

# 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial Review (BR) Performance Report of AUC on the Implementation of Malabo Declaration



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Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa



## CCARDESA CAADP XP4 PROGRAMME MALABO IMPLEMENTATION STATUS IN SOUTHERN AND EASTERN AFRICA

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**Windhoek, Namibia**

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# PRESENTATION OUTLINE

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- 1. Overall Score Card**
- 2. Overview of SADC Performance**
- 3. Overview of EAC Performance**



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# MALABO STATUS OVERALL SCORED CARD



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**CAADP**



# 3<sup>rd</sup> CAADP Biennial Review Report

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The Biennial Review Report of the African Union Commission on the Implementation of the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods.

Assembly Decision (Assembly/AU/2(XXIII)) of June 2014

# 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial Malabo Declaration Score Card

## PERFORMANCE AND SCORECARDS

### 7A. Individual Member States Performance Score Cards

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

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

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



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# MALABO STATUS – OVERALL SOUTHERN AFRICA REGION

# 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial Malabo Declaration – Summary Status for Southern Africa

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## Southern Africa

- This region has twelve (12) Member States namely: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Eswatini, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Under the joint coordination of SADC and COMESA.
- The overall average score for the region is 4.11, which indicates that the region is not on-track in meeting the CAADP/ Malabo commitments when assessed against the 7.28 benchmark for 2020.
- This also represents a 3.5% decline in performance when compared to the 2019 BR for the bloc. Among the eleven (11) Member States, none is on-track which represents a 66.7% decrease from the number of Member States that were on-track in the inaugural BR but represents no change from the 2019 BR.

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## Southern Africa

- Southern Africa, as a region, is not on-track in any of the seven Malabo commitments in the 2021 BR. Whereas it was on-track on four commitments in the inaugural BR, it was also not on-track on any of the commitments in the 2019 BR.

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

Aligning and implementing policies and programs based on CAADP principles contributed to better performance of the Member States (meeting the biennial targets set in the Malabo/CAADP process and agriculture sector performance) as depicted by the fact that five (5) Member States (Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Malawi, Botswana) were on-track with respect to implementing the CAADP Process indicator.



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## Southern Africa

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- Considering the low performance in Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture, investment finance in agriculture and ending hunger, the region needs to consider the following
  - (1) firstly, it should increase public expenditure to agriculture;
  - (2) then increase farmers' access to agriculture inputs and technologies.
  
- The region should also:
  - (1) Enhance investment in resilience building, invest in post-harvest storage technology to limit post-harvest loss;
  - **(2) Strengthen agricultural data collection and management systems** to ensure that all Malabo Declarations goals and targets are reported on in future;
  - (3) Work to attract more and high quality public and private investments in the agriculture sector that improve and sustain the performance of the agriculture sector for ending hunger and poverty reduction;
  - (4) Foster domestication of the Malabo Declaration and targets into their NAIPs.



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# MALABO STATUS – OVERALL EASTERN AFRICA REGION



# 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial Malabo Declaration – CCARDESA Summary Status for Eastern Africa

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## Eastern Africa

- This region is composed of 13 Member States, namely: Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda.
- The region is coordinated jointly by the East African Community (EAC), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).
- Overall, the region achieved a score of 4.56, well below the 2020 benchmark of 7.28. Only one country, Rwanda with a score of 7.43, is on track to meet the Malabo Commitments.



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# MALABO STATUS – OVERALL SOUTHERN AFRICA REGION

# 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial Malabo Declaration – Summary Status for Southern Africa

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## Southern Africa

- This region has twelve (12) Member States namely: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Eswatini, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- Under the joint coordination of SADC and COMESA. All of these Member States, except Mauritius submitted their reports, representing 92% submission rate.

# 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial Malabo Declaration – Summary Status for Southern Africa

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## Southern Africa

- The overall average score for the **region was 4.11**, which indicates that the region is not on-track in meeting the CAADP/ Malabo commitments when assessed against the 7.28 benchmark for 2020. This also represents a 3.5% decline in performance when compared to the 2019 BR for the bloc.
- Among the eleven (11) Member States, none was on-track which represents a 66.7% decrease from the number of Member States that were on-track in the inaugural BR but represents no change from the 2019 BR.

# 3<sup>rd</sup> Biennial Malabo Declaration – Summary Status for southern Africa

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## Southern Africa

- Southern Africa, as a region, was not on-track in any of the seven Malabo commitments in the 2021 BR. Whereas it was on-track on four commitments in the inaugural BR, it was also not on-track on any of the commitments in the 2019 BR.
- The region has however taken considerable effort in the commitments on Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results, Resilience to Climate Variability, Commitment to CAADP Process, and intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services where Member States have jointly achieved around half of the required milestones for achieving those themes.
- **The Member States with relatively good agricultural data management systems produced better reports for the Biennial Review process.**

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## Southern Africa

- Secondly, aligning and implementing policies and programs based on CAADP principles contributed to better performance of the Member States (meeting the biennial targets set in the Malabo/CAADP process and agriculture sector performance) as depicted by the fact that five (5) Member States (Zimbabwe Zambia, Mozambique, Malawi, Botswana) were on-track with respect to implementing the CAADP Process indicator.
- Thirdly, reduction of food price volatility has contributed to good performance on intra-regional trade in the region (nine Member States are on-track; Botswana, Madagascar, South, Africa, Zambia, Mozambique, Angola, Eswatini, Lesotho and Namibia).



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## Southern Africa

- Furthermore, adherence to mutual accountability has also contributed to strong performance (three Member States are on-track; Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe).
- Finally, Lesotho and Zimbabwe achieved the required milestone on existence of government budget-lines to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives, while five (5) Member States (Lesotho, Zambia, Namibia, Malawi and Madagascar) are on-track towards achieving the target for the share of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

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## Southern Africa Recommendations

- Considering the low performance in Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture, investment finance in agriculture and ending hunger, the region needs to consider the following:
  - It should increase public expenditure to agriculture;
  - Increase farmers' access to agriculture inputs and technologies;
  - Enhance investment in resilience building;
  - Invest in post-harvest storage technology to limit post-harvest loss;
  - Strengthen agricultural data collection and management systems to ensure that all Malabo Declaration goals and targets are reported on in future;
  - Work to attract more and high quality public and private investments in the agriculture sector that improve and sustain the performance of the agriculture sector for ending hunger and poverty reduction;
  - Foster domestication of the Malabo Declaration and targets into their NAIPs.



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# Thank You Re-aleboga

Sunset Picture by Martin T. Muchero  
Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area – Eswatini (June 2021)