with minimal benefit for local diets. Post-independence, many nations continued these skewed patterns under new trade rules. The result is still visible in empty fields of imported rice or wheat next to export-oriented plantations.

#### **Nutrition, poverty, and power**

3.164. African children suffer chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies at much higher rates than global averages, reflecting not just poverty but historical neglect of nutrition-sensitive farming. Stunting, anemia, and “hidden hunger” remain widespread. Analysts estimate that malnutrition costs African economies up to 10–16% of GDP each year. Underdevelopment of agriculture goes hand-in-hand with these losses: although the 2003 Maputo Declaration (CAADP) urged 10% of budgets for agriculture, very few countries have met it. Instead of boosting yields and diversity, most growth came from bringing more land under

cultivation. Poor rural roads and storage have meant that large shares of fruits and vegetables spoil before they reach markets. In effect, hundreds of millions of tons of nutrient-rich food never feed people. These outcomes are fundamentally a justice issue: entrenched malnutrition reflects generations of resource diversion.

### **Building integrated agrifood value chains for justice**

- 3.165. Reparative justice must go beyond correcting environmental imbalances. It also requires transforming the deeply fragmented and externally oriented structure of African agrifood systems. Colonial and post-colonial legacies locked African economies into commodity export dependence while leaving food staples, processing, and distribution chains underdeveloped. Today, most African nations still export raw agricultural goods and import finished food products—undermining food and nutrition security, and draining national budgets.
- 3.166. An integrated value chain approach is essential to reverse this pattern. Reparative investment should target every node of the food system—from inputs and production to aggregation, processing, distribution, and consumption. This includes not only staple crops, but also indigenous grains, livestock products, fisheries, and horticulture. Investments in rural infrastructure (such as roads, cold chains, and storage), local seed systems, digital market platforms, and agro-processing industries are vital to retain value within the continent and reduce import dependency.

### **A reparative agenda**

- 3.167. Justice for Africa's food systems requires transformative investment and policy shifts. Increase public agricultural investment; Priority areas are irrigation, rural roads, market storage, and local food reserves to repair colonial-era neglect. Scale up nutrition-sensitive programs. Expand social protection, school and maternal feeding, and women's empowerment. Promote intra-African trade. Implement AfCFTA by removing tariffs, harmonizing safety standards, and cutting NTBs. Stronger regional markets allow surplus zones to supply hungry areas, breaking the old export/import model. Diaspora investment and adaptation funds can rebuild cross-border value chains for food rather than cash crops. Protect land, water, and seed rights. Repeal colonial land laws and legally secure smallholder and pastoralists' land use (especially for women and youth). Recognize community-managed water sources and grazing corridors. Reform seed policies to protect farmer-saved varieties and Indigenous crops, preserving genetic diversity that colonial rule eroded. Reorient climate finance to African needs. Direct climate funds toward agricultural adaptation—not just carbon projects. Support climate-resilient farming (drought-tolerant seeds, agroforestry, water harvesting) and subsidize improvements in livestock feed and methane-reducing technology. For example, investing in regional fodder reserves and animal health networks would mitigate drought shocks. The AU CAADP BR should track justice goals like fair land distribution and dietary diversity. Improve data systems to monitor stunting, nutritional status, and spending flows. Transparent measurement will help ensure reparative policies reach the communities still bearing colonial scars.
- 3.168. By confronting colonial legacies head-on—investing in neglected agricultural value chains and communities, reshaping trade rules, and empowering local knowledge—the AU can turn historical injustices into a future of food justice and shared prosperity.

Moving from export-driven models to the new Kampala food systems agenda means putting people's rights to food first. In this way, reparations become not only a moral duty but a practical roadmap to nourish Africa's future in dignity and self-reliance.

## REGIONAL PERFORMANCE

### 4A. Central Africa

- 4.1. According to the AU regions, there are nine Member States in the Central African region. However, for BR reporting and coordination purposes, only eight Member States are included in the Central Africa region: Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and São Tomé and Príncipe. Under the coordination of the Economic Community of the Central Africa States (ECCAS), five states—Gabon, Chad, the Central African Republic, Cameroon, and São Tomé and Príncipe submitted their BR5 country reports. This relatively high submission rate (62.5%) signifies significant regional participation of the Member States. The participation rate has remained stable compared with BR4, when Equatorial Guinea was replaced by São Tomé and Príncipe, which had not participated in the BR process since BR3. But it has declined since BR3, when it was 87.5%. Three countries—the Democratic Republic of Congo, Congo, and Equatorial Guinea—did not submit their country reports for BR5. The overall score of the region is 3.01/9.40 versus 3.29/9.29 in BR4. Overall, the region's reporting has been inconsistent, with only Gabon and Cameroon submitting reports for each BR. As these data show, the region is not progressing well toward the Malabo Declaration and its commitments. In fact, when compared with BR3 results—3.29/9.29—the region is regressing.
- 4.2. Even though the Central Africa region is not on track to meet its commitments, it has notched progress on domestic private sector investment in agriculture (6.00/9.00 in 2025 versus 0.55/9.00 in 2023) and the participation of women in agri-business (5.83/9.20 in 2025 versus 2.00/9.00 in 2023). The region needs to regain its progress in areas where it had previously performed well, notably country capacity for evidence-based planning, implementation, and M&E (7.40/9.00 in 2025 versus 9.34/9.00 in 2023) and the peer review and mutual accountability (5.22/10 in 2025 versus 6.56/10 in 2023). It should redouble efforts on intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services (in which stagnation is noted) and on the intra-African trade policies and institutional conditions, where it has regressed (0.00/9.00 in 2025 versus 3.34/9.00 in 2023).
- 4.3. Several countries have as proof of their commitment to bolstering intra-African trade the ratification documents under the AfCFTA Agreement. Specifically, Cameroon and Chad have developed their national implementation strategies for the AfCFTA Agreement. Among the five countries that submitted their country reports, two countries have made progress: Cameroon's score increased from 3.70/9.29 in 2023 to 3.75/9.40 in 2025, and the Central African Republic's score moved from 1.73/9.29 in 2023 to 3.83/9.40 in 2025. Conversely, Gabon's score declined, from 4.79/9.29 in 2023 to 3.83/9.40 in 2025.

## 4B. Eastern Africa

- 4.4. According to the AU regions, there are 14 Member States in the Eastern African region. However, for the BR reporting and coordination purposes, only 13 Member States are included in the Eastern Africa region, namely: Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. The region is coordinated jointly by three RECs: the East African Community (EAC), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). Only two Member States did not submit their reports for this cycle: Eritrea, which missed the submission deadline, and Sudan, which was unable to report due to the ongoing conflict.
- 4.5. The overall performance score for Eastern Africa in the BR5 cycle stood at 5.6 compared to the cycle benchmark of 9.40 (5.6/9.40). This score falls within the medium progress category. Except for the BR2 cycle in 2021, the region has not been on track in any other BR cycle. Nonetheless, a modest upward trend can be observed, with the overall score improving gradually from 4.00 in the initial cycle in 2017 to 4.20 in 2019, 4.56 in 2021, 5.00 in 2023, and reaching 5.6 in 2025.
- 4.6. The region performed better in some commitment areas than others. The region has made high progress in two of the commitment areas, namely, commitment to the CAADP process (8/10) and mutual accountability for actions and results (7.64/9.4), indicating strong political buy-in and institutional alignment in the region. It has made medium progress in two commitment areas, namely, eradicating poverty through agriculture (5.56/9.17) and resilience to climate variability (6.98/9.55). The region has made limited progress in the remaining three commitment areas—investment finance in agriculture (4.26/9.7), ending hunger (3.79/9.24), and intra-African trade in agriculture commodities and services (2.98/9.00), indicating underlying structural challenges, including insufficient funding, weak productivity, and supply chains constraints, as well as trade/infrastructure or policy barriers that limit participation in the intra-Africa trade.
- 4.7. Looking at individual country performance, only Rwanda has made high progress in its overall score (8.04). Eight countries have made medium progress, namely, Burundi (5.31), Djibouti (6.52), Ethiopia (7.17), Kenya (7.17), Tanzania (7.01), Uganda (7.01), Seychelles (5.08), and Somalia (5.10). Two countries—Comoros (0.91) and South Sudan (3.75)—have recorded a lower score. Rwanda stands out positively with high progress overall, likely benefiting from strong governance, effective policy frameworks, and more stable institutions and effective resource mobilization. The second group, composed of Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Seychelles, and Somalia, has made medium progress, indicating they are moving forward but not rapidly enough. Finally, the third group, consisting of Comoros and South Sudan, lags, displaying low progress, which likely reflects a combination of fragility, limited capacity, and perhaps weaker institutional systems.
- 4.8. While ensuring that the Member States in the region commit to CAADP principles and mutual accountability processes, there is a need to focus beyond commitment frameworks to execution and investment mobilization. Continued enhancement of regional collaborations through harmonized trade policies and infrastructure investments has a high potential to unlock intra-African trade. Peace and cohesion in the region are critical to sustain the region's gains. Furthermore, special assistance for

fragile states to stabilize agrifood systems remains a key issue for the region. There is a need to explore additional PPPs to enhance financing and agribusiness investments to close the gap in agricultural funding. Overall, the region needs to consider the domestication of the Kampala Declaration and pay attention to investments in infrastructure and data systems that align with the Kampala Declaration.

#### **4C. Northern Africa**

- 4.9. According to the AU regions, there are seven Member States in the Northern African region. All seven are included in the Northern Africa region for BR coordination and reporting purposes.
- 4.10. Northern Africa recorded an overall score of 5.02 in the BR5 cycle against the benchmark of 9.40, which is classified as medium progress. While this reflects an improvement compared to the lower scores of 4.22 in 2023, 4.62 in 2021, 3.80 in 2019, and 2.65 in 2017, the region has never been on track to meet the Malabo Commitments.
- 4.11. The BR5 presents a mixed picture of progress for the North African region. Its six Member States—Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia—exhibit divergent trajectories in agricultural transformation, with only some making tangible strides toward the 2025 objectives. This section presents the region’s performance across the six primary Malabo commitments based on the BR5 findings, while also reflecting on trends evident in earlier review cycles (BR1 to BR4).
- 4.12. Investment financing in agriculture: The commitment to allocate at least 10% of public expenditure to agriculture remains elusive for most of North Africa. Morocco (5.7) led the region, followed by Egypt (3.6) and Mauritania (2.4), all of which still fall below the benchmark. Alarmingly, Libya reported zero agricultural investment, and Algeria only 1.4. This trend has persisted across all BR cycles, underlining a chronic underinvestment in agriculture by many governments in the region. Despite political declarations, these budget allocations indicate a lack of prioritization of the sector.
- 4.13. Ending hunger by 2025: Ending hunger remains a central ambition of the Malabo Declaration, yet performance across North Africa remains uneven. Morocco (5.7) and Egypt (4.9) again lead the region with scores approaching benchmark thresholds, likely due to sustained agricultural productivity, relatively low levels of undernourishment, and investments in food security. However, Algeria (1.1), Libya (0.3), and Mauritania (2.5) show that food insecurity and undernutrition remain concerns, particularly among rural populations. BR1 had already highlighted these vulnerabilities, and while Egypt and Morocco have improved steadily, others have stagnated.
- 4.14. Halving poverty through agriculture: This commitment assesses agriculture’s role in reducing poverty, particularly rural poverty. Morocco (9.2) and Egypt (7.5) are leaders in the region, with their scores reflecting agriculture’s contribution to inclusive growth and job creation. In contrast, Algeria and Libya scored zero, and Mauritania scored less than 1.0, indicating either limited data or a genuine lack of progress. These figures echo earlier reviews, in which poverty reduction outcomes were weak or stagnant, particularly in countries with heavy dependence on oil or centralized economies where agriculture is marginalized.

- 4.15. Boosting intra-African trade in agriculture: Trade facilitation is crucial for achieving food security and regional integration. Northern Africa's score of 4.25 puts it ahead of all other regions. This score is also a remarkable improvement, with a ratio of 1.92. Individual country performance, however, varies widely. Egypt (8.6) and Morocco (6.6) achieved commendable scores, showing policy efforts to integrate regional markets and promote cross-border agricultural trade, especially under AfCFTA. Libya (0.0), Mauritania (3.0), and Algeria (3.9), on the other hand, remain below par, reflecting barriers such as inadequate infrastructure, trade policy misalignments, and regional instability. While earlier reviews identified these issues, their persistently low scores highlight the need for deeper structural reforms.
- 4.16. Enhancing resilience to climate variability: Building climate-resilient agriculture systems is a strategic priority. In BR5, Morocco (10.0) and Egypt (9.4) reported exemplary scores, indicating strong climate adaptation strategies, water management policies, and institutional capacities. Mauritania (5.8) also performed moderately well. However, Algeria (3.3) and Libya (0.0) remain vulnerable to climate shocks and water scarcity—critical issues in arid North Africa. The persistent underperformance in this area, as reflected in BR3 and BR4, suggests that resilience planning in some countries remains underfunded or poorly coordinated.
- 4.17. BR5 paints a polarized picture of North Africa's progress toward the CAADP Malabo targets. On one end of the spectrum, Morocco, Tunisia, and Egypt consistently demonstrate strong and improving performance across all six commitments. Their progress reflects deliberate policy prioritization of agriculture, robust data systems, and sustained investments. On the other hand, Libya is persistently absent or severely underperforming, possibly due to ongoing political instability and institutional weakness. Algeria and Mauritania fall somewhere in the middle, showing potential but lacking consistency across commitments.

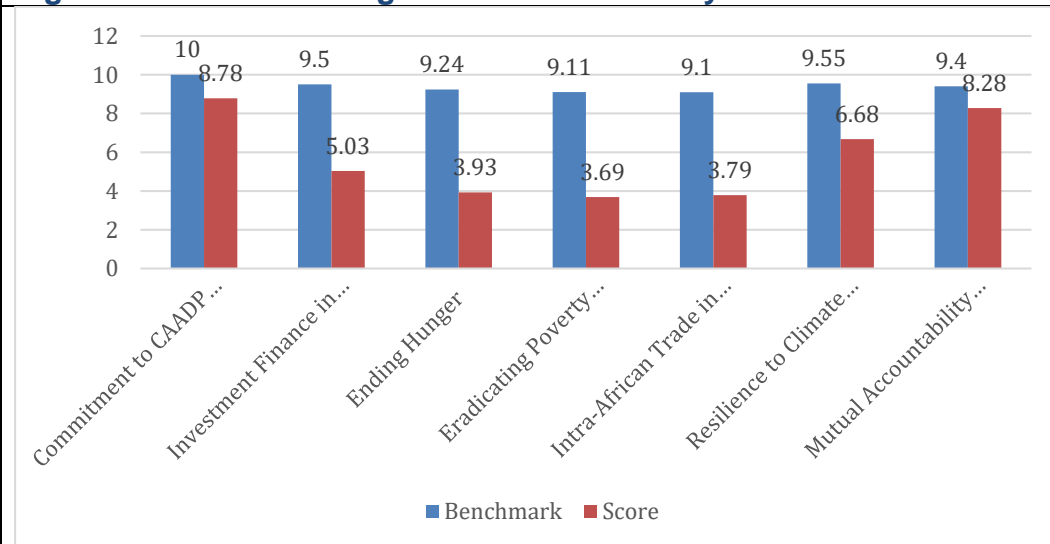
#### **4D. Southern Africa**

- 4.18. According to the AU regions, there are ten Member States in the Southern African region. However, for the BR reporting and coordination purposes, 12 Member States—Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Eswatini, Zambia, and Zimbabwe—are included in the region. Eleven countries submitted reports for BR5; only Angola failed to report, despite efforts to bring them on board. This represents a 91.7% submission rate, slightly lower than the 100% achieved in BR4.
- 4.19. Overall regional performance: In BR5, Southern Africa achieved an overall average score of 5.77 against a benchmark of 9.40. This score represents a steady improvement compared to 4.26 in BR4 (2023) and 4.11 in BR3 (2021). Although the score remains below the 2025 benchmark, the upward trajectory is notable. Importantly, Southern Africa recorded the highest regional average in BR5, underscoring the value of sustained engagement and investment in agricultural transformation. However, no country in the region has yet achieved the full benchmark. This reflects the broader continental pattern observed since BR2 in 2021: while progress is evident, further acceleration is required to close the gap to 2025 targets.

4.20. Regional performance by commitment: While the Southern Africa region has not achieved any of the seven Malabo commitments as of the 2025 BR, its Member States have jointly achieved well above half of the required milestones on four commitments, as shown in Figures 4.1 and 4.2. However, performance varies across commitments, with notable strengths in some areas.

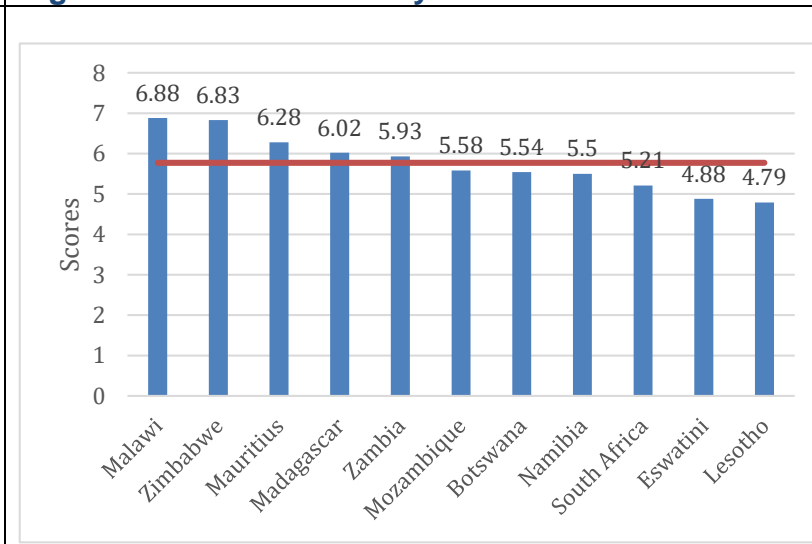
- Commitment 1 – Commitment to the CAADP process: The region scored 8.78/10.00, reflecting strong adherence to CAADP principles. Most countries have institutionalized CAADP processes and demonstrated progress in multi-stakeholder coordination. All countries performed strongly on this commitment, with Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mauritius, Mozambique, Madagascar, and Zambia scoring well above the regional average of 8.78, consistent with BR4 results.
- Commitment 2 – Investment finance in agriculture: With an average score of 5.03/9.50, the region performed moderately. While several countries are increasing public expenditure in agriculture, overall investment levels remain below the Malabo target. Eswatini, Mauritius, Namibia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, and Zambia scored above half of the benchmark and above the regional average of 5.03, reflecting some improvement compared to BR4. Nevertheless, investment levels remain below the Malabo target.

**Figure 4.1: Southern Regional Performance by Commitment**



Source: Analysis of BR5 data

**Figure 4.2: Overall Country Performance**



Source: Analysis of BR5 data

- Commitment 3 – Ending hunger: At 3.93/9.24, this remains one of the weakest areas of performance. Despite some improvements in input use and productivity in countries such as Malawi and Madagascar, the region is far from achieving the hunger-related targets. Malawi, Madagascar, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe performed relatively better, though none came close to meeting the target.
  - Commitment 4 – Eradicating poverty through agriculture: The region scored 3.69/9.17, highlighting persistent structural challenges in reducing rural poverty. Limited job creation in agrifood systems and high poverty rates continue to constrain progress. Only Zimbabwe, Madagascar, and Malawi showed moderate progress in this commitment.
  - Commitment 5 – Boosting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services: With an average score of 3.79/9.00, this commitment remains a critical gap. A few countries reported progress, but trade facilitation measures and data availability remain weak across most of the region. Only South Africa, Zambia, and Madagascar made notable advances, while most other countries struggled to report effectively on this commitment.
  - Commitment 6 – Enhancing resilience to climate variability: The region performed relatively strongly, scoring 6.68/9.55. Malawi and Mauritius met or exceeded the benchmark, while Zimbabwe and South Africa also scored above the regional average, reflecting progress in climate adaptation measures.
  - Commitment 7 – Mutual accountability for actions and results: With 8.47/9.40, Southern Africa performed very well, second only to Commitment 1. Most countries scored above the regional average, demonstrating progress in institutionalizing accountability mechanisms. While no country achieved the target, most countries performed well above the regional average of 8.47. Strong performers included Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Mozambique. Only Madagascar, Lesotho, and South Africa scored below the average.
- 4.21. Overall, Southern Africa performed best on Commitments 1 and 7, showing strength in governance and accountability, while Commitments 3, 4, and 5 remain the weakest areas.
- 4.22. A general increase in reporting across most indicators has contributed to improved overall national scores for Southern African countries compared with previous BR cycles. Nonetheless, persistent challenges remain in collecting and harmonizing data for several indicators (see Appendix for details). These gaps highlight the urgent need for renewed political commitment, accelerated implementation of agricultural transformation strategies, and stronger accountability mechanisms beyond 2025 to ensure that the gains already achieved are consolidated and scaled up.
- 4.23. Country-specific performance assessment: Individually, none of the 11 countries that reported in the region met the benchmark for all seven CAADP Malabo commitments of 9.4. Despite this, the overall country-specific performance shows all countries

have progressed well and achieved over half of the overall benchmark of 9.40, except Eswatini (4.88) and Lesotho (4.79). For the BR5, Malawi was the highest performer in the region (6.88), followed closely by Zimbabwe with an average score of 6.83.

- 4.24. In general, most countries faced reporting challenges that affected their overall performance. These challenges highlight the need to strengthen data collection systems and align data collection tools with BR reporting requirements.
- 4.25. Commitment-level performance: Few countries achieved the Malabo targets for all the commitments. All countries have, however, made good progress and scored well above half the Malabo target on commitment to the CAADP process (Commitment 1) and Commitment to Mutual Accountability (Commitment 7).
- 4.26. Further analysis shows that four countries—Botswana, Lesotho, and Eswatini—scored above half of the Malabo targets on three of the seven commitments. Namibia, Mozambique, Mauritius. In addition, South Africa scored above half on four commitments, while Zambia reached above half on five commitments. Notably, Madagascar, Zimbabwe, and Malawi scored above half on six of the seven commitments, making them the region's stronger performers.

#### **4.27. Going forward: Key priorities for Southern Africa under the Kampala commitments**

- As Southern Africa charts a path toward more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable agrifood systems, implementing the Kampala commitments must become a regional priority. The way forward hinges on four critical areas: strengthening data systems, addressing contextual challenges, leveraging regional momentum, and aligning national strategies with the CAADP Kampala Declaration.
- First, robust and integrated data systems are the backbone of effective policy and accountability. Southern African countries must invest in national data infrastructures aligned with the BR process, ensuring that Kampala commitment indicators are fully domesticated within national statistical frameworks. This will allow for consistent tracking, performance evaluation, and evidence-based decision-making.
- Second, contextual challenges demand tailored interventions. Countries like Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, and South Africa must enhance resilience to climate shocks, while Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe need strategies to manage inflationary and fiscal pressures that hinder agrifood financing. Strengthening institutions and improving policy implementation capacity across Member States is also vital.
- Third, regional integration is key. Building on existing SADC programs in trade, climate resilience, aquaculture, and seed systems can foster shared progress. Scaling up proven initiatives will accelerate the region's path to food security.
- Finally, full alignment with the Kampala Declaration is essential. Embedding the commitments within National and Regional Agrifood Systems Investment Plans (NASIPs and RASIPs) and institutionalizing the BR process through JSRs will enable continuous learning and governance reform. Strengthening agrifood governance in line with Strategic Objective 6 of the CAADP Kampala Strategy (2026–2035) ensures long-term coherence, accountability, and impact.

## 4E. Western Africa

- 4.28. According to the AU regions, there are 15 Member States in the Western African region and all are have been included in ECOWAS for BR coordination and reporting purposes (BR1 to BR4)—Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. However, since January 2025, three Member States—Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger—have been officially placed under sanction. Consequently, ECOWAS is coordinating 12 Member States for the CAADP BR5 cycle. Despite this context, the region maintained a 100% submission rate, sustaining its record of full participation since the second BR3 (2019). The regional average score stands at 5.48, which is below the benchmark of 9.40 required to be on track toward achieving the CAADP Malabo Commitments by 2025.
- 4.29. The AU sanctions of Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger have negatively affected this region's performance. Mali has consistently ranked among the continent and sub-region's top performers—holding first place in both the BR2 and BR3, and second place in the fourth edition (2023) at the regional level. Burkina Faso also demonstrated strong progress, improving from a score of 4.24 to 5.73 in the fourth. Its absence has weakened the region's overall performance and undermined West Africa's historic standing as the leading REC in Africa since the inception of the CAADP BR process.
- 4.30. The region has made slight progress over time, from 5.03 (2023) to 5.48 (2025), an increase of 8.9%. The region did not achieve this year's benchmark and, as such, is not on track. However, eight of 12 countries have shown significant progress, with scores ranging from 5.57 to 7.15. These countries are Benin, Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire, Cabo Verde, Togo, and The Gambia in that sequence.
- 4.31. The West Africa region recorded notable progress across most Malabo commitments compared to the previous review cycle. The region scored 8.98 out of 10 in Commitment 1, 4.54 out of 10 in Commitment 2, 2.96 out of 10 in Commitment 3, 5.08 out of 10 in Commitment 4, 2.81 out of 10 in Commitment 5, 6.74 out of 10 in Commitment 6, and 7.25 out of 10 in Commitment 7. Like in the last BR cycles, Commitment 5 (intra-African trade in agriculture commodities and services) and Commitment 3 (ending hunger) remain the areas of lowest performance, requiring urgent attention.
- 4.32. Despite ongoing resource constraints—especially at the regional level, where the process had relied heavily on USAID as a principal donor to support countries in the BR process—several Member States nonetheless registered progress on specific commitments in this fifth cycle compared to the previous ones. This resilience reflects the region's steadfast determination to advance the CAADP agenda despite persistent financial limitations.
- 4.33. All 12 participating Member States remain committed to the CAADP process, having invested significant effort since the first BR. This edition, however, was marked by difficulties in mobilizing funding partners and high turnover among BR focal points, both of which introduced complexity and placed countries in the region at a disadvantage. Notwithstanding these constraints, the introduction of the Economic Community of West Africa Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP) Monitoring, Evaluation,

Accountability, Learning System (MEALS) web-based platform—which interoperates seamlessly with the continental e-BR system—represents a major institutional innovation. By providing validated, quality-controlled data reviewed annually at the regional level, this tool has established a sustainable mechanism for the BR cycle that will position West Africa to better leverage opportunities in the coming Kampala era.

- 4.34. In addition to the urgent need to strengthen Member States' capacities to generate high-quality data, the region must also concentrate its efforts on improving performance across the following critical areas: (i) Access to agriculture inputs and technologies; (ii) Improving agricultural productivity; (iii) Reducing post-harvest loss; (iv) Food security and nutrition as part of Commitment on Ending Hunger; (v) Intra-African trade in agriculture commodities and services; (vi) Domestic private sector investment in agriculture; (vii) Foreign private sector investment in agriculture; (viii) Access to finance; (ix) SPS measures, and (x) Youth job in agriculture. Inadequate access to finance was consistently identified as a challenge over the past four reporting cycles, together with persistently low levels of agricultural investments. Tackling these systemic issues is imperative if the region is to bridge the gap and be repositioned for better performance in the CAADP Kampala era.
- 4.35. The following recommendations are put forward: AUC and ECOWAS should develop clear capacity-strengthening mechanisms for both the region and Member States, while also establishing effective resource mobilization mechanisms to support the process. Member States, on the other hand, should build on the capacities developed during the Malabo era in preparation for the Kampala commitments.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5A. Conclusions and main highlights of the 2025 Biennial Review Report

- 5.1. The fifth BR serves as both a capstone to the Malabo Declaration (2014–2025) and a strategic pivot point toward a new CAADP implementation cycle under the Kampala Declaration (2026–2035) period. Over the past decade, the Malabo commitments have provided a clear, measurable framework for agricultural growth, food security, poverty reduction, and resilience. This fifth report captures the continental experience, distilling lessons, gaps, and emerging opportunities as Africa prepares to embark on a broader, more integrated food systems transformation agenda.
- 5.2. Despite systemic constraints, significant strides have been made. The report highlights notable improvements in several areas:
- Of the 55 AU Member States, 45 participated in the BR5, signaling stronger political will and technical engagement.
  - Institutionalization of CAADP principles, especially multi-stakeholder coordination and evidence-based planning, has become more widespread.
  - Progress in mutual accountability, data digitization, and climate resilience efforts is evident across most regions.

- 5.3. However, the review also presents a sobering reality check: No Member State met the 2025 benchmark score of 9.40, and continental performance, while improving, still fell short across all seven Malabo commitments.
- 5.4. This underperformance is linked to several intertwined factors:
- Chronic underinvestment in agriculture, with most countries still allocating far below the 10% Maputo/Malabo public expenditure target.
  - Uneven data quality, weak monitoring capacity, and late reporting continue to undermine the effectiveness of the BR process.
  - Climate shocks, economic instability, conflicts, and global disruptions—such as COVID-19—have compounded vulnerabilities.
  - A mismatch between ambition and implementation underscores the need for more realistic, yet transformative, policy planning.
- 5.5. Yet, the BR5 is not a narrative of failure—it is a strategic learning moment. It reveals that:
- Countries like Morocco, Rwanda, and Egypt have made consistent, multi-dimensional progress, setting examples of what is possible with political commitment, investments, and robust country-driven mutual accountability systems.
  - Continental performance trends are upward, with improved scores across all commitment areas compared to the previous cycle.
  - Platforms like the e-BR system and interactive dashboards are democratizing access to data and catalyzing transparency and policy engagement.

### **Looking ahead: The Kampala opportunity**

- 5.6. The transition to the Kampala Declaration (2026–2035) opens a broader policy horizon, reframing the vision from agricultural growth to food systems transformation—inclusive of nutrition, sustainability, resilience, trade, and equity. To ensure success, the lessons from Malabo must translate into bold reforms, such as:
- Embedding the BR system within national planning and budgeting frameworks to ensure institutional continuity.
  - Establishing ring-fenced financing for agricultural data systems, supported by RECs-led harmonization initiatives and domestic policy commitments.
  - Scaling up digital innovations, including geospatial mapping, AI-based forecasting, and interoperable data platforms.
  - Enhancing peer learning and cross-country mentorship, especially through RECs.
- 5.7. The BR5 reinforces that accountability, not just ambition, will drive agrifood systems transformation. Africa’s credibility in global forums, the confidence of investors, and the hope of millions of farmers and youth depend on evidence-based leadership and consistent action.
- 5.8. In conclusion, while the continent did not meet the full Malabo goals, the fifth BR lays a robust analytical and institutional foundation for the Kampala era. It is a call to move from promise to performance, from targets to transformation, and from data

collection to delivery. This next decade offers a profound opportunity to reimagine Africa's food systems—not as a sectoral priority—but as the cornerstone of inclusive development for all Africans.

## 5B. Recommendations

### Key recommendations

5.9. As the African continent transitions from the Malabo Declaration (2014–2025) to the Kampala Declaration on Food Systems Transformation (2026–2035), the BR5 underscores both progress and persistent gaps that must be addressed. The review offers valuable insights into where efforts should be intensified to accelerate sustainable, inclusive, and resilient agrifood systems transformation. The following recommendations outline critical areas of intervention for Member States, RECs, the AUC, and partners:

#### *Institutionalize the Biennial Review process at the national level:*

5.10. To ensure sustainability and ownership of the BR process, it is imperative that Member States fully embed the BR within their national planning systems, budgeting processes, and monitoring frameworks. Specifically, BR indicators should be aligned and integrated into NAIPs and JSRs. The institutionalization of permanent national CAADP coordination teams will help anchor accountability and enhance cross-sectoral coherence. Furthermore, multi-stakeholder platforms, including civil society, farmer groups, women, and youth representatives, must be formalized and resourced to support inclusive policy design, implementation, and assessment.

#### *Increase and protect agricultural investment*

5.11. Despite agriculture being central to livelihoods and GDP in many African countries, public financing continues to fall well below the 10% Maputo/Malabo target. This underinvestment constrains private sector participation and slows productivity gains. Member States must recommit to meeting the annual 10% public expenditure target and prioritize budget allocations for strategic areas such as irrigation, research, rural infrastructure, and agri-fintech. In addition, establishing dedicated public financing windows for climate-smart agriculture and youth- or women-led agribusinesses will help unlock blended financing from development partners and institutional investors.

#### *Strengthen agricultural data governance*

5.12. The integrity of the BR rests on the credibility and timeliness of agricultural data. National agricultural statistical systems require urgent and sustained investment to improve coverage, disaggregation, and comparability. Member States should secure funding for agricultural data collection and adopt the use of interoperable platforms that align with the electronic BR (e-BR) system. Successful regional efforts such as the ECOWAP MEALS system can serve as a model for digital harmonization. In addition, continental support for training, peer-learning exchanges, and regional validation workshops should be expanded to promote standardization and capacity-building across the continent.

*Prioritize ending hunger and addressing nutrition gaps*

5.13. Ending hunger and undernutrition by 2025 remains one of the most ambitious yet underachieved Malabo goals. The Kampala Declaration offers an opportunity to realign agricultural policy with nutrition outcomes. Member States should develop and finance nutrition-sensitive agricultural strategies that promote dietary diversity, reduce stunting, and lower the cost of healthy diets. Scaling up school feeding programs, biofortification initiatives, and local food procurement policies will improve nutritional outcomes, especially for children and women. Investments in farmer education and extension services that integrate nutrition messaging are also essential.

*Enhance intra-African agricultural trade*

5.14. Trade in agricultural commodities and services remains well below its potential due to persistent tariff and non-tariff barriers, infrastructure gaps, and institutional inefficiencies. With AfCFTA now in effect, Member States should fast-track the implementation of trade facilitation protocols, particularly those related to SPS standards and customs harmonization. Strategic investments in regional transport corridors, storage infrastructure, and digital market platforms are required to improve connectivity and competitiveness. Coordinated efforts between trade and agriculture ministries will also be essential to operationalize regional value chains and cross-border agro-industrial zones.

*Boost resilience to shocks and stressors*

5.15. The resilience of Africa's agrifood systems continues to be tested by a range of shocks—from climate-related disruptions to economic instability, geopolitical conflicts, pandemics, and supply chain breakdowns. The combined effect of these stressors not only threatens food security but also undermines gains in poverty reduction, trade, and livelihoods. Member States must adopt a comprehensive and multisectoral resilience agenda embedded within national agriculture and food systems strategies. On the climate front, countries should scale up climate-smart agricultural practices, promote drought- and flood-tolerant seed varieties, and expand agriculture-specific insurance schemes to protect farmers against increasing weather volatility. To address non-climatic shocks, governments must invest in diversified value chains, local food reserves, and robust social protection systems that can absorb economic and conflict-related disruptions. Lessons from recent supply chain bottlenecks and the COVID-19 pandemic highlight the need for localized input production, regional trade buffers, and resilient logistics networks.

*Advance equity, reparative justice, and inclusion*

5.16. In alignment with the African Union's 2025 theme on "Justice for Africans and People of African Descent," agrifood systems must be leveraged as platforms for social and economic equity. Land tenure reforms should prioritize access for women, youth, and marginalized communities. Trade and investment policies must address historical disparities that have excluded smallholder farmers and informal food vendors. Governments are encouraged to institutionalize youth quotas in agricultural programs and create pathways for leadership development among young agripreneurs. Targeted financing, digital capacity building, and mentorship schemes can further empower these demographics.

#### *Leverage digital transformation for smart agriculture*

5.17. Digital tools are essential enablers of transformation. Countries should invest in technologies that improve agricultural productivity, market access, and extension services. Mobile-based surveys, geospatial mapping, AI-driven analytics, and blockchain traceability tools can strengthen supply chains and support real-time policy decision-making. The e-BR platform should be expanded to host interactive dashboards, allowing for public access to country performance data and encouraging civic participation in agrifood systems governance. Partnerships with tech innovators, universities, and private sector actors should accelerate the scaling of these innovations.

#### *Reward and scale success through CAADP Awards*

5.18. To foster motivation and peer learning, the AU and partners should expand the CAADP BR Awards to recognize high-performing Member States. Awards should go beyond overall performance to highlight innovation in financing, data transparency, gender inclusion, and climate resilience. Showcasing success stories through AU platforms and continental forums can help other countries replicate effective policies. Such recognition mechanisms also reinforce accountability and celebrate progress amidst shared challenges.

#### *Ensure continuity and coherence in the Kampala transition*

5.19. As the continent moves into the Kampala Declaration era, the transition must be guided by clarity, coherence, and collective ownership. The AUC, AUDA-NEPAD, and RECs should provide technical support to Member States in updating NAIPs and aligning them with the Kampala Declaration framework. A streamlined set of indicators should be disseminated early to avoid data gaps and confusion. Furthermore, the BR methodology and scoring system should be revised and communicated well in advance, ensuring that national systems are prepared to meet reporting expectations under the new declaration.

### **5C. Proposed Biennial Review 2025 Awards**

5.20. For this BR cycle, no country was on track to achieve any of the Malabo targets by 2025. However, some Member States have shown continuous progress from the first to the fourth BR, and others have achieved a score of above the halfway mark of 5.0/10 since the first BR.

5.21. Special mention for Member States that have:

- a. Shown continuous improvement in their scores from the first to the fifth BR: Cabo Verde, Kenya, Lesotho, Morocco, Nigeria, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.
- b. An average score of above 5 out of 10 for the five BR cycles (17 Member States): Rwanda, Morocco, Ghana, Egypt, Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, Benin, Malawi, Burundi, Tanzania, Mauritius, Nigeria, Tunisia, Zimbabwe, Togo, and Gambia.

5.22. The following awards are proposed to recognize exemplary Member State performance:

- c. The Malabo Biennial Review Gold Award to the Best Overall Score (8.15 out of 10): Morocco
- d. The Malabo Biennial Review Silver Award to the Second-Best Overall Score (8.04 out of 10): Rwanda
- e. The Malabo Biennial Review Bronze Award to the Third-Best Overall Score (7.46 out of 10): Egypt
- f. The Malabo Biennial Review Award for the Most Improved in Scores from the previous fourth BR (105%): Somalia
- g. Special Mention for Best Overall Regional Performance: Southern Africa (average score of 5.77 out of 10 in BR5).

<b>Commitment Name</b>	<b>Commitment</b>	<b>Benchmark</b>	<b>Member States on track</b>
Recommitment to Principles and Values of the CAADP Process	Commitment 1	10.00	Tanzania
Enhancing Investment Financing in Agriculture	Commitment 2	9.50	---
Ending Hunger by 2025	Commitment 3	9.24	---
Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	Commitment 4	9.11	Morocco
Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture	Commitment 5	9.00	---
Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	Commitment 6	9.55	Ethiopia, Malawi, Rwanda, Seychelles, Uganda
Enhancing Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	Commitment 7	9.40	Botswana, Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco, Rwanda, and Tanzania

## PERFORMANCE AND SCORECARDS

### 6A. Continental Score Card

Country overall progress for implementing the Malabo Declaration for Agriculture transformation in Africa							
<p>Against the 2025 benchmark of <b>9.4 out of 10</b>, 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 <b>ON TRACK</b>, countries whose score appears in "blue" are <b>PROGRESSING WELL</b> (score of 5 or greater out of 10 but less than the benchmark), while countries whose score appears in "red" are <b>NOT ON TRACK</b>. The arrows with percentages indicate the progress made by the country between the fourth (2023) and the fifth (2025) biennial review cycles.</p>							
Algeria	Angola	Benin	Botswana	Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cabo Verde	Cameroon
2.37	n.a	7.15 ↑ 19 %	5.54 ↑ 76 %	n.a	5.31 ↓ -17 %	5.77 ↑ 13 %	3.75 ↑ 1 %
Central African Rep.	Chad	Comoros	Congo	Côte d'Ivoire	Djibouti	DR Congo	Egypt
3.40 ↑ 97 %	3.83	0.91 ↓ -72 %	n.a	5.83 ↑ 47 %	5.73 ↑ 50 %	n.a	7.47 ↑ 9 %
Equatorial Guinea	Eritrea	Eswatini	Ethiopia	Gabon	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea
n.a	n.a	4.88 ↓ -13 %	6.52 ↑ 8 %	3.83 ↓ -20 %	5.57 ↓ -4 %	6.52 ↓ -2 %	4.97 ↑ 21 %
Guinea-Bissau	Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia	Libya	Madagascar	Malawi	Mali
2.88 ↑ 5 %	7.17 ↑ 14 %	4.79 ↑ 15 %	4.33 ↑ 25 %	0.79 ↑ 36 %	6.02 ↑ 25 %	6.88 ↑ 31 %	n.a
Mauritania	Mauritius	Morocco	Mozambique	Namibia	Niger	Nigeria	Rep. A. Saharawi
4.67 ↑ 9 %	6.28 ↑ 66.6 %	8.15 ↑ 16.6 %	5.58 ↑ 20 %	5.50 ↑ 29 %	n.a	6.47 ↑ 3 %	n.a
Rwanda	São Tomé & Príncipe	Senegal	Seychelles	Sierra Leone	Somalia	South Africa	South Sudan
8.04 ↓ -0 %	0.41	4.34 ↑ 7 %	5.08 ↑ 89 %	6.29 ↑ 7 %	5.10 ↑ 105 %	5.21 ↑ 27 %	3.75 ↑ 7 %
Sudan	Tanzania	Togo	Tunisia	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe	2025 Benchmark
n.a	7.01 ↑ 22 %	5.61 ↑ 17 %	6.65 ↑ 7 %	7.01 ↑ 4 %	5.93 ↑ 34 %	6.83 ↑ 25 %	9.40

## 6B. Individual Member States PERFORMANCE SCORE CARDS

Country overall progress for implementing the Malabo Declaration for Agricultural Transformation in Africa, represented in the Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard (AATS) – Recommendations to Member States

Algeria scores **2.37** /10 and is **Not on track** in implementing the Malabo Declaration on Agriculture transformation in Africa

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

**82.2**

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

**168.4%**

Country Biennial Report submission

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

**14.3%**

CAADP Process Completion Index

**65.5%**

Growth rate of the value of trade of agricultural commodities and services within Africa

**45.0** out of 100

Trade facilitation Index (TFI)

**51.3%**

Farmers having access to agriculture advisory services

**5.7%**

Government agriculture expenditure as % of total government expenditure

### Recommendations

- Enhance Intra-African Agricultural Trade – Increase the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.
- Expand Access to Advisory Services – Ensure farmers have access to agriculture advisory services.
- Increase Agricultural Budget Share – Raise public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

### 2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	2.61	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	1.43	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	6.39	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	1.42	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.72	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.94	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	1.07	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.04	9.42	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	4.36	9.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	9.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	9.20	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.89	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	3.28	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.50	9.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	0.00	9.10	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	4.26	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	1.30	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		2.37		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.						

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2027 Data collection exercise for the January 2028 Assembly of the Union.

2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process								
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture								
3	Ending Hunger								
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture								
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services								
6	Resilience to Climate Variability								
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results								
		Overall Country Score			n.a	Overall Progress			Not on track
		The 2025 Benchmark is			9.40	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.			

Data not availed by the country.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**CAADP Process  
Completion Index**100.0%**Existence of inclusive  
institutionalized  
mechanisms and  
platforms for mutual  
accountability and  
peer review**95.2**Index of capacity to  
generate and use  
agriculture statistical  
data and information**100.0%**Evidence-based  
policies, supportive  
institutions and  
corresponding human  
resources**49.4%**Share of agriculture  
land under  
sustainable land and  
water management  
including CSA  
practices**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****20.1%**Increase of  
agricultural value  
added per agricultural  
worker**9.6%**Prevalence of  
undernourishment**12.7%**Proportion of  
moderate and severe  
food insecurity in the  
population, based on  
the Food Insecurity  
Experience Scale**0.3%**Total agricultural  
research spending as  
a share of agriculture  
GDP**6.9%**Government  
Agriculture  
Expenditure as % of  
agriculture value  
added**Recommendations**

- Implement strategies that would increase the agriculture value added per agricultural worker by facilitating access to adequate agricultural inputs (quality seed, fertilizer, and mechanization), including innovations and technologies.
- Strengthen the implementation of nutrition-sensitive agricultural strategies, including the establishment of a national food and nutrition counselling strategy that effectively addresses food and nutrition insecurity and reduces the prevalence of stunting among children under five years old.
- Implement measures to reallocate the budget to increase public agriculture expenditure and the total agricultural research spending.

**2025 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name									
Benin									
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.53	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	8.59	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	7.25	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.61	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	5.08	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	7.93	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	8.40	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.24	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.43	9.42	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	4.33	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	5.96	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.70	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	4.01	9.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	8.92	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	7.70	9.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	8.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	9.20	On track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.70	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.99	9.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.41	9.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	8.47	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	10.00	9.10	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.94	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	8.91	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	4.54	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	10.00	9.00	On track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
7.15					Not on track				
The 2025 Benchmark is					9.40 which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.				

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**CAADP Process  
Completion Index**71.0**Index of capacity to  
generate and use  
agriculture statistical  
data and information**100.0%**Evidence-based  
policies, supportive  
institutions and  
corresponding human  
resources**62.0%**Percentage of farm,  
pastoral, and fisher  
households that are  
resilient to climate  
and weather related  
shocks**100.0%**Proportion of men  
and women engaged  
in agriculture with  
access to financial  
services**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****0.8%**Growth rate of the  
agriculture value  
added, in constant US  
dollars**11.0%**Reduction rate of  
poverty headcount  
ratio, at national  
poverty line**3.3%**Government  
agriculture  
expenditure as % of  
total government  
expenditure**66.4%**Sanitary and  
Phytosanitary  
Systems Index (SPSI)**66.6** out of 100Trade facilitation  
Index (TFI)**Recommendations**

- Increase the share of agriculture in public expenditure (currently below 3%) to diversify the economy beyond mining and enhance agricultural value added.
- Scale up targeted poverty reduction programs to address rural poverty, which remains high despite the country's middle-income status.
- Prioritize trade facilitation in beef and horticulture exports, where Botswana has a comparative advantage, to better leverage intra-African markets.

**2025 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name		Botswana							
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)				Commitments Categories (C)					
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.60	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	8.81	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	10.00	10.00	On track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.61	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.43	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	10.00	10.00	On track
3	Ending Hunger	4.02	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	7.72	9.42	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	3.33	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	8.30	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.43	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	3.32	9.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	2.82	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.87	9.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.43	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	9.20	On track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.33	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.66	9.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.84	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	5.02	9.10	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.57	9.40	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	9.17	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.67	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	10.00	9.00	On track
Overall Country Score		5.54		Overall Progress		Not on track			
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.					

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2027 Data collection exercise for the January 2028 Assembly of the Union.

2025 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name		Burkina Faso								
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)					
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process									
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture									
3	Ending Hunger									
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture									
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services									
6	Resilience to Climate Variability									
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results									
Overall Country Score		n.a			Overall Progress					Not on track
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40			which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.					

Data not availed by the country.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**CAADP Process  
Completion Index**100.0%**Existence of inclusive  
institutionalized  
mechanisms and  
platforms for mutual  
accountability and  
peer review**62.0%**Percentage of farm,  
pastoral, and fisher  
households that are  
resilient to climate  
and weather related  
shocks**5.0** out of 5Agricultural  
commodity value  
chains for which a  
PPP is established  
with strong linkage to  
smallholder  
agriculture**10.0%**Government  
agriculture  
expenditure as % of  
total government  
expenditure**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****20.0%**Quality of multi-  
sectorial and multi-  
stakeholder  
coordination**19.3%**Reduction of post-  
harvest loss for  
national agricultural  
commodities**39.9%**Increase of yield for  
the country's priority  
agricultural  
commodities**0.4%**Total agricultural  
research spending as  
a share of agriculture  
GDP**20.4%**Reduction rate of  
poverty headcount  
ratio, at national  
poverty line**Recommendations**

- Strengthen governance and coordination by fostering multi-sectoral collaboration, enhancing accountability and dialogue, and implementing policy reforms.
- Boost productivity and resilience by scaling up extension services, improving access to inputs and technologies, investing in research and climate-smart practices, and strengthening post-harvest systems and value addition.
- Enhance inclusivity and social protection by expanding access to finance, inputs, and services for women, youth, and vulnerable groups, and by increasing budget allocations to nutrition-sensitive and resilience programs.

**2025 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name		Burundi							
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)				Commitments Categories (C)					
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.10	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	2.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.29	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.46	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.44	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.06	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	4.33	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.93	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.94	9.42	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.33	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	3.87	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	8.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.73	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	3.74	9.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	6.72	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.02	9.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	7.57	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	8.30	9.20	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.07	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.14	9.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	2.50	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	5.00	9.10	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.38	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	6.89	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	10.00	9.00	On track
Overall Country Score		5.31		Overall Progress		Not on track			
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.					

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**CAADP Process  
Completion Index**100.0%**Existence of inclusive  
institutionalized  
mechanisms and  
platforms for mutual  
accountability and  
peer review**76.0**Index of capacity to  
generate and use  
agriculture statistical  
data and information**75.8%**Share of agriculture  
land under  
sustainable land and  
water management  
including CSA  
practices**70.0%**Percentage of farm,  
pastoral, and fisher  
households that are  
resilient to climate  
and weather related  
shocks**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****5.0kg/ha**Fertilizer  
consumption per  
hectare of arable land  
lower than the  
recommended 50  
kg/ha.**25.6%**Increase of the size of  
irrigated areas, from  
its value of the year  
2015**13.5%**Prevalence of  
undernourishment**35.2%**Country Biennial  
Report submission**45.5%**Increase of yield for  
the country's priority  
agricultural  
commodities**Recommendations**

- Focus on increasing the yields of the country's priority agricultural commodities to increase food availability and effectively address food insecurity and undernourishment of its population.
- Establish innovative financing mechanisms—through a dedicated Agricultural Investment and Innovation Fund—that blend public, private, and partner resources with risk-sharing tools to expand affordable credit for farmers and agribusinesses.
- Design and implement a National Youth Agripreneurship Strategy to create jobs along value chains by promoting agribusiness incubators, start-up hubs, and youth access to land, finance, and modern technologies.

**2025 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name		Cabo Verde							
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)				Commitments Categories (C)					
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.28	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	8.67	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/Setting/ Support	9.17	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	6.82	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.90	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.39	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.77	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.76	9.42	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.52	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	5.42	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	3.27	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	2.66	9.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.12	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	3.96	9.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.50	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	9.20	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.18	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.35	9.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	9.50	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	10.00	9.10	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	9.00	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.74	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	3.52	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	8.52	9.00	Not on track
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	6.67	9.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score		5.77		Overall Progress		Not on track			
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.					

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

<b>69.2</b> Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information	<b>47.4%</b> Percentage of farm, pastoral, and fisher households that are resilient to climate and weather related shocks	<b>0.3%</b> Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old	<b>0.1%</b> Prevalence of undernourishment	<b>0.1%</b> Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old
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**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**

<b>0.2%</b> Total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP	<b>16.5%</b> Farmers having access to agriculture advisory services	<b>20.0%</b> Quality of multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination	<b>21.2%</b> Farm households having ownership or access to secured land	<b>1.5%</b> Growth rate of the agriculture value added, in constant US dollars
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**Recommendations**

- Improve measures for the intra-African trade in agriculture (score is 0/9).
- Post-harvest loss reduction with a score of (0/9) should be considered by the government to maximize the gains and return on investment from agricultural activities.
- Establish measures that will facilitate access to finance for farmers that has recorded a score of (0.90/10) while facilitating measures that will secure their lands.

2025 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name		Cameroon							
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)				Commitments Categories (C)					
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	3.75	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	2.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/Setting/ Support	0.67	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.66	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.03	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	2.71	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.90	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	1.84	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.52	9.42	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.25	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	5.71	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	3.58	9.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	4.07	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.61	9.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	5.65	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	9.20	On track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.00	9.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.83	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	5.00	9.10	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.08	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.61	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	4.02	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	7.78	9.00	Not on track
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	0.00	9.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score		3.75		Overall Progress		Not on track			
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.					

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

**129.0%**

Quality of multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination

**59.4%**

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

**95.9%**

Reduction of post-harvest loss for national agricultural commodities

**68.0**

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

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

**12.3%**

Country Biennial Report submission

**24.7%**

Sanitary and Phytosanitary Systems Index (SPSI)

**15.7%**

Reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at international poverty line

**6.0%**

Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old

**55.6%**

Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review

**Recommendations**

- Address the challenges affecting agriculture by promoting inclusive dialogue, peacebuilding, good governance, and enhanced security measures. Support the livelihoods of vulnerable populations to reduce conflict, insecurity, and displacement—key drivers of food and nutrition insecurity in the country.
- Strengthen institutional capacity by establishing clear legal frameworks that reinforce human resources, improve data systems, and ensure sustainable financing for effective agricultural governance.
- Provide targeted support to smallholder farmers engaged in crop production, livestock, and fisheries. This should include access to credit, training in climate-smart agricultural practices, provision of tools, and development of small-scale irrigation systems.

2025 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name		Central African Rep.							
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)				Commitments Categories (C)					
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.69	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	8.57	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/Setting/ Support	7.50	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	0.89	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	3.33	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.23	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.36	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.04	9.42	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.78	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.09	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	1.24	9.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	2.04	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.78	9.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	7.36	9.20	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.00	9.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	2.50	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	5.00	9.10	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.33	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	9.86	9.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.56	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	1.23	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	10.00	9.00	On track
Overall Country Score		3.40		Overall Progress		Not on track			
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.					

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

<b>100.0%</b> CAADP Process Completion Index	<b>82.9</b> Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information	<b>47.3%</b> Youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains	<b>100.0%</b> Official development assistance for agriculture, disbursement as % of commitment
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**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**

<b>12.0%</b> Proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services	<b>19.5%</b> Farm households having ownership or access to secured land	<b>3.7%</b> Government Agriculture Expenditure as % of agriculture value added	<b>1.0</b> out of 5 Agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture	<b>28.5%</b> Evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources
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**Recommendations**

- Increase public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.
- Establish partnerships (for example, PPPs) for smallholders to improve households' conditions.
- Improve policies by building supportive institutions and corresponding human resources in the agricultural sector.

**2025 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name: <b>Chad</b>										
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)					
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	6.92	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	7.93	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/Setting/ Support	2.85	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.48	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.16	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.54	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	1.20	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	2.12	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.72	9.42	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	7.09	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	3.91	9.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	3.45	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	9.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.80	9.20	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.63	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	4.40	9.10	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.87	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	4.23	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	7.22	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	3.74	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	0.19	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
<b>Overall Country Score</b>						<b>3.83</b>	<b>Overall Progress</b>			<b>Not on track</b>
The 2025 Benchmark is						9.40	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.			

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

100.0%

CAADP Process  
Completion Index

19.0%

Government  
Agriculture  
Expenditure as % of  
agriculture value  
added

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

11.3%

Country Biennial  
Report submission

64.6%

Sanitary and  
Phytosanitary  
Systems Index (SPSI)

75.0%

Official development  
assistance for  
agriculture,  
disbursement as % of  
commitment

9.4%

Government  
agriculture  
expenditure as % of  
total government  
expenditure

### Recommendations

- Strengthen multi-sectoral coordination and data systems for enhanced evidence-based planning.
- Invest in agricultural productivity-enhancing measures to address the low growth in agricultural productivity and enhance resilience to climatic and other shocks by investing in adaptive measures.
- Reduce post-harvest losses of crops and fish by expanding cold storage, local processing facilities, reliable transport, and safe handling at sea, enhancing food security and income for coastal and farming communities.

### 2025 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name										
Comoros										
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)					
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	3.33	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	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	2.25	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	8.98	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	0.54	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.00	9.42	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	3.23	9.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	9.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	9.20	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	0.00	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	0.00	9.10	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	0.23	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	1.13	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score						0.91	Overall Progress			Not on track
The 2025 Benchmark is						9.40	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.			

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2027 Data collection exercise for the January 2028 Assembly of the Union.

2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process								
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture								
3	Ending Hunger								
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture								
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services								
6	Resilience to Climate Variability								
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results								
		Overall Country Score			n.a	Overall Progress			Not on track
		The 2025 Benchmark is			9.40	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.			

Data not availed by the country.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**CAADP Process  
Completion Index**105.6%**Existence of inclusive  
institutionalized  
mechanisms and  
platforms for mutual  
accountability and  
peer review**83.1**Index of capacity to  
generate and use  
agriculture statistical  
data and information**100.0%**Quality of multi-  
sectorial and multi-  
stakeholder  
coordination**35.9%**Percentage of farm,  
pastoral, and fisher  
households that are  
resilient to climate  
and weather related  
shocks**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****0.2%**Total agricultural  
research spending as  
a share of agriculture  
GDP**3.8%**Government  
Agriculture  
Expenditure as % of  
agriculture value  
added**15.5%**Prevalence of  
undernourishment**14.6kg/ha**Fertilizer  
consumption per  
hectare of arable land  
lower than the  
recommended 50  
kg/ha.**3.0%**Government  
agriculture  
expenditure as % of  
total government  
expenditure**Recommendations**

- Increase national budget allocation to both the public agriculture expenditure and the agricultural research funds.
- Implement policy measures that would intensify and improve the productivity of the country's priority agricultural commodities through increasing the fertilizer use per hectare of arable land to at least the recommended value of 50 kg/ha.
- Implement measures that enhance private sector investment in agriculture, especially for foreign private investment in agriculture.

**2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.74	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.22	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.48	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.43	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	7.06	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.19	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	6.23	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	2.74	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.62	9.42	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	2.33	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	5.91	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	3.09	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	3.51	9.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	6.85	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	3.59	9.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	6.66	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	7.15	9.20	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.75	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.49	9.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.56	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	5.37	9.10	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.74	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	8.68	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	4.49	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	8.89	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	10.00	9.00	On track	
Overall Country Score		5.83		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.						

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**CAADP Process  
Completion Index**90.7%**Percentage of farm,  
pastoral, and fisher  
households that are  
resilient to climate  
and weather related  
shocks**19.0%**Government  
Agriculture  
Expenditure as % of  
agriculture value  
added**105.0%**Increase of yield for  
the country's priority  
agricultural  
commodities**124.0%**Increase of  
agricultural value  
added per agricultural  
worker**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****12.9%**Prevalence of  
undernourishment**12.8%**Proportion of  
moderate and severe  
food insecurity in the  
population, based on  
the Food Insecurity  
Experience Scale**27.6%**Proportion of men  
and women engaged  
in agriculture with  
access to financial  
services**14.4%**Growth rate of the  
proportion of  
Minimum Dietary  
Diversity-Women**9.2%**Share of agriculture  
land under  
sustainable land and  
water management  
including CSA  
practices**Recommendations**

- Improve food access and affordability and protect the most vulnerable by supporting local production (small irrigation, poultry, fisheries, urban gardens) while minimizing food losses.
- Strengthen social safety nets through targeted cash and voucher programs, home-grown school feeding, affordable staple supplies, and support for small-scale local food production to improve food and nutrition security.
- Enhance access to financial services to raise smallholder farm productivity. These services include savings, credit, digital payments, microfinance, and insurance.

**2025 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name									
Djibouti									
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.10	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	9.39	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.92	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.94	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.85	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	4.16	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	2.76	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.98	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.69	9.42	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	6.67	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	8.70	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.57	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	2.24	9.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	4.55	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	4.47	9.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	3.72	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	9.20	On track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.34	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.68	9.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	7.06	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	6.53	9.10	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.58	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.14	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.56	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	6.27	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	3.89	9.00	Not on track
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	10.00	9.00	On track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
5.73					Not on track				
The 2025 Benchmark is 9.40 which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.									

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2027 Data collection exercise for the January 2028 Assembly of the Union.

2025 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name									
DR Congo									
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process								
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture								
3	Ending Hunger								
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture								
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services								
6	Resilience to Climate Variability								
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results								
		Overall Country Score			n.a	Overall Progress			Not on track
		The 2025 Benchmark is			9.40	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.			

Data not availed by the country.

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

100.0%

CAADP Process Completion Index

51.3%

Share of agriculture land under sustainable land and water management including CSA practices

70.0%

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

33.7%

Youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains

5.0 out of 5

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

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

10.5%

Farm households having ownership or access to secured land

26.6%

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

9.1%

Growth rate of the proportion of Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women

24.4%

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

3.4%

Government agriculture expenditure as % of total government expenditure

**Recommendations**

- Strengthen agricultural financing and social protection systems – Increase budgetary allocations to agriculture and expand targeted social protection programs to ensure that investments in productivity and resilience reach smallholder farmers and vulnerable households.
- Improve land tenure security and women's nutrition outcomes – Strengthen land governance frameworks to expand ownership and tenure security, especially for women and youth, and link tenure reforms with nutrition-sensitive agricultural programs.
- Address child malnutrition through integrated nutrition programs – Implement integrated nutrition programs combining agricultural diversification, food fortification, and early childhood feeding initiatives.

2025 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name		Egypt								
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)					
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.62	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	7.18	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	3.63	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.48	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.03	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.03	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	10.00	10.00	On track	
3	Ending Hunger	4.93	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	6.83	9.42	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	2.44	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	5.84	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	4.44	9.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	7.51	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.03	9.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	9.20	On track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	8.59	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.17	9.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	9.38	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	10.00	9.10	On track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	8.75	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.61	9.40	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	9.72	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.34	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	10.00	9.00	On track	
Overall Country Score		7.47		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.						

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2027 Data collection exercise for the January 2028 Assembly of the Union.

2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process									
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture									
3	Ending Hunger									
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture									
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services									
6	Resilience to Climate Variability									
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results									
Overall Country Score		n.a			Overall Progress					Not on track
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40			which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.					

Data not available by the country.

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2027 Data collection exercise for the January 2028 Assembly of the Union.

2025 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name									
Eritrea									
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process								
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture								
3	Ending Hunger								
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture								
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services								
6	Resilience to Climate Variability								
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results								
		Overall Country Score			n.a	Overall Progress			Not on track
		The 2025 Benchmark is			9.40	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.			

Data not availed by the country.

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

100.0%

CAADP Process Completion Index

72.3

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

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

3.6%

Youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains

15.0%

Increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2015

1.0 out of 5

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

7.1%

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

0.4%

Total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP

**Recommendations**

- Expand investments in agricultural research focused on sugarcane, horticulture, and livestock value chains, which dominate the agrifood system.
- Accelerate irrigation development under the ongoing national irrigation master plan, to improve resilience and productivity.
- Introduce structured programs to create youth jobs in agribusiness (especially in horticulture and agro-processing), building on the sugar and fruit value chains.

2025 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name										Eswatini	
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)						
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress		
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.51	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	5.44	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.08	10.00	Not on track		
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	6.82	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.83	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track		
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	9.44	10.00	Not on track		
3	Ending Hunger	2.05	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.27	9.42	Not on track		
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	5.82	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.00	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	3.19	9.00	Not on track		
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	2.35	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.50	9.25	Not on track		
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	1.21	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	3.68	9.20	Not on track		
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.36	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.73	9.00	Not on track		
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.00	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	1.34	9.10	Not on track		
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track		
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	8.04	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track		
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.28	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.36	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	5.56	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	10.00	9.00	On track		
Overall Country Score						4.88		Overall Progress		Not on track	
The 2025 Benchmark is						9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.			

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**CAADP Process  
Completion Index**87.9**Index of capacity to  
generate and use  
agriculture statistical  
data and information**34.4%**Share of agriculture  
land under  
sustainable land and  
water management  
including CSA  
practices**56.0%**Percentage of farm,  
pastoral, and fisher  
households that are  
resilient to climate  
and weather related  
shocks**32.5%**Youth engaged in new  
job opportunities in  
agriculture value  
chains**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****7.8%**Proportion of 6-23  
months old children  
who meet the  
Minimum Acceptable  
Diet**13.4%**Reduction of post-  
harvest loss for  
national agricultural  
commodities**40.1%**Increase of yield for  
the country's priority  
agricultural  
commodities**41.7%**Proportion of men  
and women engaged  
in agriculture with  
access to financial  
services**54.9%**Sanitary and  
Phytosanitary  
Systems Index (SPSI)**Recommendations**

- Continue with efforts to reduce post-harvest losses by investing in cold storage facilities, local processing facilities, and transport and logistical facilities.
- Intensify efforts to expand access to finance by actors in the food systems. Finance is a critical input for ensuring access to inputs for agricultural production and productivity.
- Invest in efforts to enhance food safety by implementing measures to enhance awareness among stakeholders, enforce standards, and strengthen the capacity of institutions in charge of food safety standards enforcement.

**2025 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name									
Ethiopia									
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.70	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	9.16	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.96	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.50	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.83	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.01	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.01	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	4.17	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.44	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.92	9.42	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.39	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	2.68	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	7.83	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	3.08	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	2.74	9.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	8.13	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.50	9.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	9.20	On track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.90	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.81	9.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	9.93	9.55	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	10.00	9.10	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	9.87	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.00	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.33	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	6.66	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	10.00	9.00	On track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
6.52					Not on track				
The 2025 Benchmark is 9.40 which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.									

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

**100.0%**

Evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources

**86.0%**

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

**100.0%**

Reduction of post-harvest loss for national agricultural commodities

**47.3%**

Reduction rate of the gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price

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

**1.2%**

Government agriculture expenditure as % of total government expenditure

**1.0** out of 5

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

**4.5%**

Government Agriculture Expenditure as % of agriculture value added

**38.5%**

Country Biennial Report submission

**39.1%**

Official development assistance for agriculture, disbursement as % of commitment

**Recommendations**

- Increase investment in agriculture while improving the intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services.
- Adopt a better way for agricultural productivity and encourage youth involvement in agriculture to reduce hunger and poverty.
- Identify more agricultural commodity value chains for which PPP can be established with a strong linkage to smallholder agriculture.

2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	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	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	10.00	10.00	On track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.48	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	2.48	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	1.02	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.40	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	4.04	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.72	9.42	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	8.39	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	3.16	9.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	3.83	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.37	9.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.97	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	9.20	On track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	2.50	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	5.00	9.10	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.75	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	7.16	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	4.72	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	3.85	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	8.00	9.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		3.83		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.						

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**CAADP Process  
Completion Index**86.6**Index of capacity to  
generate and use  
agriculture statistical  
data and information**166.3%**Quality of multi-  
sectorial and multi-  
stakeholder  
coordination**75.0%**Percentage of farm,  
pastoral, and fisher  
households that are  
resilient to climate  
and weather related  
shocks**5.2%**Prevalence of wasting  
among children under  
5 years old**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****10.0%**Increase of yield for  
the country's priority  
agricultural  
commodities**4.3%**Youth engaged in new  
job opportunities in  
agriculture value  
chains**0.1%**Total agricultural  
research spending as  
a share of agriculture  
GDP**1.0%**Growth rate of the  
agriculture value  
added, in constant US  
dollars**4.0%**Government  
Agriculture  
Expenditure as % of  
agriculture value  
added**Recommendations**

- Implement strategies and projects that would increase the yields of the country's priority agricultural commodities, as well as value addition through the provision of processing infrastructure and storage facilities.
- Mainstream youth engagement in the national policy processes and expand the agricultural commodities value chains for new job opportunities for youth.
- Recommit to allocating 10% of public expenditure to the agricultural sector to boost the share of agricultural GDP and overall economic growth.

**2025 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name										Gambia				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)									
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress					
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.72	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track					
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track					
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.16	10.00	Not on track					
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.83	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.92	10.00	Not on track					
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	2.52	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	7.98	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	3.90	10.00	Not on track					
3	Ending Hunger	2.90	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.10	9.42	Not on track					
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.33	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	2.99	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	5.53	10.00	Not on track					
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.82	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	3.64	9.00	Not on track					
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	4.97	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.42	9.25	Not on track					
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	8.00	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	1.44	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	9.20	On track					
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.55	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.10	9.00	Not on track					
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	7.13	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	6.74	9.10	Not on track					
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.53	10.00	Not on track					
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.91	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track					
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.33	10.00	Not on track					
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	4.55	10.00	Not on track					
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track					
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	6.67	9.00	Not on track					
Overall Country Score					5.57									
Overall Progress					Not on track									
The 2025 Benchmark is					9.40 which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.									

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**CAADP Process  
Completion Index**100.0%**Existence of inclusive  
institutionalized  
mechanisms and  
platforms for mutual  
accountability and  
peer review**96.7**Index of capacity to  
generate and use  
agriculture statistical  
data and information**105.1%**Quality of multi-  
sectorial and multi-  
stakeholder  
coordination**67.0%**Percentage of farm,  
pastoral, and fisher  
households that are  
resilient to climate  
and weather related  
shocks**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****5.8%**Reduction rate of  
poverty headcount  
ratio, at international  
poverty line**24.2%**Response to  
spending needs on  
social protection for  
vulnerable social  
groups, from the  
government budget**3.7%**Government  
agriculture  
expenditure as % of  
total government  
expenditure**45.3%**Country Biennial  
Report submission**8.8%**Government  
Agriculture  
Expenditure as % of  
agriculture value  
added**Recommendations**

- Develop and implement actionable strategies that would enhance the reduction of poverty, especially for rural farmers. Such strategies should include climate-smart agriculture and commodity value addition strategies.
- Be strategic in responding to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups through adequate mapping, empowerment, and budgetary allocations.
- Embrace blended financing mechanisms that involve public-private-diaspora funding for agricultural value chains development and improvement.

**2025 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name		Ghana							
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.74	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.22	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.37	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.85	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.01	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	6.64	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.71	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.24	9.42	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	3.59	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	2.42	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.86	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	8.17	9.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	8.69	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	4.75	9.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	9.20	On track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.58	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.16	9.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.32	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	5.00	9.10	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.64	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	8.24	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	4.53	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	6.67	9.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score		6.52		Overall Progress		Not on track			
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.					

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**CAADP Process  
Completion Index**79.2**Index of capacity to  
generate and use  
agriculture statistical  
data and information**88.7%**Youth engaged in new  
job opportunities in  
agriculture value  
chains**5.0** out of 5Agricultural  
commodity value  
chains for which a  
PPP is established  
with strong linkage to  
smallholder  
agriculture**171.9%**Increase of  
agricultural value  
added per agricultural  
worker**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****2.3%**Government  
agriculture  
expenditure as % of  
total government  
expenditure**27.3%**Prevalence of  
stunting among  
children under 5 years  
old**0.2%**Total agricultural  
research spending as  
a share of agriculture  
GDP**14.6%**Prevalence of  
underweight among  
children under 5 years  
old**30.9%**Proportion of men  
and women engaged  
in agriculture with  
access to financial  
services**Recommendations**

- Implement measures that improve public agriculture expenditure and attract both domestic and foreign private investments in agriculture.
- Implement strategies that would enhance the nutrition security of children by reducing the prevalence of underweight among children under five years old.
- Take measures to increase the proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services that would facilitate agricultural input use and increase productivity, incomes, thus building resilience to climate-related risks and shocks.

**2025 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name		Guinea							
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)				Commitments Categories (C)					
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.92	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	8.67	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.09	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.46	9.50	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	1.16	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	2.30	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	3.09	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.89	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.18	9.42	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	3.33	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	5.80	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	4.06	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	2.98	9.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	5.00	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	9.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	9.20	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.09	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.18	9.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.17	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	2.36	9.10	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.97	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.28	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	7.50	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	4.47	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	7.78	9.00	Not on track
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	6.67	9.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score		4.97		Overall Progress		Not on track			
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.					

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**CAADP Process  
Completion Index**100.0%**Response to  
spending needs on  
social protection for  
vulnerable social  
groups, from the  
government budget**105.0%**Increase of  
agricultural value  
added per arable land**1.5%**Prevalence of wasting  
among children under  
5 years old**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****2.7%**Government  
Agriculture  
Expenditure as % of  
agriculture value  
added**16.5** out of 100Trade facilitation  
Index (TFI)**33.2%**Sanitary and  
Phyosanitary  
Systems Index (SPSI)**40.7%**Country Biennial  
Report submission**46.9%**Official development  
assistance for  
agriculture,  
disbursement as % of  
commitment**Recommendations**

- Increase public agriculture expenditure targeting its share of value added in GDP, and promote both domestic and foreign private investments in agriculture.
- Improve food safety standards for agricultural commodities and increase trade facilitation toward enhanced intra-African commodity trade.
- Prioritize policies and programs that improve farmers' access to quality agricultural inputs and modern technologies. This includes establishing targeted subsidy and voucher schemes for seeds and fertilizers, strengthening distribution networks to ensure timely and equitable delivery of inputs, and promoting climate-smart and digital agriculture technologies adapted to local contexts.

**2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.13	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	9.53	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.87	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.13	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	3.82	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.65	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.05	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	3.03	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.10	9.42	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	4.90	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.51	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phyosanitary (SPS) measures	1.66	9.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.46	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.82	9.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	9.20	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	0.82	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	1.65	9.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	0.00	9.10	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	2.23	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	7.07	9.00	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	4.07	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score						2.88	Overall Progress			Not on track
The 2025 Benchmark is						9.40	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.			

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**CAADP Process  
Completion Index**76.3**Index of capacity to  
generate and use  
agriculture statistical  
data and information**68.1%**Percentage of farm,  
pastoral, and fisher  
households that are  
resilient to climate  
and weather related  
shocks**75.0%**Youth engaged in new  
job opportunities in  
agriculture value  
chains**5.0** out of 5Agricultural  
commodity value  
chains for which a  
PPP is established  
with strong linkage to  
smallholder  
agriculture**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****10.1%**Prevalence of  
underweight among  
children under 5 years  
old**23.8%**Farm households  
having ownership or  
access to secured  
land**4.7%**Government  
Agriculture  
Expenditure as % of  
agriculture value  
added**51.3%**Growth rate of the  
value of trade of  
agricultural  
commodities and  
services within Africa**0.3%**Total agricultural  
research spending as  
a share of agriculture  
GDP**Recommendations**

- Increase agricultural research funding to achieve at least 1% of the agriculture GDP.
- Facilitate access to secure land rights, especially among farming households. The ongoing land titling and issuance programs should be expanded and accelerated.
- Increase trade of agricultural commodities with other AU Member States. Opportunities offered under the AfCFTA should be utilized to increase trade with the rest of the continent.

**2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.10	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	9.15	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/Setting/ Support	8.14	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.99	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.12	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	2.22	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	3.20	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	9.40	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	6.14	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	6.68	9.42	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.99	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	7.84	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	8.56	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	4.28	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	8.46	9.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	8.71	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	4.83	9.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	9.20	On track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.88	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	2.57	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.20	9.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	7.17	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	5.20	9.10	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	9.14	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.20	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.89	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.09	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	10.00	9.00	On track	
Overall Country Score		7.17		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.						

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**CAADP Process  
Completion Index**87.1**Index of capacity to  
generate and use  
agriculture statistical  
data and information**68.1%**Percentage of farm,  
pastoral, and fisher  
households that are  
resilient to climate  
and weather related  
shocks**32.6%**Growth rate of the  
agriculture value  
added, in constant US  
dollars**2.0%**Prevalence of wasting  
among children under  
5 years old**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****18.9%**Farmers having  
access to agriculture  
advisory services**12.2%**Reduction rate of  
poverty headcount  
ratio, at national  
poverty line**28.5%**Response to  
spending needs on  
social protection for  
vulnerable social  
groups, from the  
government budget**3.3%**Government  
agriculture  
expenditure as % of  
total government  
expenditure**37.3%**Official development  
assistance for  
agriculture,  
disbursement as % of  
commitment**Recommendations**

- Increase public expenditure on agriculture (currently under 3%) to expand extension and advisory services, particularly for smallholders in highland areas.
- Strengthen social protection and poverty reduction initiatives to address high rural poverty (over 50%) and food insecurity.
- Improve ODA absorption by modernizing institutional frameworks, enabling the country to maximize donor-supported agricultural investments.

**2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress			
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.57	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	7.06	10.00	Not on track			
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.64	10.00	Not on track			
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.48	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.65	10.00	Not on track			
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	7.29	9.00	Not on track			
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.76	9.00	Not on track			
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.21	10.00	Not on track			
3	Ending Hunger	1.80	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.63	9.42	Not on track			
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	9.00	Not on track			
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track			
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	2.85	10.00	Not on track			
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.32	9.00	Not on track			
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	3.01	9.00	Not on track			
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	4.93	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	3.11	9.25	Not on track			
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	9.00	Not on track			
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	6.62	9.00	Not on track			
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	9.20	On track			
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.39	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track			
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.78	9.00	Not on track			
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.13	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	5.11	9.10	Not on track			
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.15	10.00	Not on track			
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.22	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track			
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.67	10.00	Not on track			
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.43	10.00	Not on track			
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track			
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	0.00	9.00	Not on track			
Overall Country Score						4.79	Overall Progress			Not on track		
The 2025 Benchmark is						9.40	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.					

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

Existence of government budget-lines and enabling environment to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives

**105.6%**

Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review

**118.4**

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

**98.1%**

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

**7.1%**

Prevalence of undernourishment

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

Government agriculture expenditure as % of total government expenditure

**16.5%**

Country Biennial Report submission

**17.5%**

Proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services

**0.2%**

Total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP

**26.9%**

Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old

**Recommendations**

- Create an enabling environment for financial access for men and women engaged in agriculture.
- Increase research spending and public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure to boost the resilience of farm, pastoral, and fisher households to climate and weather-related shocks.
- Due to the high prevalence of stunting among children under five years old, develop strategies to implement nutrition-sensitive agricultural programs, including revamping the home-grown school feeding programme, and embarking on a national nutrition campaign.

**2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.28	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	6.17	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.10	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.77	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	3.07	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	3.56	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	2.69	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	1.75	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	2.04	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.59	9.42	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.27	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	6.57	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.40	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	2.43	9.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	2.71	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	9.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.83	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	9.20	On track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.60	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.19	9.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	7.50	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	5.00	9.10	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	10.00	10.00	On track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.44	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	1.65	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	5.56	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		4.33		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.						

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

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



**Recommendations**

- Strengthen reporting across performance categories, especially on finance in agriculture and intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services.
- Enhance reporting on indicators related to eradicating poverty through agriculture, including inclusive development of agrifood systems.
- Strengthen national capacity for evidence-based planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

**2025 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration**

Country Name: <b>Libya</b>										
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)					
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	4.19	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	2.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	2.00	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	0.00	9.50	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	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	0.32	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.33	9.42	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	1.57	9.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	9.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	9.20	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	0.00	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	0.00	9.10	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	1.00	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	9.00	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	4.99	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
<b>Overall Country Score</b>						<b>0.79</b>	<b>Overall Progress</b>			<b>Not on track</b>
The 2025 Benchmark is						9.40	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.			

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

<p><b>100.0%</b> CAADP Process Completion Index</p>	<p><b>253.7%</b> Quality of multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination</p>	<p><b>5.0</b> out of 5 Agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture</p>	<p><b>100.0%</b> Response to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups, from the government budget</p>	<p><b>46.9%</b> Proportion of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale</p>
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**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**

<p><b>12.7%</b> Increase of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total inputs requirements for agriculture commodities</p>	<p><b>3.8%</b> Share of agriculture land under sustainable land and water management including CSA practices</p>	<p><b>13.4%</b> Increase of yield for the country's priority agricultural commodities</p>	<p><b>19.9%</b> Increase of agricultural value added per arable land</p>	<p><b>10.9kg/ha</b> Fertilizer consumption per hectare of arable land lower than the recommended 50 kg/ha.</p>
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**Recommendations**

- Expand access to agricultural technologies and strengthen monitoring of agricultural expenditure through improved statistics.
- Increase investment finance in agriculture by creating an enabling environment, implementing the new agricultural investment law, and operationalizing business-to-business (B2B) platforms, service centers, and inclusion programs.
- Resource and strengthen the Secretariat of State in charge of Food Sovereignty to position agriculture as a driver of inclusive growth and climate resilience.

2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.14	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	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/Setting/ Support	7.42	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.99	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.65	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.40	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.92	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	5.54	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.28	9.42	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.11	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	8.48	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	5.32	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	7.07	9.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	5.52	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.71	9.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	3.24	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	7.12	9.20	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	5.06	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	7.74	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.37	9.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.34	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	2.31	9.10	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	8.38	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.52	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.94	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	6.59	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	4.07	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	10.00	9.00	On track	
Overall Country Score		6.02		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.						

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

<b>100.0%</b> CAADP Process Completion Index	<b>100.0%</b> Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review	<b>90.0</b> Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information	<b>31.0%</b> Share of agriculture land under sustainable land and water management including CSA practices	<b>69.0%</b> Percentage of farm, pastoral, and fisher households that are resilient to climate and weather related shocks
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**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**

<b>1.0</b> out of 5 Agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture	<b>19.9%</b> Prevalence of undernourishment	<b>0.2%</b> Total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP	<b>9.7%</b> Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old	<b>8.0%</b> Government Agriculture Expenditure as % of agriculture value added
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**Recommendations**

- Sustain progress across most commitments while scaling up efforts on agricultural financing, hunger eradication, and poverty reduction.
- Prioritize progress on intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services.
- Strengthen national data systems to capture the impact of government interventions and unlock the agrifood sector's economic potential under the Kampala Declaration.

2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.54	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	9.18	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.45	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	6.14	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.81	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.40	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	7.33	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	5.93	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	6.90	9.42	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	7.99	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.21	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	8.47	9.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	5.50	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	9.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	9.20	On track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.08	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.15	9.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	9.57	9.55	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	10.00	9.10	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	9.14	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.40	9.40	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	6.99	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	10.00	9.00	On track
Overall Country Score		6.88		Overall Progress		Not on track			
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.					

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2027 Data collection exercise for the January 2028 Assembly of the Union.

2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process								
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture								
3	Ending Hunger								
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture								
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services								
6	Resilience to Climate Variability								
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results								
		Overall Country Score			n.a	Overall Progress			Not on track
		The 2025 Benchmark is			9.40	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.			

Data not availed by the country.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**CAADP Process  
Completion Index**100.0%**Existence of inclusive  
institutionalized  
mechanisms and  
platforms for mutual  
accountability and  
peer review**86.0**Index of capacity to  
generate and use  
agriculture statistical  
data and information**47.0%**Percentage of farm,  
pastoral, and fisher  
households that are  
resilient to climate  
and weather related  
shocks**100.0%**Official development  
assistance for  
agriculture,  
disbursement as % of  
commitment**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****13.1%**Increase of yield for  
the country's priority  
agricultural  
commodities**1.0** out of 5Agricultural  
commodity value  
chains for which a  
PPP is established  
with strong linkage to  
smallholder  
agriculture**18.2%**Reduction rate of  
poverty headcount  
ratio, at international  
poverty line**25.6kg/ha**Fertilizer  
consumption per  
hectare of arable land  
lower than the  
recommended 50  
kg/ha.**60.2** out of 100Trade facilitation  
Index (TFI)**Recommendations**

- Improve farming practices, increase the use of fertilizers and appropriate inputs, adopt innovative technologies, and promote sustainable land management to raise yields of priority agricultural commodities.
- Expand access to extension services, inputs, markets, and fair prices, while fostering partnerships between farmers, agribusinesses, and other value chain actors.
- Promote public-private partnerships and cross-border trade through investments in infrastructure, trade facilitation, financing, irrigation, research, and value addition.
- Build resilience, reduce persistent poverty, and improve food security outcomes through inclusive social protection systems.

**2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.51	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	7.48	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.04	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.39	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	8.69	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.36	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.16	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.35	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.46	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.43	9.42	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.44	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	7.69	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	3.21	9.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.82	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.91	9.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.36	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	9.20	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.01	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.02	9.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.83	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	5.00	9.10	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.68	9.40	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.40	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	10.00	9.00	On track
Overall Country Score		4.67		Overall Progress		Not on track			
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.					

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

100.0%

Existence of government budget-lines and enabling environment to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives

100.0%

CAADP Process Completion Index

92.7

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

100.0%

Evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources

90.0%

Share of agriculture land under sustainable land and water management including CSA practices

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

1.6%

Government agriculture expenditure as % of total government expenditure

18.9%

Increase of yield for the country's priority agricultural commodities

15.0kg/ha

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

35.4

Trade facilitation Index (TFI) out of 100

58.6%

Sanitary and Phytosanitary Systems Index (SPSI)

### Recommendations

- Prioritize fertilizer use and input support for smallholder sugarcane and horticulture farmers, raising application rates closer to the 50 kg/ha benchmark.
- Improve trade facilitation for horticultural exports (e.g., fruits and vegetables) to strengthen linkages with regional markets, reducing reliance on imports.
- Tighten food safety standards, particularly for fisheries and horticulture exports, to maintain competitiveness in high-value export markets.

### 2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.44	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	8.33	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	6.70	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.81	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	10.00	10.00	On track	
3	Ending Hunger	4.53	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.50	9.42	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	7.30	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.43	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	2.93	9.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	2.67	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.50	9.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	8.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.18	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	9.20	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.77	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	3.54	9.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	10.00	9.55	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	10.00	9.10	On track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	10.00	10.00	On track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	8.82	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	7.22	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	6.90	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	10.00	9.00	On track	
Overall Country Score		6.28		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.						

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

100.0%

Existence of government budget-lines and enabling environment to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives

100.0%

CAADP Process Completion Index

100.0%

Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review

92.1

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

100.0%

Quality of multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination

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

9.4%

Reduction of post-harvest loss for national agricultural commodities

19.5%

Increase of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total inputs requirements for agriculture commodities

46.0%

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

33.9%

Increase of yield for the country's priority agricultural commodities

34.4%

Farm households having ownership or access to secured land

### Recommendations

- Infrastructure and technologies to lower losses (currently 9.4% of key agricultural commodities).
- Intensify efforts to expand the availability and use of quality inputs (currently 19.5% of needs met), with emphasis on certified seeds and improved animal feed.
- Increase the proportion of farming households with ownership rights or secure land access (currently 34.4%), to stimulate investment and strengthen rural resilience.

### 2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	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	9.99	10.00	Not on track			
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.66	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.38	10.00	Not on track			
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track			
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.46	9.00	Not on track			
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	5.80	10.00	Not on track			
3	Ending Hunger	5.71	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.77	9.42	Not on track			
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	4.49	9.00	Not on track			
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	1.89	9.00	Not on track			
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track			
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	5.45	9.00	Not on track			
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	6.68	9.00	Not on track			
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	9.20	9.11	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	9.35	9.25	On track			
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	8.00	9.00	Not on track			
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	9.44	9.00	On track			
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	9.20	On track			
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	6.62	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	6.59	9.00	Not on track			
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.66	9.00	Not on track			
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	10.00	9.55	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	10.00	9.10	On track			
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	10.00	10.00	On track			
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.88	9.40	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track			
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track			
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.38	10.00	Not on track			
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track			
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	10.00	9.00	On track			
Overall Country Score						8.15		Overall Progress		Not on track		
The 2025 Benchmark is						9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.				

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**CAADP Process  
Completion Index**84.4**Index of capacity to  
generate and use  
agriculture statistical  
data and information**47.6%**Percentage of farm,  
pastoral, and fisher  
households that are  
resilient to climate  
and weather related  
shocks**39.8%**Youth engaged in new  
job opportunities in  
agriculture value  
chains**55.6%**Reduction of post-  
harvest loss for  
national agricultural  
commodities**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****12.6%**Farmers having  
access to agriculture  
advisory services**3.5%**Government  
Agriculture  
Expenditure as % of  
agriculture value  
added**23.1%**Increase of yield for  
the country's priority  
agricultural  
commodities**34.1** out of 100Trade facilitation  
Index (TFI)**18.5kg/ha**Fertilizer  
consumption per  
hectare of arable land  
lower than the  
recommended 50  
kg/ha.**Recommendations**

- Increase agriculture's budget allocation (currently under 5%) to strengthen extension and advisory services, particularly for smallholder farmers in Zambezia and Nampula.
- Expand fertilizer use in maize and rice production systems, where productivity remains well below potential.
- Address trade facilitation bottlenecks along the Beira and Nacala corridors, which are critical to connecting smallholder production zones with regional and continental markets.

**2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.57	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	9.22	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/Setting/ Support	9.50	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.76	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.04	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	5.25	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.33	9.42	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.77	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	8.86	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	4.29	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	3.26	9.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	4.00	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	9.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	6.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	9.20	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.71	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	3.41	9.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.92	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	5.00	9.10	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.83	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	8.82	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	7.22	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	6.88	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	10.00	9.00	On track
Overall Country Score		5.58		Overall Progress		Not on track			
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.					

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

**100.0%**

CAADP Process Completion Index

**100.0%**

Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review

**79.8**

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

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

**4.7%**

Youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains

**1.0** out of 5

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

**22.0%**

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

**0.3%**

Total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP

**9.4%**

Share of agriculture land under sustainable land and water management including CSA practices

**Recommendations**

- Invest in agricultural R&D targeted to livestock and rangeland management systems, which dominate Namibia's arid agricultural sector.
- Scale up youth-focused agribusiness initiatives in horticulture (for example, along irrigation schemes in Kavango and Kunene) to create employment and support diversification.
- Strengthen nutrition programs, particularly to increase the share of children (6–23 months) meeting the Minimum Acceptable Diet, through school feeding and community-based programs.

2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.42	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	7.09	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	6.39	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.85	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	3.41	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	4.29	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.81	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.93	9.42	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	9.87	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.35	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	3.73	9.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	3.39	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	9.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	1.56	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	9.20	On track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.61	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.22	9.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.50	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	4.33	9.10	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.37	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	6.84	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	10.00	9.00	On track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
5.50					Not on track				
The 2025 Benchmark is 9.40 which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.									

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2027 Data collection exercise for the January 2028 Assembly of the Union.

2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process								
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture								
3	Ending Hunger								
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture								
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services								
6	Resilience to Climate Variability								
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results								
		Overall Country Score			n.a	Overall Progress			Not on track
		The 2025 Benchmark is			9.40	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.			

Data not availed by the country.

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

**100.0%**

Existence of government budget-lines and enabling environment to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives

**100.0%**

CAADP Process Completion Index

**105.6%**

Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review

**97.5**

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

**41.6%**

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

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

**14.0%**

Farmers having access to agriculture advisory services

**1.2%**

Growth rate of the agriculture value added, in constant US dollars

**11.9kg/ha**

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

**0.3%**

Total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP

**18.4%**

Reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at international poverty line

**Recommendations**

- Reinforce strategies that increase the proportion of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services through adequate funding and collaboration for public and private extension services.
- Adopt measures to increase fertilizer application per hectare of arable land to boost the productivity of the crops through the promotion of agroecological practices.
- Increase the proportion of public agriculture expenditure allocated to agricultural research and improve the annual agricultural gross domestic product that effectively contributes to the reduction rate of the poverty headcount ratio, at the international poverty line.

**2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.01	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	9.29	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	3.36	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.81	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.15	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	8.49	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	3.34	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.80	9.42	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	3.28	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	4.05	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	5.46	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.04	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	4.40	9.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	7.98	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	3.92	9.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	8.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	9.20	On track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.35	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	8.71	9.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	8.77	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	7.54	9.10	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	10.00	10.00	On track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	8.51	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	4.54	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	8.00	9.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		6.47		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.						

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2027 Data collection exercise for the January 2028 Assembly of the Union.

2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process								
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture								
3	Ending Hunger								
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture								
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services								
6	Resilience to Climate Variability								
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results								
		Overall Country Score			n.a	Overall Progress			Not on track
		The 2025 Benchmark is			9.40	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.			

Data not availed by the country.

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

**458.8%**

Growth rate of the value of trade of agricultural commodities and services within Africa

**100.0%**

CAADP Process Completion Index

**100.0%**

Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review

**92.2**

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

**100.0%**

Evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources

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

**6.3%**

Reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at international poverty line

**23.0%**

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

**29.7%**

Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old

**15.0%**

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

**0.3%**

Total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP

**Recommendations**

- Support the adoption of climate-smart agricultural techniques to increase crop and livestock productivity, enhance household incomes, and promote sustainable agribusiness development and circular economic practices.
- Invest in skills development, improve infrastructure, reduce logistical bottlenecks, foster innovation, and attract foreign investment to facilitate technology transfer for job creation.
- Implement community-based behavior change programs that promote optimal infant and young child feeding, dietary diversity based on locally available foods, hygiene, and safe food preparation practices.

**2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.99	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	9.97	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	4.82	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.78	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	1.78	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	1.29	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	8.42	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	6.23	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	6.82	9.42	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	6.30	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	9.01	9.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	7.06	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	4.04	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	4.12	9.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	7.51	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	5.77	9.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	8.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	6.29	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	9.20	On track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	8.41	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.83	9.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	9.92	9.55	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	10.00	9.10	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	9.83	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.42	9.40	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.08	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	10.00	9.00	On track
Overall Country Score						8.04			
Overall Progress						Not on track			
The 2025 Benchmark is 9.40 which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.									

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

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



**Recommendations**

- Develop and implement clear policies and legal frameworks that increase the number of farm households with secure access to or ownership of land.
- Invest in improving the country's capacity to collect, analyze, and use agricultural data to inform and to support more effective decision-making and policy development.
- Prioritize strengthening the national food safety systems and increasing public awareness about food safety standards.

2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	0.75	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	1.43	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	0.82	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	0.42	9.50	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	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	1.70	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	0.31	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.48	9.42	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	1.38	9.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	9.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	9.20	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.00	9.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	0.00	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	0.00	9.10	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	1.36	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	5.89	9.00	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	0.72	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	0.19	9.00	Not on track
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	0.00	9.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score		0.41		Overall Progress		Not on track			
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.					

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**CAADP Process  
Completion Index**72.8**Index of capacity to  
generate and use  
agriculture statistical  
data and information**131.6%**Quality of multi-  
sectorial and multi-  
stakeholder  
coordination**100.0%**Proportion of men  
and women engaged  
in agriculture with  
access to financial  
services**74.1%**SPS Health Index, %  
(SHI)**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****15.0%**Increase of  
agricultural value  
added per arable land**17.5%**Prevalence of  
stunting among  
children under 5 years  
old**36.4%**Farm households  
having ownership or  
access to secured  
land**0.4%**Total agricultural  
research spending as  
a share of agriculture  
GDP**43.2%**Country Biennial  
Report submission**Recommendations**

- Adopt policy measures that will increase the productivity of the country's priority agricultural commodities through the support and promotion of the use of quality inputs and the right quantity of fertilizers.
- Increase investment in agriculture through increasing the agricultural research expenditure and attracting both local and foreign investment in agriculture.
- Implement measures to ensure that a larger percentage of its farm households have ownership or access to secure land for farming, probably through land use reforms and land legislation in the country that will open land for the use of farmers.

**2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress					
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.93	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	9.78	10.00	Not on track					
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.92	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.67	10.00	Not on track					
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	10.00	10.00	On track					
3	Ending Hunger	2.98	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.97	9.42	Not on track					
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.50	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	5.16	10.00	Not on track					
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.41	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	8.81	9.00	Not on track					
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	9.25	Not on track					
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	9.20	Not on track					
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.81	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.61	9.00	Not on track					
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	0.00	9.10	Not on track					
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track					
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.39	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track					
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.33	10.00	Not on track					
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	4.32	10.00	Not on track					
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track					
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	4.29	9.00	Not on track					
Overall Country Score						4.34		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2025 Benchmark is						9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.						

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

<b>77.1</b> Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information	<b>100.0%</b> Proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services	<b>42.9%</b> Share of agriculture land under sustainable land and water management including CSA practices	<b>78.0%</b> Percentage of farm, pastoral, and fisher households that are resilient to climate and weather related shocks	<b>100.0%</b> Farm households having ownership or access to secured land
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**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**

<b>14.7%</b> Increase of yield for the country's priority agricultural commodities	<b>18.8%</b> Quality of multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination	<b>27.8%</b> Country Biennial Report submission	<b>9.0%</b> Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old	<b>3.5%</b> Government agriculture expenditure as % of total government expenditure
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**Recommendations**

- Complete the adoption of the CAADP process and support the establishment of quality multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination, and inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.
- Promote value addition and mechanization in the coconut and vanilla value chains by supporting smallholder access to modern processing equipment, establishing community-level processing centers, and providing training on mechanized production and quality standards, to increase productivity, product quality, and market competitiveness.
- Promote strategies to encourage communities to grow and consume diverse, nutrient-rich foods such as fruits, vegetables, coconuts, and small livestock products, and to participate in local nutrition education programs to improve household dietary quality and child nutrition.

2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	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	1.88	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.81	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	6.66	9.50	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	9.62	9.00	On track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.77	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	10.00	10.00	On track
3	Ending Hunger	3.95	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	6.11	9.42	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.49	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	9.36	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	4.76	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	2.99	9.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	2.61	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	9.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.45	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	9.20	On track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.84	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.69	9.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	9.93	9.55	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	10.00	9.10	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	9.87	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.65	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	3.89	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	2.78	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	9.44	9.00	On track
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	7.14	9.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score		5.08		Overall Progress		Not on track			
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.					

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**CAADP Process  
Completion Index**82.6**Index of capacity to  
generate and use  
agriculture statistical  
data and information**122.1%**Quality of multi-  
sectorial and multi-  
stakeholder  
coordination**38.4%**Percentage of farm,  
pastoral, and fisher  
households that are  
resilient to climate  
and weather related  
shocks**5.0** out of 5Agricultural  
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:****26.2%**Prevalence of  
stunting among  
children under 5 years  
old**20.0%**Proportion of men  
and women engaged  
in agriculture with  
access to financial  
services**11.0%**Prevalence of  
underweight among  
children under 5 years  
old**39.2** out of 100Trade facilitation  
Index (TFI)**44.7%**Increase of yield for  
the country's priority  
agricultural  
commodities**Recommendations**

- Increase the productivity of the country's priority agricultural commodities by improving access to agricultural technologies and inputs and using the appropriate quantities and quality of inputs.
- Improve the agricultural business landscape by encouraging more men and women engaged in agriculture through the provision of adequate, affordable, and accessible financial services.
- Reduce the prevalence of stunting and underweight among children under five years old. The government should also ensure improvement in the food safety health index of the country.

**2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress					
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.05	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track					
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track					
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/Setting/ Support	7.16	10.00	Not on track					
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	6.69	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.97	10.00	Not on track					
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	8.78	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track					
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	2.00	10.00	Not on track					
3	Ending Hunger	3.16	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.82	9.42	Not on track					
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.49	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track					
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.40	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	3.23	9.00	Not on track					
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	8.54	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	5.20	9.25	Not on track					
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	9.00	On track					
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	8.96	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	9.20	On track					
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.96	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	3.92	9.00	Not on track					
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.25	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	5.24	9.10	Not on track					
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.25	10.00	Not on track					
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	8.41	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track					
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	7.50	10.00	Not on track					
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	4.55	10.00	Not on track					
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track					
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	10.00	9.00	On track					
Overall Country Score					6.29		Overall Progress			Not on track				
The 2025 Benchmark is					9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.							

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

100.0%

CAADP Process Completion Index

46.0%

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

144.0%

Youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains

9.8%

Prevalence of undernourishment

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

1.0%

Government agriculture expenditure as % of total government expenditure

26.0%

Proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services

23.9%

Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old

9.4%

Share of agriculture land under sustainable land and water management including CSA practices

42.8 out of 100

Trade facilitation Index (TFI)

**Recommendations**

- Promote peace and stability to ensure consistent access to services and create a secure environment that enables full participation in livelihoods for all, including marginalized groups with a gender perspective.
- Progressively increase the agriculture sector's share of the budget to achieve the 10% CAADP commitment. The focus should be on both the amount and the quality of spending, so that the expenditure should benefit farmers, women, youth, and other marginalized groups.
- Facilitate efforts to enhance local production of a variety of nutrient-dense foods using small-scale irrigation and rehabilitate community rangelands to promote crop and livestock production.

2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.10	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	9.39	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.92	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.29	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	0.44	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.11	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	2.60	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	1.64	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.03	9.42	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	4.71	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.72	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	3.40	9.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	2.78	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	9.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.11	9.20	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.14	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.28	9.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	7.70	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	6.57	9.10	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	8.83	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.08	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	9.72	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	6.14	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	9.52	9.00	On track	
Overall Country Score		5.10		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.						

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

100.0%

CAADP Process Completion Index

81.9

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

35.3%

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

100.0%

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

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

1.2%

Government agriculture expenditure as % of total government expenditure

16.4%

Increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2015

22.8%

Official development assistance for agriculture, disbursement as % of commitment

30.6%

Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review

2.0 out of 5

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

**Recommendations**

- Increase the agriculture sector's budget share to support irrigation expansion in water-scarce provinces such as Limpopo and Northern Cape, where production is constrained.
- Strengthen institutional frameworks to improve the use of ODA and private-sector financing in agriculture, particularly for smallholder-focused programs.
- Scale up PPPs in high-potential value chains (for example, fruits, vegetables, and livestock), and more strongly integrate smallholders into export-oriented supply chains.

2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.35	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	6.83	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.22	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.62	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	3.83	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.64	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.08	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.15	9.42	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.22	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	4.13	9.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.04	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	9.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	4.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.06	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.08	9.20	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	7.41	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.81	9.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.87	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	7.08	9.10	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.10	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	3.06	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	6.80	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	6.67	9.00	Not on track
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	4.00	9.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score		5.21		Overall Progress		Not on track			
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.					

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

100.0%

CAADP Process Completion Index

71.1

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

59.0%

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

96.2%

Youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains

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

14.2%

Farmers having access to agriculture advisory services

15.0 out of 100

Trade facilitation Index (TFI)

2.4%

Government agriculture expenditure as % of total government expenditure

20.8%

Growth rate of the proportion of Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women

46.3%

Increase of yield for the country's priority agricultural commodities

**Recommendations**

- Address the conflict, instability, and displacement that have an impact on food security by disrupting livelihoods. This can be addressed through inclusive dialogue, peacebuilding, governance, security reforms, and supporting livelihoods for vulnerable populations to reduce violence and conflict.
- Facilitate farmers' access to credit, advisory services, climate-smart agriculture training, tools, irrigation systems, and drought-resistant and/or high-yield seeds to improve their income from crops, livestock, and fisheries.
- Invest in early warning and early action to mitigate the impacts of droughts and flooding.

2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.94	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	7.89	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.94	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	0.90	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	3.61	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	0.84	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.24	9.42	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.54	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.69	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	2.57	9.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	2.50	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	9.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	9.20	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	0.75	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	1.50	9.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.19	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	5.00	9.10	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.37	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.15	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	9.44	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	6.31	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		3.75			Overall Progress		Not on track			
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40			which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.					

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2027 Data collection exercise for the January 2028 Assembly of the Union.

2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process									
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture									
3	Ending Hunger									
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture									
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services									
6	Resilience to Climate Variability									
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results									
Overall Country Score		n.a			Overall Progress		Not on track			
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40			which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.					

Data not availed by the country.

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**CAADP Process  
Completion Index**100.0%**Existence of inclusive  
institutionalized  
mechanisms and  
platforms for mutual  
accountability and  
peer review**86.8**Index of capacity to  
generate and use  
agriculture statistical  
data and information**100.0%**Evidence-based  
policies, supportive  
institutions and  
corresponding human  
resources**100.0%**Quality of multi-  
sectorial and multi-  
stakeholder  
coordination**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****0.1%**Total agricultural  
research spending as  
a share of agriculture  
GDP**12.0%**Prevalence of  
underweight among  
children under 5 years  
old**8.4%**Reduction of post-  
harvest loss for  
national agricultural  
commodities**30.0%**Prevalence of  
stunting among  
children under 5 years  
old**4.9%**Government  
Agriculture  
Expenditure as % of  
agriculture value  
added**Recommendations**

- Continue increasing the allocation of resources to agricultural research, agricultural technology, and aligned strategic investments.
- Support access to improved storage and preservation technologies (for example, hermetic bags, solar dryers, communal cold rooms) through subsidy programs and favorable tax regimes, coupled with extension services training, to minimize post-harvest losses.
- Strengthen and scale up interventions during the first two years by ensuring that women of childbearing age receive high-quality ante-and post-natal care, combined with community nutrition education and support for smallholder production of locally available nutritious foods for vulnerable children.

**2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress					
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track					
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track					
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	10.00	10.00	On track					
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.51	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.95	10.00	Not on track					
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	8.09	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	4.76	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	4.23	10.00	Not on track					
3	Ending Hunger	4.80	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.69	9.42	Not on track					
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.08	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	1.68	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	6.62	10.00	Not on track					
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	6.21	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	8.53	9.00	Not on track					
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	8.88	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	5.54	9.25	Not on track					
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	9.00	On track					
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track					
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	9.20	On track					
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.86	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track					
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.73	9.00	Not on track					
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.62	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	5.40	9.10	Not on track					
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.83	10.00	Not on track					
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.41	9.40	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track					
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track					
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.04	10.00	Not on track					
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track					
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	10.00	9.00	On track					
Overall Country Score						7.01	Overall Progress			Not on track				
The 2025 Benchmark is						9.40	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.							

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

<b>100.0%</b> CAADP Process Completion Index	<b>100.0%</b> Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review	<b>95.7</b> Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information	<b>83.0%</b> Percentage of farm, pastoral, and fisher households that are resilient to climate and weather related shocks	<b>90.5%</b> SPS Health Index, % (SHI)
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**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**

<b>11.3%</b> Proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services	<b>0.2%</b> Total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP	<b>9.4%</b> Proportion of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale	<b>19.7%</b> Response to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups, from the government budget	<b>23.8%</b> Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old
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**Recommendations**

- Reinforce the implementation of nutrition-sensitive agricultural strategies, including social protection actions for vulnerable social groups that effectively address food insecurity and reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five years old.
- Implement measures that increase agricultural research spending for technology advancement and the evidence base for relevant decision-making in agricultural policies.
- Take measures to increase the proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture to ensure adequate access to financial services that would facilitate the use of agricultural inputs, increase productivity, incomes, and thus build resilience to climate-related risks and shocks, and reinforce PPP mechanisms.

**2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.37	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	6.50	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.62	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.37	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.85	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	5.52	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	1.13	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.67	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.55	9.42	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	1.97	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.01	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	8.46	9.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	5.71	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	8.61	9.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	4.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.23	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	9.20	On track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.37	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.75	9.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	8.52	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	8.39	9.10	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	8.65	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.24	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	4.52	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	6.67	9.00	Not on track
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	0.00	9.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
5.61					Not on track				
The 2025 Benchmark is 9.40 which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.									

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**CAADP Process  
Completion Index**194.9%**Country Biennial  
Report submission**83.6**Index of capacity to  
generate and use  
agriculture statistical  
data and information**49.2%**Percentage of farm,  
pastoral, and fisher  
households that are  
resilient to climate  
and weather related  
shocks**5.0** out of 5Agricultural  
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:****5.0%**Youth engaged in new  
job opportunities in  
agriculture value  
chains**25.9%**Increase of yield for  
the country's priority  
agricultural  
commodities**15.7%**Share of agriculture  
land under  
sustainable land and  
water management  
including CSA  
practices**58.3%**Existence of inclusive  
institutionalized  
mechanisms and  
platforms for mutual  
accountability and  
peer review**60.2%**Farm households  
having ownership or  
access to secured  
land**Recommendations**

- Promote youth employment and entrepreneurship through agribusiness incubators, specialized financing, and training in modern farming, digital agriculture, and value-added processing.
- Expand the adoption of climate-smart practices, efficient irrigation systems, agroforestry, soil conservation, and ICT-based extension platforms.
- Strengthen tenure security and accountability mechanisms to ensure access to secure land for smallholder and women farmers.

**2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.19	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	8.10	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	6.13	9.50	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	8.21	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.41	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	8.80	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	6.50	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.93	9.42	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.97	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	6.96	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	5.71	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	9.44	9.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	4.97	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.96	9.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	1.67	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	6.24	9.20	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.38	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.75	9.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	7.25	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	7.62	9.10	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.87	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.17	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.83	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	10.00	9.00	On track
Overall Country Score		6.65		Overall Progress		Not on track			
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.					

**Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:****100.0%**CAADP Process  
Completion Index**100.0%**Existence of inclusive  
institutionalized  
mechanisms and  
platforms for mutual  
accountability and  
peer review**88.3**Index of capacity to  
generate and use  
agriculture statistical  
data and information**31.5%**Share of agriculture  
land under  
sustainable land and  
water management  
including CSA  
practices**64.7%**Percentage of farm,  
pastoral, and fisher  
households that are  
resilient to climate  
and weather related  
shocks**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****10.2%**Prevalence of  
underweight among  
children under 5 years  
old**3.6%**Government  
Agriculture  
Expenditure as % of  
agriculture value  
added**26.0%**Prevalence of  
stunting among  
children under 5 years  
old**14.2%**Reduction rate of  
poverty headcount  
ratio, at national  
poverty line**0.4%**Total agricultural  
research spending as  
a share of agriculture  
GDP**Recommendations**

- Increase and better target nutrient-sensitive agriculture interventions for improved uptake in key micronutrients and animal-sourced foods.
- Improve access to finance, markets, and infrastructure for smallholder farmers to boost productivity, reduce post-harvest losses, and reduce poverty.
- Leverage PPPs to increase funding in agricultural production, technology, and research.

**2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.78	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	9.47	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.88	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.57	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.86	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	5.04	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.29	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	8.09	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	6.21	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.12	9.42	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	6.94	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	7.55	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	9.14	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.71	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	7.81	9.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	8.74	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	5.15	9.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	9.83	9.00	On track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	9.20	On track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.53	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.06	9.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	9.80	9.55	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	10.00	9.10	On track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	9.61	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.41	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.06	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score						7.01	Overall Progress			Not on track
The 2025 Benchmark is						9.40	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.			

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

100.0%

CAADP Process Completion Index

89.5

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

37.8%

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

19.0%

Government Agriculture Expenditure as % of agriculture value added

3.0%

Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old

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

6.9%

SPS Health Index, % (SHI)

4.4%

Youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains

1.0 out of 5

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

20.0%

Farm households having ownership or access to secured land

24.3%

Proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services

**Recommendations**

- Continue implementing the Comprehensive Agriculture Transformation Support Programme (CATSP) and refine the NAIP to address structural challenges.
- Increase investment finance in agriculture, alongside a deeper commitment to CAADP processes.
- Prioritize targeted poverty reduction interventions, given persistent weaknesses in poverty-related commitments.

2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.85	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	7.01	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	5.58	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.81	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	2.08	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	2.43	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.12	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.96	9.42	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	9.37	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.65	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	3.76	9.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.87	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	9.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	1.46	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	9.20	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	7.64	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.28	9.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.48	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	5.50	9.10	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.46	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	8.99	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	9.17	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	6.88	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	8.89	9.00	Not on track
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	10.00	9.00	On track
Overall Country Score		5.93		Overall Progress		Not on track			
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.					

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

Existence of government budget-lines and enabling environment to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives

**100.0%**

CAADP Process Completion Index

**100.0%**

Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review

**90.5**

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

**40.0%**

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

**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****13.4%**

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

**3.9%**

Share of agriculture land under sustainable land and water management including CSA practices

**15.1kg/ha**

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

**35.6%**

Increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2015

**38.2%**

Farm households having ownership or access to secured land

**Recommendations**

- Expand irrigated land and secure tenure under sustainable land management practices.
- Create incentives to increase fertilizer use, which remains below the 50 kg/ha benchmark.
- Scale up nutrition interventions to increase the proportion of children (6–23 months) meeting the Minimum Acceptable Diet.

**2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.61	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	9.02	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.82	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.20	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.32	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	1.51	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	2.98	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	9.00	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	5.07	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.54	9.42	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	5.67	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	8.22	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.86	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	8.11	9.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	7.50	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	9.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	9.20	On track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.33	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.66	9.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	7.83	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	5.66	9.10	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	10.00	10.00	On track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.29	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	6.99	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	9.44	9.00	On track	
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	10.00	9.00	On track	
Overall Country Score		6.83		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2025 Benchmark is		9.40		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2025.						

## 6C. Regional Performance Score Cards

### Regional profiles to be included in the e-BR

#### Central Africa Region

scores **3.04** /10 and is **Not on track** in implementing the Malabo Declaration on Agriculture transformation in Africa

#### Regional analysis

- The Region should continue to mobilize all its Member States and encourage them to participate in the BR process.
- Following the performances of the Region, it is advisable that the Region should develop a platform in which the Member States will be recording their data for future BRs.
- At the end of the Malabo Declaration, the Region should assess its strengths and weaknesses to do better during the next decade called the Kampala Declaration.

#### 2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress		
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	5.26	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	7.43	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	4.15	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	4.20	10.00	Not on track		
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.79	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	3.40	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	6.00	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	1.19	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.55	10.00	Not on track		
3	Ending Hunger	2.14	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.30	9.42	Not on track		
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.05	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	4.00	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	3.25	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.56	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	2.65	9.00	Not on track		
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	2.68	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.75	9.25	Not on track		
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.80	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	3.32	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	5.83	9.20	Not on track		
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.00	9.00	Not on track		
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.29	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	3.88	9.10	Not on track		
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	2.71	10.00	Not on track		
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.15	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	8.58	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.22	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	2.71	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	5.63	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	3.60	9.00	Not on track		
Overall Region Score							3.04	Overall Progress			Not on track
The 2025 Benchmark is							9.40	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a region to be on track in 2025.			

### Regional analysis

• The overall performance score for Eastern Africa in the BR5 cycle stood at 5.6 compared to the BR5 cycle benchmark of 9.40 (5.6/9.40). This score falls within the medium progress category. Except for the BR2 cycle in 2021, the region has not been on track in any other BR cycle. Nonetheless, a modest upward trend can be observed, with the overall score improving gradually from 4.00 in the initial cycle in 2017 to 4.20 in 2019, 4.56 in 2021, 5.00 in 2023, and reaching 5.6 in 2025.

• Delving into the commitment areas, some commitment areas recorded better performance than others. The region has made high progress in two of the commitment areas, namely, commitment to the CAADP process (8/10) and mutual accountability for actions and results (7.64/9.4), which shows strong political buy-in and institutional alignment in the region. It has made medium progress in two commitment areas, namely, eradicating poverty through agriculture (5.56/9.11) and resilience to climate variability (6.98/9.55). The region has made low progress in the remaining three commitment areas, namely investment finance in agriculture (4.26/9.50), ending hunger (3.79/9.24) and intra-African trade in agriculture commodities and services (2.98/9.00), indicating underlying structural challenges including insufficient funding, weak productivity and supply chains constraints, and trade/infrastructure or policy barriers that limit participation in the intra-Africa trade.

• Looking at individual performance of the countries in the region, only Rwanda has made high progress in its overall score (8.04) while 8 countries Burundi ( 5.31), Djibouti (5.73), Ethiopia (6.52), Kenya (7.17), Tanzania (7.01), Uganda (7.01), Seychelles (5.08 ), and Somalia( 5.10) have made medium progress and 2 countries Comoros (0.91), and South Sudan (3.75) have recorded low progress. Rwanda stands out positively with high progress overall, likely benefiting from strong governance, effective policy frameworks, and more stable institutions and effective resource mobilization. The second group, composed of Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Seychelles, and Somalia, has made medium progress, indicating they are moving forward but not rapidly enough. Finally, the third group consisting of Comoros and South Sudan, lags, displaying low progress, which likely reflects a combination of fragility, limited capacity, and perhaps weaker institutional systems.

• While ensuring that the member states in the region commit to CAADP principles and mutual accountability process, there is need to focus beyond commitment frameworks to execution and investment mobilization.

• Continued enhancement of regional collaborations through harmonized trade policies and infrastructure investments has a high potential to unlock intra-African trade.

• Peace and cohesion in the region is critical to sustain the gains made in the region. Furthermore, special assistance for fragile states to stabilize agri-food systems remains a key issue for the region.

• There is a need to explore further public-private partnerships to enhance financing and agribusiness investments to close the gap in agricultural funding.

### 2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.00	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	9.09	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	7.12	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.80	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.26	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.65	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	4.26	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	2.23	9.00	Not on track
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	4.91	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.79	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.48	9.42	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	2.43	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	2.97	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	6.36	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.98	9.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	4.53	9.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	5.56	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.66	9.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	5.27	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	7.08	9.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	7.22	9.20	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.98	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.14	9.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.81	9.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.98	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	6.70	9.10	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.27	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.64	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	9.09	9.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	7.80	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	5.86	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	8.48	9.00	Not on track
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	6.97	9.00	Not on track
Overall Region Score					Overall Progress				
5.60					Not on track				
The 2025 Benchmark is 9.40					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a region to be on track in 2025.				

## Regional analysis

• Governments in North Africa must prioritize agriculture in national budgets and ensure public investment meets or exceeds the 10% Malabo target. This requires not only increased allocations but also better execution and tracking of agriculture-related expenditures. Investment should be targeted toward research, rural infrastructure, irrigation, extension services, and youth engagement to maximize impact.

• To unlock the potential of intra-African trade, countries must harmonize trade policies, reduce non-tariff barriers, and invest in cross-border infrastructure. Active participation in the AfCFTA must be matched by domestic reforms that support smallholder access to regional markets. Regional cooperation through RECs (such as UMA) should be strengthened to facilitate joint trade facilitation and value chain development programs.

• As climate variability intensifies, governments must scale up investments in agrifood resilience. This includes expanding climate-smart practices, improving early warning systems, and integrating adaptation strategies into national agricultural investment plans. Development partners and regional institutions should support countries like Libya and Algeria with technical and financial resources to strengthen their resilience planning and implementation capacities.

## 2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress		
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.18	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	8.33	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	7.09	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.13	10.00	Not on track		
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.21	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.23	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	3.10	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	0.18	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	4.32	10.00	Not on track		
3	Ending Hunger	3.50	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.06	9.42	Not on track		
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.98	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	3.65	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	4.52	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.83	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	4.95	9.00	Not on track		
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	3.75	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.04	9.25	Not on track		
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	5.00	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	3.58	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	4.37	9.20	Not on track		
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.25	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	3.31	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.19	9.00	Not on track		
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.96	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	5.44	9.10	Not on track		
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.49	10.00	Not on track		
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.27	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	8.33	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.93	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.52	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	6.88	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	6.67	9.00	Not on track		
Overall Region Score					5.02	Overall Progress					Not on track
The 2025 Benchmark is					9.40	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a region to be on track in 2025.					

Regional analysis

• The Southern Africa region, comprising 12 SADC Member States (excluding Tanzania, DRC, Comoros, and Seychelles), achieved a reporting compliance rate of 91.7%, with Angola as the only non-reporting country. This represents one of the highest reporting rates across the continent and reflects the region's efforts to strengthen coordination and data systems under the SADC Secretariat.

• The region recorded an overall average score of 5.77/10 in BR5, showing steady progress from BR4 (4.26) and BR3 (4.11). Nonetheless, this performance remains below the 2025 benchmark of 9.40, meaning that no country in the region is yet fully on track to achieve the Malabo Declaration targets. Within the region, Malawi (6.88), Zimbabwe (6.83), and Madagascar (6.02) emerged as top performers, while Eswatini (4.88) and Lesotho (4.79) were the weakest.

• Performance across the Malabo commitments reveals a mixed picture. The region performed strongly on Commitment 1 (CAADP process, 8.78), reflecting continued institutionalization of evidence-based agricultural planning, and on Commitment 7 (Mutual Accountability, 8.47), where countries demonstrated capacity for planning, monitoring, and review. However, significant weaknesses persist in other commitments. Ending Hunger (3.93) and Poverty Reduction through Agriculture (3.69) remain critical challenges, with especially low scores for agricultural productivity (1.65), poverty reduction impact of agriculture (0.97), and nutrition outcomes (2.19). Similarly, Intra-African Trade in agriculture (3.79) is constrained by persistent non-tariff barriers and weak alignment of policies to regional trade frameworks.

• The region showed relatively better progress in Resilience to Climate Variability (6.68), building on investments in climate-smart practices, early warning systems, and resilience programs in countries like Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Namibia. Yet even here, scores remain below the benchmark, and gaps in scaling irrigation, drought-proofing, and water management constrain further progress.

• Taken together, the Southern Africa region demonstrates important institutional and accountability strengths, but the limited impact on hunger, poverty, and trade integration highlights a structural disconnect between planning frameworks and outcomes on the ground.

- Way forward: To accelerate progress under the Kampala Declaration, Southern Africa should:
  - o Scale up agricultural productivity and nutrition-sensitive programmes through irrigation expansion, fertilizer use, and targeted child-feeding and diet-diversity interventions, particularly in Malawi, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique.
  - o Mobilize and reallocate finance by raising public expenditure on agriculture in low-spending countries (e.g., Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa) and crowding in private finance through incentives, PPPs, and blended finance instruments.
  - o Expand intra-African agricultural trade by simplifying SPS and customs procedures, harmonizing seed and quality standards, and leveraging AfCFTA opportunities to open markets for smallholders and agribusinesses.
  - o Strengthen data and accountability systems by integrating Kampala indicators into National and Regional Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs and RAIPs), institutionalizing Biennial Reviews within Joint Sector Reviews, and building the capacity of national statistical systems.
  - o Target youth and women in value chains, scaling programmes that expand access to finance, secure land tenure, and generate agrifood employment.

• With these measures, the region can consolidate its institutional achievements, tackle structural bottlenecks, and move closer to meeting the agricultural transformation targets under the Kampala Declaration.

2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress		
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.78	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	8.00	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.35	10.00	Not on track		
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.03	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.18	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	6.33	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	2.66	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	4.93	10.00	Not on track		
3	Ending Hunger	3.93	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.20	9.42	Not on track		
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.65	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	2.59	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	8.30	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.19	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	4.64	9.00	Not on track		
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	3.69	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.97	9.25	Not on track		
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	4.18	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	4.07	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	5.53	9.20	Not on track		
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.79	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	2.52	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.06	9.00	Not on track		
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.68	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	5.58	9.10	Not on track		
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.78	10.00	Not on track		
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	8.47	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	9.00	On track		
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	7.70	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.48	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	8.60	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	8.55	9.00	Not on track		
Overall Region Score					5.77	Overall Progress					Not on track
The 2025 Benchmark is					9.40	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a region to be on track in 2025.					

Regional analysis

• The West Africa region has made modest progress, with its average score rising from 5.03 in 2023 to 5.48 in 2025—an increase of 8.9 percent. Despite this improvement, the region remains off-track, having fallen short of the benchmark set for the reporting year. Encouragingly, eight of the twelve Member States—Benin, Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire, Cabo Verde, Togo, and The Gambia—registered significant progress, scoring between 5.57 and 7.15. Overall, West Africa recorded notable gains across most Malabo Commitments, with high performance in Commitment One (8.98/10) and Commitment Seven (7.25/9.40). However, persistent weaknesses remain in Commitment Three (Ending Hunger, 2.96/9.24) and Commitment Five (Intra-African Trade in Agricultural Commodities and Services, 2.81/9), both of which require urgent attention.

- The region and Member States must also concentrate its efforts on improving performance across the following critical areas:
  - o To accelerate progress towards ending hunger, west African countries must prioritize universal access to affordable, quality agricultural inputs and technologies. Strengthening regional input markets, investing in research-extension systems, and scaling up digital and climate-smart solutions are essential to sustainably raise productivity across staple and high-value crops.
  - o Achieving food and nutrition security requires moving beyond production to embrace food systems approaches. West Africa Member States should institutionalize nutrition-sensitive agricultural policies, reinforce regional and national food reserves, and promote dietary diversification. Scaling up school feeding, biofortified crops, and targeted nutrition interventions for vulnerable groups will be critical to reducing stunting and malnutrition rates.
  - o Unlocking the full potential of the AfCFTA in agriculture requires harmonized standards, efficient SPS protocols, and investment in cross-border infrastructure. Regional cooperation must focus on reducing transaction costs, facilitating logistics, and creating predictable trade environments to expand market access for African farmers and agribusinesses.
  - o West Africa needs to position itself as a competitive and attractive destination for responsible foreign agricultural investment. This entails creating enabling regulatory frameworks, strengthening land governance, and deploying risk-sharing instruments. Foreign partnerships should be leveraged to drive value-chain integration, technology transfer, and inclusive business models that integrate smallholders.
  - o Access to finance remains the backbone of agricultural transformation. Member States should scale up blended finance approaches that combine public funds, development finance, and commercial lending. Establishing credit guarantee schemes, crop insurance, and targeted youth and women financial products will unlock private sector engagement and accelerate inclusive growth.

2025 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 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress		
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.98	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	9.88	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	8.95	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.09	10.00	Not on track		
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.54	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.01	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	4.53	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	4.28	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	4.34	10.00	Not on track		
3	Ending Hunger	2.96	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.60	9.42	Not on track		
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	2.16	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.59	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	5.85	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.05	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	4.50	9.00	Not on track		
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	5.08	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	3.33	9.25	Not on track		
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	5.67	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	4.89	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	6.43	9.20	Not on track		
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.81	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.08	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.54	9.00	Not on track		
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.74	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	5.47	9.10	Not on track		
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	8.01	10.00	Not on track		
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.25	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	9.76	9.00	On track		
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.47	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	4.15	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	8.12	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	5.75	9.00	Not on track		
Overall Region Score					5.48	Overall Progress					Not on track
The 2025 Benchmark is					9.40	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a region to be on track in 2025.					

## 6D. Continental Performance Score Card

**Africa** scores **5.25** /10 and is **Not on track** in implementing the Malabo Declaration on Agriculture transformation in Africa

### Continental analysis

- Africa remains off track in achieving the Malabo Declaration Commitments, with an overall average score of 5.25 against the relatively higher benchmark of 9.40 required to be on track in this reporting period, compared to 9.29 in the fourth (2023) BR cycle, 7.28 in the third (2021) cycle, and 6.66 in the second (2019) reporting period. The rate of progress appears to have further slowed down as the benchmark has risen to its terminal level in 2025, widening the gap between performance and target. This reflects the expectation that cumulative improvements over the decade in the face of sustained external shocks (including lingering effects of COVID-19, macroeconomic constraints, global supply disruptions, climate-related extremes, and conflicts) have slowed progress and, in several areas, reversed gains.

- For this fifth (2025) BR Report, 45 out of 55 Member States submitted their validated national reports to the African Union Commission (AUC) through their Regional Economic Communities (RECs). The ten Member States that were unable to meet the deadline date and time are thus without scores in this fifth BR report. Of these, four countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Sudan) are currently under AU suspension and were not invited to participate in the BR5 process.

- In this final Malabo tracking year, the continent, at the continental level, is not on track in any of the seven commitment areas. However, specific sub-components show comparatively stronger progress (e.g., country capacity for evidence-based planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation under Mutual Accountability).

- The findings from this fifth BR report underscore the urgent need to accelerate implementation across all seven commitment areas beyond the Malabo era: increase public and private agrifood financing and access to farmer finance; boost productivity through inputs, irrigation, mechanization, advisory services, and R&D; speed up investments in food systems resilience; expedite AfCFTA implementation to reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers; and formally establish mutual accountability processes connected to policy and budget decisions.

- Emphasis is needed on improving data quality and fully incorporating the BR process into national statistical data collection, validation, and dissemination procedures. Increased utilization of the BR report and undertaking country analyses to produce policy briefs with actionable recommendations for implementation should yield better performance. Inclusive country dialogues with all relevant stakeholders on the BR reports and performance across the five BR cycles will likely increase awareness of the need for harmonised and concerted implementation towards joint national and regional goals. Such efforts will also help accelerate implementation, track progress, and establish areas of success and challenge that should inform priority areas for the next 10-year Kampala targets (2026–2035).

### 2025 Continent Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Africa											
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)						
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2025	C-Progress		
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.04	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	9.24	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	7.49	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.39	10.00	Not on track		
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.22	9.50	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.30	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	4.88	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	2.49	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	4.20	10.00	Not on track		
3	Ending Hunger	3.38	9.24	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.25	9.42	Not on track		
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.71	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	2.45	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	6.11	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.36	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.6	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	4.39	9.00	Not on track		
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	4.41	9.11	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.13	9.25	Not on track		
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	4.58	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	4.87	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	6.06	9.20	Not on track		
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.97	9.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.36	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.58	9.00	Not on track		
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.30	9.55	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks and other shocks	5.62	9.10	Not on track		
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.98	10.00	Not on track		
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.41	9.40	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, Impl. and M&E	9.33	9.00	On track		
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	7.42	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	5.80	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.4	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Communication and Dissemination	7.88	9.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.5	Biennial Agriculture Review Results Utilization	6.61	9.00	Not on track		
Overall Continent Score							5.25	Overall Progress			Not on track
The 2025 Benchmark is							9.40	which is the minimum overall SCORE for the continent to be on track in 2025.			

## PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF KEY AFRICAN UNION DECISIONS

### 7A. Fertilizer Consumption in Africa – Fertilizer for an African Green Revolution (Decision: EX.CL/1041(XXXII)), 2006 and the Africa Fertilizer and Soil Health Action Plan 2024 (AFSH-AP)

#### Background

7.1. The Africa Fertilizer and Soil Health Action Plan (AFSH-AP), adopted under the Nairobi Declaration in May 2024 in Nairobi, Kenya, during the Africa Fertilizer and Soil Health (AFSH) Summit, AFSHS/Decl/4(II), builds on the legacy of the Abuja Declaration on Fertilizer for the African Green Revolution [Assembly/AU/Decl.1 (VII); Decision: EX.CL/1041(XXXII)]. The Abuja Declaration, endorsed by African Heads of State, aimed to increase fertilizer use from 8 kg/ha to 50 kg/ha by 2015 through 12 targeted resolutions.

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

7.2. The African Fertilizer Financing Mechanism (AFFM), a special fund administered by the African Development Bank Group (AfDB), was established by the African Union Heads of State in Abuja in 2006 with the Abuja Declaration on Fertilizers for an African Green Revolution. During 2024, AFFM-supported interventions delivered 18,448 metric tons of fertilizer to 115,535 farmers, a sharp increase from 2023, while also training over 70,000 farmers and 730 agro-dealers. Credit guarantee schemes leveraged USD 12.3 million, enabling USD 15.2 million in fertilizer sales. Importantly, women represented 42.6% of direct beneficiaries, up from 31% in 2023. By the end of 2024, AFFM had extended a total credit guarantee amounting to USD 17.1 million, facilitating fertilizer sales of approximately USD 62.8 million, and a cumulative amount of grants extended to partners reached USD 3 million (see Table 7.1). The overall default claimed so far represents 2.9% of the total guaranteed amount extended.

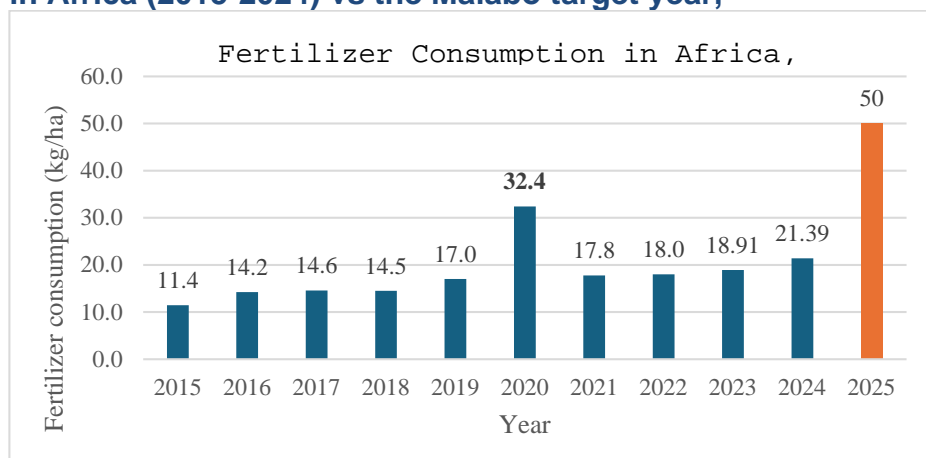
#### Fertilizer consumption

7.3. The BR5 highlights that progress toward the Abuja Declaration target of 50 kg/ha remains uneven across the continent. Based on the data from 41 Member States, fertilizer consumption is estimated at 21.4 kg/ha, which has changed little since the last reporting cycle (see Figure 7.1). Northern Africa continues to register the highest application rates (42.02 kg/ha), while Central Africa lags significantly behind (9.99 kg/ha). The growth rate of consumption is at 11-12% annually across the different regions, with rapidly growing fertilizer markets in East, Southern, and Western Africa leading this growth. Countries like Tanzania, Ethiopia, Zambia, and Côte d'Ivoire have made significant investments toward supporting this growth.

7.4. As Africa transitions to the Fertilizer and Soil Health Action Plan (AFSH-AP), the focus is shifting from merely boosting fertilizer volumes to embedding their use within a holistic soil health framework. Achieving the continental target of 54 kg/ha, up from the current 18 kg/ha, will require not only scaling supply but also investing in sustainable financing, extension systems, and farmer knowledge transfer. Mid-tier countries already applying 25-49 kg/ha present strong entry points for targeted policy refinement, financing, and advisory reforms, while nearly half of Member States below 25 kg/ha still grapple with affordability,

logistics, and weak services. Encouragingly, several countries, including Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Zambia, are advancing subsidy reforms and building local blending and manufacturing capacity. Supporting such efforts while integrating organics and ISFM into soil health policies will be vital to ensure that rising fertilizer use delivers lasting productivity and resilience.

**Figure 7.1: Average fertilizer consumption (kg nutrient tons/Ha) in Africa (2015-2024) vs the Malabo target year,**



Source: Analysis of BR5 Data

**Table 7.1: Status of contributions to AFFM (December 2024)**

#	Contributor	Amount (\$)	%
1	AfDB	7,664,844	21%
5	NORAD	8,735,645	24%
6	GAC	7,300,000	20%
2	Nigeria	6,362,336	18%
7	Zimbabwe	4,964,882	14%
4	AGRA	998,842	3%
3	Tanzania	203,005	1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36,229,554</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: AFFM, Annual Report, 2024

### Transitioning into the Africa Fertilizer and Soil Health Action Plan (AFSH-AP), Nairobi Declaration

7.5. The AUC and the AUDA-NEPAD were tasked with coordinating the implementation of the Action Plan and supporting its domestication by AU Member States. The AFSH-AP positions soil health as the foundation of Africa’s food systems. Its implementation will be driven by multi-stakeholder partnerships and investments, enabling policies, sustainable finance, innovation and R&D, stronger regional markets, and capacity-building for efficient fertilizer and soil health management.

#### Main objectives of the AFSH-AP (2024-2034):

7.6. The main objectives are to increase access, affordability, and use of sustainable soil management practices, including efficiently using organic and mineral fertilizers, and to enhance capacity for soil health and sustainable soil management, including strengthening extension for sustainable management and efficient use of organic and mineral fertilizers.

7.7. Significant progress has been achieved toward the above objectives. Key highlights in this regard include the following:

- A coordination mechanism has been developed through a highly consultative process, involving the RECs, Member States, key stakeholders, development partners, and private sector partners.
- Three regional hubs overseen by the RECs have been established in West, East, and Southern Africa to coordinate regional activities and support Member States in the implementation of the Action.
- Five coalitions of willing development institutions have been formed to provide technical support to the implementation of the Action Plan at continental, regional, and national levels; These include: Coalition of Implementers for Fertilizer and Soil Health; Coalition for Soil Information Systems in Africa; Coalition for Strengthening Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services in Africa; Coalition for Policy and Advocacy; and Coalition for Fertilizer and Business Engagement.
- A Joint Development Partner Group on Soil Health has been formed to strengthen coordinated and efficient investments by development partners in support of the Action Plan.
- A Pan-Africa Fertilizer Industry Association (AFIDA) has been formed among private sector stakeholders to mobilize and harmonize investments in the fertilizer industry in line with the priorities of the Action Plan.

### **Conclusions and recommendations**

7.8. Effective implementation of the Action Plan will require country-specific guidance to help Member States align targets and optimize resources with their unique circumstances.

7.9. Going forward, implementation of the AFSH-AP must prioritize:

- Tailored approaches that reflect regional and national production systems, avoiding one-size-fits-all targets.
- Scaling successful models from high and mid-performing countries, particularly around distribution models, subsidy re-purposing, credit guarantees, and advisory services.
- Investing in local manufacturing and blending capacity to reduce dependence on imports and stabilize supply against external shocks
- Harmonizing metrics and data systems for both mineral and organic fertilizers, linked to soil health indicators under the Kampala Declaration.
- Strengthening partnerships and financing, with AFFM positioned as the financing arm of the Action Plan, and AU institutions ensuring policy coherence and accountability.

## **7B. Access to Seed and Biotechnology (Decision: Doc. ASSEMBLY/AU/6 (VIII), 2007)**

### **Introduction**

- 7.10. 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 Program (ASBP) as a strategic framework for the development of the seed sector in Africa (Doc. ASSEMBLY/AU/6 (VIII)). The overall program 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.
- 7.11. 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.

### **Analysis**

- 7.12. The Seed Sector Performance Index (SSPI) is a single score-based measurement tool that provides “a bird’s eye view” of the health of seed systems across Africa. The SSPI tracks 17 indicators (parameters)—selected from more than 150 and prioritized based on their strength to assess a thematic area as well as the availability of data—that fed into the Fourth BR Report.
- Increasing the utilization of certified seed for key food crops: The average score across the countries was 3.19, implying that countries meet only 32%, on average, of their national seed requirement for key cereal and legume crops. The countries that met at least 90% of their national seed requirement for at least one key crop include Egypt, Ghana, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
  - Strengthening government capacity for seed quality assurance: Twenty-three countries scored less than 5 out of 10 on the adequacy of seed inspection services, suggesting that the number of inspectors is inadequate, the inspectors do not have adequate transportation facilities to conduct their work, and the inspectors do not use digital tools. The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, and Mauritania stand out as having an inadequate

number of seed inspectors. To compound the challenge, Cape Verde, Gabon, and Liberia do not have any seed regulatory departments/authorities under their respective ministries of agriculture.

- Increasing funding to public agricultural research institutions: Several countries either do not have any national agricultural research institute, or do not have any breeders, if these institutions exist. The countries include Seychelles, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Gabon, Gambia, Lesotho, and Somalia. In addition, Botswana, Cameroon, Guinea-Bissau, Namibia, Mauritania, and South Sudan have inadequate numbers of breeders and are poorly funded.
- Strengthen agro-dealer networks as key private sector channels for seed distribution: Countries such as Cape Verde, Chad, the Central African Republic, Gabon, and Madagascar have very weak to non-existent agro-dealer networks. Further, in many other countries where these networks exist, there is an urgent need to expand them to the rural areas and build their capacities in agri-input handling.

### **Conclusions**

- 7.13. Five of the 37 countries that submitted data are making high progress in achieving targets and have scored between 7.5-10. These countries should maintain the current momentum by maintaining robust and competitive policy environments, functional seed authorities, and well-funded NARIs.
- 7.14. Nine (9) out of the 37 countries score between 5.0-7.4 and are making moderate progress. The countries should enhance their support to NARI breeding programs in terms of the number of breeders, funding, and breeding infrastructure. They should also enhance support to the regulatory authorities by boosting the number of inspectors and facilitating them to conduct their work effectively.
- 7.15. Twenty-three countries have scored below five, indicating they are not on track to achieve the targets. These countries should enact and/or implement seed policies so that they can have functional seed sectors. With requisite seed policy instruments in place, the countries can establish functional regulatory authorities and support them to conduct their functions effectively. They should enhance funding to NARI breeding programs in terms of the number of breeders, funding, and breeding infrastructure.

### **7C. Promoting Land Tenure Security (Decision Assembly/AU/Decl.1(XIII) Rev.1), 2009**

- 7.16. Secure and equitable land rights are central to Africa's agricultural transformation, underpinning food security, investment, and sustainable growth. The African Union Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges (2009) reaffirmed the need to strengthen tenure security for all land users, with special consideration for women, youth, pastoralists, and vulnerable groups. Under the Malabo Declaration (Commitment 3: Ending Hunger), the target was set for all farmers and agribusinesses to enjoy secure rights to land by 2018. Progress is measured through the BR using the proportion of the adult agricultural population holding ownership or secure rights to agricultural land, aligned with SDG indicator 5.a.1.
- 7.17. By 2016, it was anticipated that all AU Member States would attain a minimum benchmark score of 3.3 on securing rights to agricultural land. According to the 2017 BR Report, 15 countries successfully met this initial target, marking a positive step toward strengthening tenure security across the continent. The 2019 BR Report raised the target to a score of 10, reflecting the ambition that all agricultural populations should enjoy secure land rights. At that time, only Tunisia, Seychelles, and Mauritius were on track to meet this indicator. By the 2021 BR, progress had slowed, with Egypt being the sole country to achieve the maximum score. Encouragingly, subsequent reviews reflect renewed momentum. In 2022, Botswana, Liberia, and Seychelles reported full compliance with the target, ensuring secure tenure rights for their entire agricultural populations. Most recently, in 2024, both Botswana and Mauritius attained the maximum score of 10, underscoring their sustained commitment to land governance reform and the protection of farmers' rights. Member States, including Rwanda (8.7) and Uganda (7.26) have made tremendous progress in securing land rights.
- 7.18. Despite the above-mentioned progress, it must also be noted that disparity continues to exist as related to secured tenure rights on agricultural lands between men and women, as depicted in Figure 7.2.
- 7.19. Between 2016 and 2024, the number of men and women with secured land rights in AU Member States increased; since then, the number has decreased, albeit marginally. While both men and women experienced growth in secured land rights up to 2022, the gender gap has widened starting from 2022. In 2016, there were 12.1 million more men than women with secure land rights. In 2024, the gap shot up to 23.3 million, reflecting faster gains among men than women. This widening disparity underscores that despite progress in some Member States, women continue to face systemic barriers in securing land rights, often linked to customary practices, socio-cultural norms, and weak enforcement of legal protections.
- 7.20. The data demonstrate that while AU Member States have made progress in expanding secure land tenure, gender equity in access remains a major challenge. The decline in women's secured land tenure after 2020 is alarming, as it signals potential setbacks in achieving the AU's gender-responsive land governance commitments, including the target of 30% documented land rights for women by 2025 that was recommended by AU-STC-ARDWE in 2019.
- 7.21. Overall, Member States have demonstrated a strong commitment, resulting in visible progress in securing land rights for the agricultural population (though only up to 2022). Progress has been achieved by several Member States through the digitization of land records, strengthening national land information systems (LIS), improving cadastral maps and geo-

referencing parcels, which support clarity of ownership, reduce disputes, and provide for more land tenure security. In addition, efforts to integrate customary land rights and informal tenure into national systems are growing, though unevenly.

## 7.22. Best practices and case examples

- Botswana: Nationwide rollout of Customary Land Boards, systematic documentation of rights.
- Uganda: Recognition of multiple tenure systems and piloting of formalization of customary land rights.
- Rwanda: Continuous land registration campaigns, gender-inclusive titling, and digitized land administration through the Land Administration Information System (LAIS).
- Egypt: Initiated a review of women’s land rights guidelines.
- Madagascar: Scaled-up land certification programs that have provided secure tenure to thousands of households.
- Tanzania: Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy securing communal grazing lands for pastoralist communities.
- Mauritius: Lease-based access to state land and support schemes for farmers.

**Figure 7.2: Men and women in the agricultural population with secured land rights in AU Member States, in millions, 2016-2024**



Source: Analysis of BR5 data

7.24. In addition, ALPC has developed a decision-support tool that leverages geospatial technology to support governments and investors in making evidence-based decisions in identifying and allocating land for large-scale agricultural investment, ensuring that communities, particularly for women, youth, and vulnerable groups, are not disenfranchised.

## 7.25. Challenges

- a. Weak enforcement of reforms at the community level.
- b. High registration costs and overlapping claims.
- c. Difficulties in integrating customary tenure into formal systems.

- The Democratic Republic of Congo: Explicit provision for gender equality in the 2016 Constitution.
- Guinea: Adopted its first agricultural policy law in 2024 that is intended to protect family farming, combat land grabbing, and promote inclusive agricultural development.

7.23. At the continental level, the African Land Policy Centre (ALPC), supported by the AUC, AfDB, and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), has supported Member States through integration of land issues in NAIPs, provision of technical guidelines, and promotion of principles on large-scale land-based investments.

d. Persistent gender inequalities rooted in socio-cultural norms and a weak recognition of women's rights.

7.26. **Recommendations:** To sustain the progress that has been achieved in securing land rights and closing the gender gap,

**a. Member States are urged to:**

- i. Strengthen national land information systems, with gender disaggregated data and land administration services.
- ii. Scale up gender-sensitive land reforms and enforcement mechanisms.
- iii. Fully integrate customary and informal tenure rights into national frameworks.
- iv. Expand digitized and decentralized land administration services.

**b. AUC, ECA, AfDB, and development partners are called upon to provide technical support to Member States to:**

- i. Modernize and digitize land information, GIS-based mapping systems, and decentralized land administration services.
- ii. Provide technical support for gender-sensitive land and policy reforms and monitoring systems.
- iii. Promote regional cooperation and peer learning on inclusive land governance.
- iv. Adopt and implement geospatial technologies to document customary tenure.

## 7D. Fisheries and aquaculture in the CAADP process (Decision: Doc. EX. CL /627(XVIII)), 2011

### Introduction

7.27. Africa's marine and inland fisheries are a major source of nutrition and livelihoods across the continent. The production and consumption of aquatic products from fisheries and aquaculture contribute significantly to meeting the CAADP Commitments. Recognizing the crucial importance of the fisheries and aquaculture sector, the AU created a guiding policy framework to enhance its performance in alignment with CAADP commitments. The 2014 Policy Framework and Reform Strategy (PFRS) for Fisheries and Aquaculture continues to serve as a blueprint for sector reforms in line with continental priorities. The PFRS goals are fully aligned with the CAADP Malabo Commitments, particularly with four key themes: climate resilience, gender and youth, financing, and trade. This report is based on results from the existing BR indicators on fisheries and aquaculture, supplemented by supporting research results.

### Analysis of the fisheries and aquaculture sector performance

7.28. **Commitment 2: Enhance investment finance in agriculture:** Results indicate a drop in the overall average government expenditure in fisheries (from 9.62% in 2022 to 7.51% in 2024). Thirteen countries exceeded 10% expenditure: Gabon (48.6%), Guinea-Bissau (48.1%), Seychelles (45.2%), Cabo Verde (33.3%), Djibouti (25.9%), Mauritius (18.9%), Namibia (17.3%), Mauritania (17.3%), Sierra Leone (16.4%), Egypt (15.8%), Guinea (15.6%), Somalia (11.5%), and São Tomé and Príncipe (11.4%). While the total government expenditure allocation to agriculture is relatively small in Small Island Developing States, their significant expenditure on fisheries and aquaculture illustrates the importance of the sector to their economies. Results of the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to AgVA, show that nine Member States exceed the 19% target: Seychelles (45.4%), Guinea (38.0%), Gambia (37.4%), Namibia (36.4%), Zambia (30.3%), Cabo Verde (29.7%), Morocco (29.7%), Djibouti (26.7%) and Nigeria (21.3%).

7.29. **Commitment 3: Commitment to zero hunger:** Africa's population reached over 1.5 billion in 2024, increasing by 24% since 2015. An average of 15.2% of Africa's people are undernourished, decreasing by only 2.4% over 10 years. Fisheries and aquaculture provide food security to 200 million people. Aquatic animal products contribute 18% of all animal protein in Africa (more than the global average of 15%), while per capita fish consumption averages only 9.4 kg, less than half the global average. African fisheries and aquaculture production increased from two million tons in 1960 to over 12 million tons in 2022. Capture fisheries production is expected to remain constant at approximately 10 million tons per annum, whereas aquaculture, at two million tons, will grow at 10% per annum. Results indicate that the agrifoods systems sector, including fisheries and aquaculture, has reduced hunger on the continent. Total agricultural research spending increased sevenfold. Job creation has also increased, with 381,107,885 people working in the agrifoods sector in 2024, up from 259,828,881 in 2015. Access to agricultural advisory services rose to 39% in 2024 from 29% in 2015. Significantly, the number of improved fingerlings

increased to 3.6 million in 2024 from almost two million in 2023. In 2024, Egypt produced 67% of the total continental tilapia production, followed by Tunisia (31%), Zambia (11%), and Kenya (10%). A total continental capacity of six million fish ponds was recorded in 2024, with Egypt's five million fish ponds leading in capacity, followed by Uganda and Kenya. Despite efforts, the prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity has averaged 26.4% since 2015 based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale.

- 7.30. **Commitment 4: Halving poverty by 2025:** The fisheries and aquaculture sub-sectors employ 13 million and 1.2 million people, respectively. Most fishers and fish farmers operate as micro, small, or medium enterprises or at subsistence levels. Results indicate the important contribution of the agricultural sector to poverty reduction. An increased average value added for fisheries and aquaculture is observed in the index on agricultural GDP and poverty reduction. The added value in current local currency units increased by 14% between 2022 and 2024. Of a total of 33 Member States reporting on this indicator, 21 (63.6%) met the target.
- 7.31. **Commitment 5: Boosting intra-regional trade:** Fish remains Africa's most highly traded commodity, contributing to international, as well as intra- and inter-regional fish trade. The overall value of the fish trade in Africa has increased over the past ten years from 3.23710 metric tons to 3.58806 metric tons in 2024. Africa is a net exporter of aquatic animal products, but significant volumes of fish are imported to meet growing demands and supplement animal protein needs. The heavy reliance of Africa on external aquatic food supply chains is a significant food security risk. This highly gendered sector has extensive participation of women and youth. Informal cross-border fish trade is dominated by women and young processors and traders. Informal subsistence fish trade provides critical livelihood options for many women, but deep-rooted gender inequalities restrict their competitiveness in formalized value chains.
- 7.32. **Commitment 6: Increased climate change resilience:** Results show that 30 (67%) of participating countries reported on this indicator. A total of 75% of Member States (34) increased their resilience capacity to climate shocks, improving from 29 Member States that achieved the target in 2022. Eswatini and Guinea decreased in score, and together with Chad, Madagascar, and Namibia, are under the target.
- 7.33. **Commitment 7: Mutual accountability:** A steady improvement overall in country capacity for evidence-based planning, implementation, and M&E, with 39 Member States reaching their target, compared to 29 previously. Results on Member States' capacities to generate and use agricultural statistical data and information are positive and show that the majority of Member States (41) met the target of ensuring that data on fish production is generally available. While Gabon and Guinea-Bissau had yet to achieve the target, they scored over 50%. In addition, most Member States (34) have conducted fish production surveys during the last two years. Results signify the readiness of Member States to report in more detail and accuracy on their fisheries and aquaculture sector performances over the coming Kampala BR cycles.

## **Recommendations**

- 7.34. Expand and channel investment in the sector: i) Advocate for an increased allocation of government agriculture expenditure to fisheries and aquaculture; ii) Create a conducive enabling environment for investment; iii) Allocate funds for high-impact projects on improved infrastructure, increased value addition and product diversification, and reduced waste and loss.
- 7.35. Strengthen fisheries and aquaculture data systems to accurately reflect the significant contribution of the sector to Africa's agrifood systems: i) Identify a set of harmonized sector indices for reporting on CAADP Kampala delivery; ii) Improve institutional capacities to regularly collect, analyze, value and report on the sector contribution; iii) Operationalize the African Fisheries and Aquaculture Database (AFADData) and align with national, regional, and international reporting processes.
- 7.36. Increase inclusivity and women and youth empowerment: i) Design targeted empowerment programs for women, youth, and small-scale actors to improve access to credit, quality inputs, and financial services; ii) Create modalities to foster innovation and catalyze private sector development.
- 7.37. Increased resilience to shocks: i) Enact sector-specific policies and measures to expand and scale resilience-building initiatives in the fisheries and aquaculture sector and improve early warning.

## **Conclusion**

- 7.38. These overall results signify an improvement in the sector and of Member States' readiness to strengthen reporting on fisheries and aquaculture sector performances going forward. The incorporation of dedicated sector-specific indices will support the implementation of the Kampala Strategy and Action Plan.

## 7E. Ecological organic agriculture in Africa (Decision: Ex. CL/Dec. 631 (XVIII)), 2011

### Introduction

7.39. Within the framework of this broad decision, Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) and agroecology are increasingly recognized for their potential in transforming Africa's agrifood systems. These holistic approaches function in restoring and sustaining soil fertility through composting, crop rotation, and minimal use of synthetic inputs. By promoting diverse cropping systems and nutrient-rich foods, the approaches directly address malnutrition and enhance food security. Agroecological systems are inherently more resilient to climate shocks, thanks to their biodiversity, water conservation techniques, and regenerative land practices. They also support pollinators, rehabilitate degraded ecosystems, and safeguard indigenous species. For smallholder farmers, these practices offer economic advantages using localized input like farmer seeds, hence reducing input costs and access to premium organic and agroecological markets, fostering both livelihoods and sustainability.

### The EOA Link to the Nairobi Declaration on Soil Health

7.40. The Nairobi Declaration on Soil Health, adopted during the 2024 Africa Fertilizer and Soil Health Summit, presents a transformative vision for revitalizing agricultural productivity across Africa by prioritizing soil restoration and sustainable land management. Its core aspirations align closely with the principles of Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) and agroecology, forming a strategic nexus for reshaping agrifood systems.

### The Link to the Kampala CAADP Declaration Strategy & Action (2026–2035)

7.41. Adopted at the African Union Extraordinary Summit in Kampala, this strategy lays out a bold vision for building resilient and sustainable agrifood systems. It moves beyond traditional agriculture-led growth to a comprehensive agrifood systems approach, integrating nutrition, equity, climate resilience, and economic development. This is more than policy; it is a paradigm shift. EOA/Agroecology is no longer a niche; it's a continental strategy for agrifood systems transformation, environmental stewardship, and economic empowerment.

### Overview, Analysis, and Findings

7.42. The African Union's Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative (EOAI), with oversight from the AUC-DARBE-chaired Continental Steering Committee (CSC), has made notable strides in supporting AU Member States and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to report on the status and progress of the AU Decision on Organic Agriculture. Its active participation in shaping the Kampala CAADP Declaration underscores its strategic relevance, and with the development of its next Strategic Plan (2026–2035), the EOAI is well-positioned to align its objectives with the Declaration's commitments. This convergence presents a timely opportunity to mainstream Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) and Agroecology (AE) into national and regional agrifood systems investment plans, reinforcing sustainable food systems and policy coherence across the continent.

### **Parameter 3.1i d: Organic fertilizer use**

7.43. Between the BR4 and BR5 cycles, reporting revealed a 6% increase in the total quantities of organic inputs, an encouraging signal of growing policy momentum around circular nutrient flows such as composts, manures, and organo-mineral fertilizers. The current reporting of organic fertilizer data across Member States faces two major challenges: metric misalignment and data incompleteness. Firstly, most countries submit figures in product tons (mt) rather than nutrient tons, which contradicts the Abuja Declaration's nutrient-based standard. This discrepancy undermines comparability across Member States and obscures the true contribution of organic fertilizers to soil health, as nutrient content varies widely between organic products. Without aligning metrics to nutrient tons, it becomes difficult to assess the actual impact of organics on soil fertility and to integrate them meaningfully into national fertilizer strategies. Secondly, data coverage remains uneven. In the BR5 cycle, only 33 Member States (60%) reported on organic fertilizer use, while 22 (40%) did not. This gap reflects systemic weaknesses in national data systems, especially since organic fertilizers are often used outside formal value chains and are not consistently tracked. Most Member States have yet to incorporate organic fertilizer monitoring into their agricultural frameworks, resulting in an incomplete picture of their role in sustainable farming. The Nairobi Declaration offers a timely opportunity to address these issues by promoting standardized nutrient-based reporting and encouraging the integration of organic fertilizer tracking into national systems, thereby ensuring that the contribution of organics to soil health is fully recognized and leveraged.

### **Parameter 3.1viii: Seed Performance Index and Status of Farmer Managed Seed Systems in national seed policy instruments and institutional arrangements**

7.44. In the BR5, a total of 37 countries submitted data on Farmer Managed Seed Systems (FMSS), a slight decline from the 43 that reported in the BR4. Among these, seven countries (Seychelles, Zambia, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Guinea Bissau, and Lesotho) scored between 7.5 and 10, indicating that FMSS are both recognized within their policy frameworks and actively implemented. Twelve (12) additional countries scored between 5.0 and 7.5, reflecting partial recognition of FMSS in policy but limited implementation. Eighteen (18) countries scored below 5.0, showing minimal progress in integrating FMSS into national policy instruments. Notably, six countries (Rwanda, Cabo Verde, Burundi, Senegal, Guinea, and the Central African Republic) have yet to make any formal efforts to recognize or incorporate FMSS into their agricultural policies. This uneven landscape underscores the need for targeted support, policy harmonization, and capacity-building to scale up FMSS as a cornerstone of resilient, farmer-led seed systems across the continent.

### **Parameter 6.1ii: Agriculture area under Ecological Organic and Agroecological (EOA) practices in ha**

7.45. In the BR5, 30 (75%) out of 40 countries submitted data on the Share of Agricultural Land under Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) and Agroecology (AE), marking a slight decline from the 33 countries that reported in the BR4. Not all 55 countries submitted data in the BR5. Despite this dip in the number of countries that were reported in the BR5, there is a clear upward trend in the adoption of organic and agroecological practices, as well as the broader Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM) approaches. Once more, Botswana emerged as the country with the highest proportion of land under EOA, while

Liberia reported the smallest share. However, significant discrepancies in data reporting methods across countries suggest that these figures may be influenced by inconsistencies in measurement and classification. This highlights the need for harmonized reporting protocols and strengthens the capacity of relevant staff to ensure comparability and accuracy in tracking progress toward sustainable agriculture goals.

**Policy Implications and Conclusion:**

7.46. The EOAI has shown measurable impact in countries where interventions are actively implemented, with a higher proportion of on track and high-progress outcomes. To build on this success, it is critical to scale proven approaches and facilitate peer learning between high-performing and less active Member States. Strengthening data systems, particularly using harmonized, nutrient-based metrics and digitized reporting, will enhance comparability and accountability across regions. Organic agriculture and agroecology should be mainstreamed into national soil health strategies and aligned with the 10-Year Fertilizer and Soil Health Action Plan, linking public investments to Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) and demonstrable agronomic benefits. Strategic alignment with the Nairobi Declaration on Soil Health and the Soil Initiative for Africa (SIA) will further reinforce EOAI's role in promoting sustainable land and water use management. Expanding EOAI coverage to all 55 AU Member States and integrating additional EOA/AE indicators into the Kampala CAADP Declaration's reporting framework will help embed these approaches within Africa's agrifood systems transformation agenda. While organic standards currently used as a proxy for agroecological systems are already in place, it is recommended that the EOAI, in collaboration with the AfCFTA Secretariat, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the African Organization for Standardization (ARSO), and other partners, develop harmonized procedures and standards for agroecological products to support intra-African trade and ensure quality assurance.

## 7F. Framework for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization in Africa (F-SAMA)” (Decision EX.CL/1041(XXXII), 2015

### Background

7.47. Sustainable agricultural mechanization is important for Africa to improve agricultural productivity and agro-processing and reduce postharvest losses. However, the use of sustainable agricultural mechanization in the African continent in general is low 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%. 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. Thus, sustainable 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. This update highlights progress, key lessons, persistent gaps, and priority actions required to scale sustainable agricultural mechanization (SAM) across Africa.

### Targets and objectives

7.48. 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 economic growth, and end hunger by 2025.

### Achievements/progress on the promotion of agricultural mechanization

7.49. Following the launch of the Framework on Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization (F-SAMA) jointly developed by the AUC and FAO during the FAO Committee on Agriculture (COAG) meeting in October 2018, FAO, AUC, AU Member States, the African Conservation Tillage Network (ACT), and other partners have striven to support operationalization of the Framework by implementing various activities.

7.50. Country strategy and programme support. Twelve AU Member States (Benin, Chad, Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia) have reviewed or been supported to formulate or revise national sustainable agricultural mechanization strategies drawing from F-SAMA. This shows increasing country demand for policy alignment.

7.51. The FAO Sub-regional Office for Southern Africa, in collaboration with SADC, has prepared a Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization for Climate Smart Agriculture (SAM4CSA) Flagship Program, which includes national roadmaps to support the operationalization of F-SAMA. This initiative covers 15 SADC member countries, with a focus on policies and sustainable institutions for regional cooperation on mechanization.

- **Knowledge & coordination platforms.** The AfricaMechanize platform ([www.africamechanize.org](http://www.africamechanize.org)) has delivered a high-value webinar series and newsletters to build awareness and share good practices. From 2020–24, the platform ran 14

webinars, with 85 speakers, and 2,330 participants from 75 countries (45 being African Union Member States), out of which four webinars, with 22 speakers, and 564 participants from 56 countries were delivered during the 2023 – 2024 period. These webinar series were backed with bi-monthly newsletters — strengthening the continental community of practice.

- **Institutional arrangements.** There has been progress in formalizing the network of Heads of Agricultural Mechanization & Engineering Services (HAMES) structures and in developing an African HAMES Programme. Operational guidelines and structure drafts were prepared for validation, aiming to strengthen sub-regional coordination.
- **M&E & planning groundwork.** Partners developed concept notes for an F-SAMA M&E/data collection approach (to feed into AUC-CAADP BR reporting) and for an F-SAMA Operational Plan and Roadmap for the West Africa sub-region - both critical next steps to move from framework to financed implementation.

**7G. The Third Livestock Sector Progress Report on EX.CL/Dec.792(XXIV) Decision on Formulation of the Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA) in the Report of the Ninth Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources Doc. EX.CL/807(XXIV), 2015**

- 7.52. **Overall progress:** The ten-year review of the implementation of the LiDeSA in 2024 showed greater policy alignment with the LiDeSA at national and regional levels; articulation of technical strategies for animal health, one health, animal welfare, food safety, and public health; and some of the fastest-growing value chains driving significant growth in investments. Livestock is the biggest employer of youth in Africa's agrifood systems, involving 24% of youth in agrifood systems. Enhanced data, finance, coordination, communication, and monitoring are needed to realize the desired LiDeSA outcomes.
- 7.53. **Status of public investment in the livestock sector:** The contribution of Livestock to the agriculture sector GDP stagnated over the Malabo CAADP era, averaging 20% in 2015 and 21% in 2024, but with over 30% of reporting Member States over 15%: 15 ranged from 20% to 43%, and three more than 50% contribution. On average, the continent spent 18% of public agriculture expenditure in the livestock sector, against the LiDeSA target of 30%; with only six (6) countries meeting the LiDeSA target in 2024. Intensity of spending in the livestock sector, as measured by the fraction of livestock net output that is reinvested into the sector, is an objective metric for assessing whether the sector spending is commensurate with its contribution to the GDP. 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 countries. In 2015-2024, the intensity of livestock spending averaged 9.54% of the livestock GDP, with a notable growth from 4.82% in 2015 to 7.98% in 2024. Only four countries had livestock spending that was 15% or more of their livestock GDP in 2024. The growth in spending relative to the GDP contribution of livestock should be sustained and strengthened to reach the CAADP target set at 15% in the Kampala CAADP agenda.
- 7.54. **Animal feed as an economic activity:** Feeding animals constitutes 60-70% of the cost of production of livestock. Data from 42 AU Member States showed that none had a developed feed and fodder sub-sector, and were functioning off a drought or disaster management model for managing feed shortages. To tap into the untapped latent multi-billion dollar African feed and fodder sub-sectors, digitized tools to undertake feed inventories and National Feed Balances to provide dashboards on size, structure, and markets have been developed. Sustainable financing mechanisms, including the Dairy Cooperative Fund and the Sustainable ASAL Fodder Economy (SAFE), are designed to eliminate shortages with the potential to end drought-related disasters. Private sector integration through multi-stakeholder platforms, including women-led networks, is leading policy reform and has raised over 250 million USD using the robust Investment Profiling and Deal Room tools.
- 7.55. **Advancing Animal genetic gains and delivery systems:** The establishment of livestock seed systems is reducing production costs and increasing farm incomes, but is inhibited by distribution constraints and slow uptake of technologies. The establishment of Animal Resources Seed Centres of Excellence (AU-ARSCoEs) has enhanced the distribution of quality animal seed and conservation of indigenous breed material. A mobile regional Assisted Reproduction technologies Centre for Eastern Africa has increased access. A digital Animal Genetic Resources Characterization, Inventory and Monitoring (AnGR-

CIM) tool has increased characterization capabilities toward the development of climate-resilient breeds, and a breed-specific population data system has been initiated with FAO. Regional and national breeders and farmers associations, National and Regional Animal Genetic Resources Strategic plans, and improved data systems, including the Animal Genetic Resources Information system (AAGRIS), have enhanced governance.

- 7.56. *Improving animal health and animal welfare:*** Africa's animal health systems remain weak, as reflected by Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) scores of less than 3 on core competencies. Member States are being supported to modernize veterinary laws and strengthen compliance. Surveillance and coordination are improving through the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) Africa, REC networks, and ongoing plans for AU Centers of Excellence. The Pan-African PPR Eradication Program is fully operational, aiming to eradicate PPR by 2030. Animal welfare is advancing through a strengthened African Platform for Animal Welfare.
- 7.57. *Enhancing livestock trade:*** Persistent gaps in disaggregated trade data in the BRR have limited effective analysis of intra-African livestock trade, further exacerbated by the fact that in the 2025 BRR period, none of the reporting AU Member States listed livestock or livestock products as a priority commodity, including countries where livestock contributes significantly to agricultural GDP. Africa's demand for ASFs will nearly double by 2050, posing a food and nutrition security risk compounded by the fact that large global producers, from whom Africa imports, are required to decimate herd sizes to reduce methane emissions. Dairy, beef, and poultry are the most dynamic markets, with regional comparative advantages for the AfCFTA to connect producer regions with demand hubs through harmonized SPS measures, cross-border systems, and logistics corridors.
- 7.58. *Strengthening pastoralist resilience:*** In the BRR, this is measured as the percentage of farm, pastoral, and fisher households that are resilient to climate and weather-related shocks. The 2025 analysis of CAADP BRR data shows that 36 out of 45 African countries reported values, with eight countries demonstrating high resilience, twenty-one showing moderate resilience, and seven registering low resilience. Although these figures provide a continental snapshot, the current BR aggregates farm, pastoral, and fisher households into a single national measure, masking livelihood-specific vulnerabilities. It is critical to integrate livelihood-specific indicators into resilience monitoring to support livelihood-specific interventions, including within the pastoral households.

## **7H. The Framework for Irrigation Development and Agricultural Water Management (IDAWM) Practices in Africa (EX.CL/1187(XXXVI)), February 2020)**

### **Introduction**

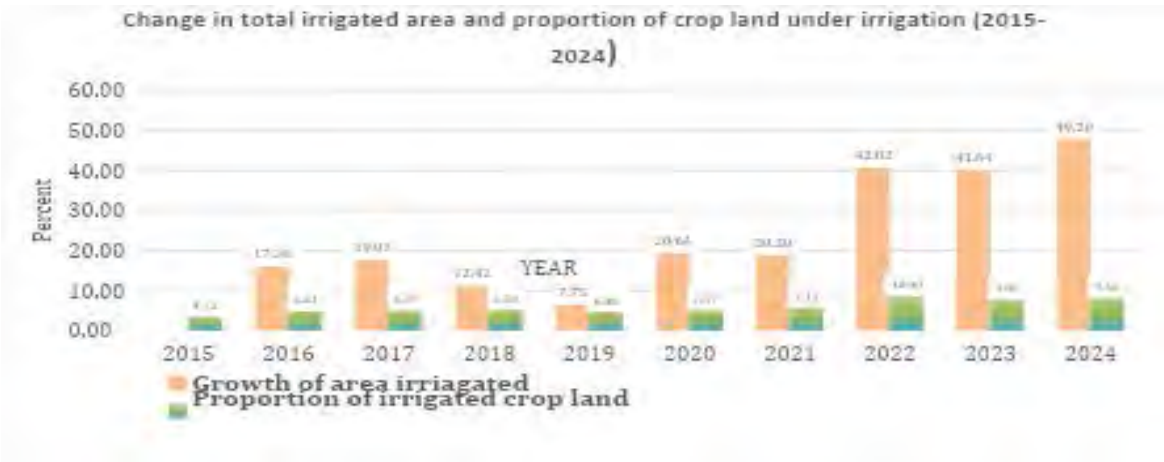
- 7.59. The African Union's Framework on Irrigation Development and Agricultural Water Management (IDAWM) seeks to scale the use of irrigation and other agricultural water management (AWM) solutions as climate adaptation approaches to increase agricultural production and productivity on the continent. IDAWM frames sustainable pathways of using AWM solutions to achieve increased productivity, intensify production, and build resilient livelihoods against the backdrop of high climate variability.
- 7.60. The low productivity of African agriculture has been linked to little or no use of productivity-enhancing inputs such as irrigation technology. Increased episodes of climate-related shocks have challenged the sustainability of the dominant rain-fed agriculture to achieve agrifood systems transformation on the continent. In recognition of this, the 2014 Malabo CAADP goal of ending hunger set a target to increase the size of irrigated areas (base year of 2015) by 100% by 2025. It is envisaged that, considering the high variability in climate, irrigation as an AWM solution offers a sustainable approach to increase food supply and end hunger on the continent.
- 7.61. The BR Report tracks access and use of irrigation technology as one of the indicators under access to agricultural input and technology (performance category) in the 2014 Malabo commitment to ending hunger. The irrigated area is defined as the total hectares that are functionally irrigated and/or equipped for irrigation. However, limitations associated with technical and methodological estimation of small-scale (farmer-led) irrigation (dispersed and fragmented sizes as well as seasonal invisibility) have biased areas reported to favor only large-scale irrigation schemes. Due to this, the areas reported are often underestimated. This caveat is important because farmer-led irrigation represents the fastest-growing irrigation system on the continent.

### **Irrigation development in the continent from the BR5**

- 7.62. The BR5 reveals that there was an average of 49% increase in total irrigated area (mHa) from the 2015 baseline value. The trend analyses reveal that between 2022-2024, there was a significant and sustained doubling of the total area irrigated in 2021. However, when this was computed as a proportion of total crop land under irrigation, comparatively, the growth was not as impressive as the growth in total irrigated area. The proportion of total crop land under irrigation grew from 4.7% to 9.2% between 2015 and 2024, respectively.
- 7.63. Overall, 7 of the 30 countries that reported met the Malabo target of a 100% increase in total irrigated crop land. The countries are Benin (151%), Djibouti (164%), Mozambique (113%), Nigeria (122%), Rwanda (105%), Tanzania (113%), and Togo (106%). The result also shows that a total of seven countries witnessed a reduction (negative growth) in total crop land under irrigation over the period. The countries are Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, and Mauritius. Morocco, Senegal, and Tunisia. The largest reduction was observed in Guinea (55%), while the least was in Senegal (4%). Over the investigation period (2015-

2024), the annual growth rate of total area under irrigation as a proportion of total cultivated area was found to be 2.79%. The result also shows that while there have been increases in irrigated area, however, the increase in total crop area under rain-fed agriculture has witnessed greater increases comparatively. The implication of this is that rainfed agriculture is still dominant and accounts for over 90% of the total crop land on the continent.

**Figure 7.3: Change in total irrigated area and proportion of crop land irrigation (2015-2024)**



Source: Analysis of BR5 Data

**Conclusion and Recommendation**

7.64. After 10 years of CAADP Malabo implementation, while the target of a 100% growth in total irrigated area has not been realized, some fragmented and sustained gains have been made (50%). Governments at all levels should put in place appropriate policies, targeted markets, and supporting institutional reforms to facilitate access (physical and financial) to irrigation technologies, especially by the smallholders that dominate the food production landscape of the continent. AU Member States are encouraged to internalize the relevant AWM development pathways and solutions, based on their peculiarities, as framed in IDAWM to upscale irrigation agriculture. Targeting the implementation of input as a package support to farmers while emphasizing cost-efficient irrigation technologies, access to market, and water rights are critical incentives to scale irrigation technology to achieve agrifood systems transformation in Africa.

## **7I. The AU Decision EX.CL/DEC. 1074 (XXXVI) on SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY (SPS) Policy Framework, 2020**

### **Introduction**

- 7.65. In 2020, the African Union took a major step to safeguard consumers' health and facilitate safe trade by endorsing the AU Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Policy Framework through Decision EX.CL/Dec.1074(XXXVI). The Framework guides the implementation of SPS measures, science-based regulations that protect human, animal, and plant health, and is built around four objectives: (i) establish harmonized science-based SPS systems, (ii) strengthen collaboration and trade facilitation, (iii) build technical capacity, and (iv) increase political support and investment in SPS systems.
- 7.66. Since the 2019 BR cycle, Member States have tracked food safety indicators, which have since been expanded into a broader SPS Index covering plant health, animal health, and food safety. The Index is monitored through three indicators including the SPS Systems Indicator (SSI) targeting 100% functional SPS systems by 2025; the SPS Health Indicator (SHI) aiming to reduce 50% of foodborne illnesses and related deaths by 2025; and the SPS Trade Indicator (STI) seeking a 50% reduction of rejections in agricultural commodity due to non-compliance to SPS measures by 2025.
- 7.67. The AU has further strengthened this agenda by endorsing the Animal Health Strategy for Africa (2020) and the Food Safety and Plant Health Strategies (2022), which complement the SPS Policy Framework. Together, these instruments align with the Malabo Declaration goals of ending hunger by 2025, reducing poverty, and tripling intra-African agricultural trade. A well-functioning SPS system is thus critical to preventing the introduction of exotic pests, reducing trade rejections and foodborne diseases, enabling safer production, stronger intra-African and global trade, and improved food security, consistent with Africa's vision of a healthier and more prosperous continent.

### **Analysis**

- 7.68. Progress in implementing the SPS Policy Framework has been assessed across its four strategic objectives using data from BR5. While the SPS Index does not capture the full breadth of the Framework, it provides parameters for tracking core areas of implementation.
- 7.69. Under Objective 1 (Establish Harmonized Science-Based SPS Systems), progress is reviewed through legislative reforms, modernization of regulatory frameworks, application of risk assessment, surveillance for priority pathogens and pests, and the use of regionalization, zoning, and compartmentalization measures.
- 7.70. For Objective 2 (Strengthen Collaboration and Trade Facilitation), analysis covers equivalence and mutual recognition agreements, Member State participation in international standards-setting bodies (Codex, WOH, IPPC, WTO), development of harmonized audits and verification systems, and transparency in export and import procedures.
- 7.71. In Objective 3 (Build Technical Capacity), focus areas include investments in physical infrastructure, such as laboratories, and the establishment of early warning and rapid response systems for food safety, animal health, and plant health risks.
- 7.72. Finally, Objective 4 (Increase Political Support and Investment) is measured by the extent of public-private partnerships to achieve SPS goals, collaborative efforts to improve compliance, and initiatives to raise awareness of SPS issues.

7.73. The findings from the BR5 cycle provide an aggregated picture of progress across these areas, covering food safety, animal health, and plant health dimensions.

## Findings

### 7.74. **Objective 1: Establish Harmonized Science-Based SPS Systems**

- **Legislative reviews and modernization:** Progress on laws is evident, with twelve Member States on target, having updated SPS legislation in line with international standards within the last 10 years. Seventeen are at high progress, with internationally aligned laws in place but requiring review and modernization.
- **Risk assessment:** Capacity remains uneven. Twelve Member States are on target, with the ability to generate and maintain data, conduct risk assessments, and publish findings internationally. Six are at high progress, needing only to strengthen systems for publishing procedures and outcomes, while twenty-five still lack full risk assessment capability.
- **Surveillance systems:** Nationwide systems are limited. Five Member States are on target, operating comprehensive surveillance with regular reporting and epidemiological analysis. Nine are at high progress, demonstrating good coverage but limited ability to translate findings into corrective action.
- **Regionalization, zoning, and compartmentalization:** Plant health shows broad capacity. Forty-two Member States report the ability to establish pest- or disease-free zones. In animal health, nineteen are on target, with veterinary services capable of applying and auditing quarantine and border procedures, while nine are at high progress but need stronger cross-border collaboration.

### 7.75. **Objective 2: Strengthen Collaboration and Trade Facilitation**

- **Equivalence and mutual recognition:** Engagement is growing. Fifteen Member States are on target, actively pursuing equivalence and other SPS agreements with trading partners. Nine are at high progress, with basic capacity in place but needing closer alignment with international developments.
- **Participation in international standards-setting:** Representation is improving. Twenty-one Member States are on target, regularly contributing to Codex, WOAHA, IPPC, and WTO SPS processes. Sixteen are at high progress, participating occasionally but inconsistently, limiting Africa's overall influence.
- **Transparency in export and import systems:** Notification remains limited. Five Member States are on target, fully able to notify SPS measures and events in line with global procedures, supported by stakeholder reviews. Twelve are at high progress, with notification systems in place but requiring stronger cooperation with stakeholders and more routine audits.

### 7.76. **Objective 3: Build Technical Capacity**

- **Laboratory infrastructure and diagnostic capacity:** Infrastructure is advancing. 11 Member States are on target, operating functional laboratories and diagnostic systems across food safety, animal health, and plant health. 13 are at high progress, showing significant investment but still requiring accreditation, quality assurance, and consistent performance.

- **Early warning systems:** Coverage is expanding. Twenty-three countries are on target, with fully functional early warning systems for animal and plant health. Seven are at high progress, having systems in place that are not yet fully operational and requiring further strengthening for timely alerts and responses.

#### 18.7. **Objective 4: Increase Political Support and Public and Private Sector Investment**

- **Partnerships and awareness:** Progress here is less quantifiable but noticeable. Public-private partnerships, awareness campaigns, and collaborative efforts are emerging across Member States. However, political leadership and resource mobilization remain uneven, underscoring the need for stronger national and regional commitment to sustain SPS systems.

#### 7.77. **Recommendations**

- Institutionalize SPS within National Agrifood Systems Investment Plans (NASIPs):* Building on the Kampala CAADP Declaration, Member States should fully integrate SPS priorities, laws, laboratories, risk analysis, surveillance, and early warning into NASIPs to ensure SPS becomes a core driver of agrifood system transformation and safe trade.
- Scale Investment in SPS Systems as Strategic Infrastructure:* Progress under Malabo has shown that laboratory capacity and surveillance are advancing but unevenly. Member States should elevate SPS infrastructure and analytical capacity to the same policy priority as roads, irrigation, and agro-industrial parks, linking them to the Kampala financing targets of \$100 billion for agrifood systems.
- Strengthen Continental and Regional Coordination:* While 21 countries actively participate in Codex, WOA, and IPPC, engagement remains inconsistent. AUC, RECs, and AfCFTA Secretariat should spearhead harmonization, equivalence arrangements, and coordinated African positions in ISSBs, aligned with AfCFTA SPS Annex.
- Adopt SPS as a Resilience and Nutrition Enabler:* Surveillance, laboratories, and risk assessment should not be viewed only as compliance tools but as enablers of resilience against shocks, foodborne diseases, and transboundary pests. This aligns SPS directly with Kampala's commitments on resilience (30% land under sustainable management, 40% households protected from shocks), and food and nutrition security (zero hunger, reduction in stunting/wasting/overweight by 25%)
- Elevate Mutual Accountability and Political Support:* Lessons from Malabo show uneven SPS progress partly due to weak accountability. Member States should ensure SPS indicators remain central in the CAADP BR and mandate their integration into Joint Sector Reviews consistent with Kampala's governance commitments.

#### **Conclusions**

- 7.78. The Malabo BR demonstrates that Africa has made meaningful progress in updating SPS laws while increasing awareness, strengthening laboratories, expanding early warning systems, and enhancing participation in international standards-setting. Yet, the gaps in comprehensive surveillance, risk assessment, and consistent transparency remain stark, leaving Africa vulnerable to foodborne diseases, trade rejections, and introduced pests and diseases.
- 7.79. The Kampala CAADP Declaration provides a timely opportunity to reposition SPS as a strategic enabler of agrifood system transformation, not merely a technical compliance area. Embedding SPS in NASIPs, scaling investment as part of agrifood

infrastructure, and aligning with AfCFTA's SPS provisions will ensure that Africa moves beyond fragmented progress to systemic transformation. Member States are therefore called upon to treat SPS as a policy accelerator for resilience, safe trade, and nutrition security, integral to achieving the Kampala vision of sustainable and resilient agrifood systems for a healthy and prosperous Africa.

## **7J. The AU Continental Declaration on Scaling-up Food Fortification and Biofortification in Africa {Assembly/AU/Decl. 2(XXXV)}, 2022**

### **Introduction**

- 7.80. The AU endorsed declaration number {Assembly/AU/Decl. 2(XXXV)} with four commitments aimed at scaling food fortification, biofortification, and diversification. These commitments were: promotion of nutrition-sensitive agriculture through sustainable diversified nutrient-rich foods; development and implementation of nation-wide food system-based approaches, including industrial fortification and biofortification, supporting scaling up of industrial food fortification and biofortification, and supporting research into conventionally biofortified foods and industrially fortified food. The declaration would enable Member States to develop policies and implement programs that are aimed at reducing micronutrient deficiency.
- 7.81. This declaration aligns with the African Union theme, 2025 “Justice for Africans and People of African Descent through Reparation” by emphasizing Africa’s ability to feed its population with sufficient, nutritious food. Micronutrient deficiency, or hidden hunger, remains a major challenge in Africa, affecting over 20% of its population compared to 9% globally (FAO, 2022). Among children under five, stunting is 30.7% and wasting (acute malnutrition) is 6.7%, impacting 16.3 million children, while 40.4% of women of reproductive age suffer from anemia (Global Nutrition Report). Recognizing poor nutrition, especially in early childhood, and calling for urgent action is vital for a healthy Africa, as micronutrient deficiencies weaken immunity, cause preventable deaths, impair children’s mental development, and lead to irreversible effects like blindness.
- 7.82. Biofortified and fortified foods provide health benefits beyond basic nutrition in small quantities—for example, just 125 grams of most orange-fleshed sweet potato varieties supply the recommended daily allowance of vitamin A for children. Other biofortified crops include orange cassava and orange maize (for vitamin A), pearl millet and high-iron beans (for iron), and zinc wheat and zinc rice (for zinc). Over 420 varieties of these biofortified crops have been bred for scaling in Africa. These crops not only provide essential micronutrients but are staple and food security crops, often high-yielding, early-maturing, and drought-tolerant, offering resilience to climate change, which is linked to declining micronutrient levels.

### **Methods**

- 7.83. The Africa Biofortification Progress Index (ABPI) was first introduced and reported in the BR4 report, and the same parameters were used in the BR5 report. These are:
- a) Number of varieties released that are biofortified (BIOF1)
  - b) Proportion (percent) of improved seed on the market that is biofortified (BIOF2)
  - c) Proportion (percent) of biofortifiable staple crops harvested that are biofortified (BIOF3)
  - d) Proportion (percent) of the population who are consuming biofortified foods (BIOF4)
  - e) Number of policies, plans, or programs that mention biofortification as a strategy for addressing micronutrient deficiency (BIOF5)

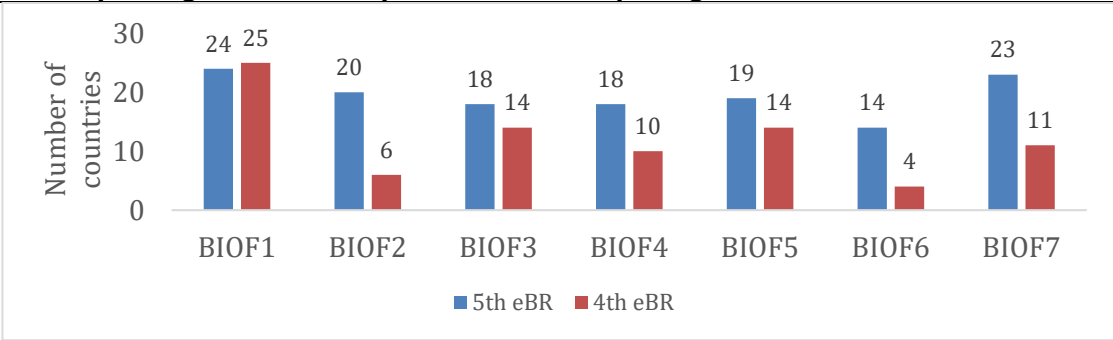
- f) Proportion (percent) of seed/food in public seed/food distribution programs that is biofortified (BIOF6)
  - g) Proportion of ante-natal clinics that received information products (guidelines, leaflets, pamphlets) for counselling and that include biofortification and fortification content (BIOF7)
- 7.84. Data on parameters were submitted by country focal persons who gathered information from National Agricultural Research Institutes (NARI) records and reports, national varietal release authorities, CGIAR centers, national seed distribution points including seed companies and community seed businesses, consumption survey reports from nationally representative surveys by National Statistical Bureaus and agricultural ministries, as well as national and subnational government records containing policies, plans, strategies, programs, and sector action plans from relevant government line ministries.

## Findings

- 7.85. Out of the 45 AU Member States that reported in the general BR5 report cycle, 28 reported on biofortification, reflecting a slight improvement in reporting compared to the BR4 report, in which 24 countries reported (Figure 7.4). The number of countries reporting on the parameter indicators was also significantly higher in the BR5. This shows that countries are getting more familiar with reporting on biofortification.
- 7.86. Analysis of the results from the data for the BR5 (averaging from the countries that reported on the parameter for the BR5, in Figure 7.4), Parameter BIOF1, indicates that Biofortified varieties accounted for 51% of the total varieties bred, suggesting an increased focus on breeding biofortified varieties in these countries. For Parameter BIOF2, biofortified seed constituted 29% of the total seed. This also reflects the growing importance of biofortification. Notably, countries such as The Gambia, Sierra Leone, Cabo Verde, and Kenya reported that biofortified seed of some varieties made up over 50% of the marketed seed for biofortifiable crops. For Parameter BIOF3, the proportion of harvested biofortified crops was 23.5% but countries, Madagascar and The Gambia, had over 90% of some of the harvested biofortifiable crops as biofortified varieties. For Parameter BIOF4, consumption of biofortified crops was 24.6%. High consumption was noted in Mauritius, Lesotho, and Cabo Verde, where over 50% of the population had consumed a biofortified crop.
- 7.87. For Parameter BIOF5, nineteen countries reported policy or program documents referencing biofortification as a strategy to address micronutrient deficiencies. While progress is evident, there remains a need to encourage more countries to prioritize biofortification. Countries- Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and Benin reported that over 50% of their relevant policy documents address biofortification. For Parameter BIOF6, fourteen countries distributed biofortified seed or food through public distribution programs, with an average distribution rate of 36.3%. Considering the continent's ongoing challenges, scaling up such programs is critical for supporting food security and nutrition in vulnerable populations. For Parameter BIOF7, twenty-three countries have made strides in ensuring antenatal clinics receive information products (guidelines, leaflets, pamphlets) that include biofortification and fortification content. From countries that reported on this

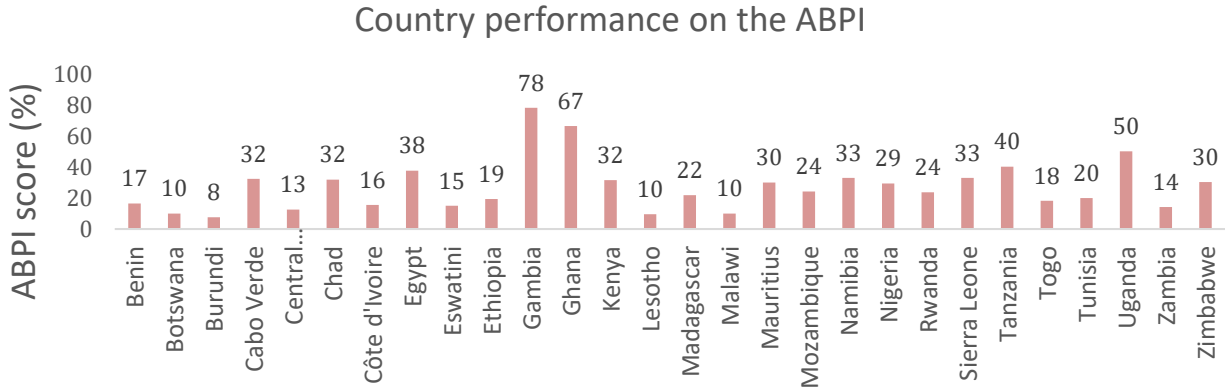
parameter, 77.9% was the continental average, indicating that countries making these efforts are advancing toward universal access to these materials in clinics.

**Figure 7.4: Reporting on the ABPI parameters, comparing the BR4 and the BR5**



Source: Analysis of BR5 Data

**Figure 7.5: Africa Biofortification Priority Index scores**



Source: Analysis of BR5 Data

7.88. Orange-fleshed sweet potato is the most widespread biofortified crop (reported in 17 countries), followed by biofortified maize (16 countries) and orange cassava (13 countries). Distribution of biofortified seed and food through public programs is improving, with 14 countries reporting this, up from 4 previously. However, only 21.8 million women of reproductive age (about 4% of Africa’s population) and 4.8 million children aged 6-24 months (roughly 7% of children) consume biofortified crops. This slow uptake underscores the urgent need for targeted efforts to expand access to biofortified foods.

7.89. The overall ABPI performance shows that significant progress is still needed. As Figure 7.5 indicates, only The Gambia has exceeded 75% progress, with Ghana and Uganda making moderate advances. Most countries show limited progress, often reporting partially on parameters.

## 7.90. Recommendations

1. Increasing access to competitive genetic material of biofortified varieties by Member States through fast-tracking the release of new competitive varieties. This can be achieved through increasing funding to strengthen the capacity of NARIs to breed biofortified varieties, involving CGIAR centers in varietal release and data sharing.
2. Regional seed policies should be leveraged or developed to facilitate the movement of released varieties across Member States, especially by using frameworks like the African Free Trade (AFT) policy to enable fast cross-border genetic material movement, alongside training technical staff on efficient paperwork processing.
3. Strengthening the capacity of NARIs and private sector seed companies to rapidly multiply Early Generation Seed (EGS) is also critical.
4. Member states should mainstream biofortification into national development agendas by adopting policies that support rapid scaling of biofortification, such as mandating the inclusion of nutrition traits in breeding, integrating biofortified crops into school feeding programs, incorporating biofortified varieties in public seed distribution programs, and engaging partners across the value chain at national, regional, and global levels.
5. Improve data availability by strengthening the capacity of key data collection institutions to enhance the quality and availability of disaggregated data for biofortification indicators, as current crop production data do not differentiate between biofortified and non-biofortified crops.
6. Enhancing the sharing of biofortification knowledge products, such as successful scaling models, by packaging, documenting, and disseminating these among Member States, while strengthening public-private partnerships (PPPs) to improve coordination of biofortification efforts throughout the value chains in food systems.
7. Addressing funding gaps for accelerated varietal development, release, and promotion by increasing national budget allocations toward biofortification and incorporating biofortification into international financial institutions' (IFI) loan frameworks to secure sustainable funding for biofortification initiatives.

## 7.91. Conclusion

The BR5 report highlights progress in biofortification reporting among AU Member States, yet the persistent rise of malnutrition in Africa—exacerbated by climate change and insecurity—remains a critical challenge. This underscores the urgent need for stronger, coordinated action across all Member States to tackle micronutrient deficiencies through biofortification and food fortification. Deliberate, sustained efforts are essential to mainstream biofortification as a key nutrition strategy continent-wide. The Kampala CAADP declaration offers a pivotal opportunity to accelerate the adoption of both fortification and biofortification initiatives, advancing a healthier Africa that upholds the African Union's 2025 theme of “Justice for Africans and People of African Descent through Reparation.”



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