

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



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## CCARDESA CAADP XP4 PROGRAMME OVERVIEW OF MALABO COMMITMENTS

**25-27 March 2024**  
**Protea Hotel & Safari Lodge,**  
**Lusaka, Zambia**

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# KEY QUESTIONS

1. Data collection (*Inaccessibility and unavailability*)
  - Who collects the data?
  - Methodologies on data collection for CAADP?
  - **What data is collected?**
2. Benchmark and Targets of CAADP score card?
3. Issues of aggregation of data including weighting of indicator scores?
4. Are CAADP indicators not part of interventions undertaken by various units / programmes?
5. Issues of resourcing including support to farmers?
6. Lack of knowledge among technocrats?
7. What has Rwanda done that we can learn from?

# PRESENTATION OUTLINE

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- 1. What is CAADP?**
- 2. Overview of CAADP and Results Framework – What is Agriculture?**
- 3. Overview of Malabo Declaration Commitments – What is Measured**
- 4. Technical Guidelines for Calculating Malabo Indicators**



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# COMPREHENSIVE AFRICA AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CAADP)



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# CAADP

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## THE FOUR PILLARS OF CAADP

Pillar I: Improve natural resources management and utilisation;

Pillar II: Improve rural infrastructure, market access and trade capacities;

Pillar III: Enhance food security and improve disaster risk management;  
and

**Pillar IV: Improve the agricultural research and extension system.**

# CAADP

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## CAADP PRINCIPLES AND TARGETS

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1. Pursuit of a **6 per cent average annual growth rate for the agricultural sector**;
2. Allocation of at least **10 per cent of the national budget to the agricultural sector**;
3. Exploitation of regional complementarities and cooperation to boost growth;
4. The principles of policy efficiency, dialogue, review, and accountability;
5. The principles of partnerships and alliances to include farmers, agribusiness, and civil society communities; and
6. Assigning responsibility for programme implementation to individual countries; that of coordination to designated Regional Economic Communities; and that of facilitation to the NPCA Secretariat.

# CAADP 2015 – 2025 Results Framework

**Level 1 – Agriculture’s Contribution to economic growth and inclusive development**  
*(Wealth creation; Improved Access to food, better Nutrition and productive safety nets; Resilience and Prosperity – jobs and poverty reduction)*

**Assumption:** Countries follow an agriculture-led, inclusive growth strategy for social and economic transformation.

**Level 2 – Agricultural Transformation and Sustained agriculture growth**  
**Main Assumptions:** Systemic capacity for transforming agriculture as envisaged in Level 3 results is attained

**2.1 Increased agricultural production and productivity**

**2.2 Better functioning national agriculture and food markets & increased intra/inter-regional trade,**

**2.3 Expanded local agro-industry and value addition**

**2.4 Improved management and Governance of natural resources for sustainable agricultural production**

**Level 3: Strengthening systemic capacity for effective execution and delivery of results**

**Assumptions:** Political leadership ensure conducive and stable policy environment. Increased systemic capacity, inclusiveness and evidence based action improve public sector planning, implementation and review. Transformational change stimulates private sector investment.

**3.1 Improved and inclusive policy design and implementation capacity for agriculture**

**3.2 More effective and accountable institutions to drive planning and implementation of public policies and investment programmes**

**3.3 More inclusive and evidence based agriculture planning and implementation processes**

**3.4 Improved coordination, partnerships and alliances within and across sectors and countries (regional trade and collaboration)**

**3.5 Increased (public/private ) investment financing in agriculture achieving better value for money**

**3.6 Enhanced knowledge support and skills development for agriculture through improved S&T, Education, Training and peer learning systems, & information**

**CAADP INPUTS: IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES; KNOWLEDGE POOLS; CAPACITY BUILDING, PEER REVIEW MECHANISMS**

Impact to which CAADP contributes (indirect link)

Changes in African agriculture resulting from implementation of CAADP (a reflection of the performance of African agriculture)

Added value of CAADP support and interventions to institutional transformation and CAADP operational effectiveness is measured at this level

# CAADP 2015 – 2025 Results Framework

**Level 1 – Agriculture’s Contribution to economic growth and inclusive development**  
*(Wealth creation; Improved access to food, better Nutrition and productive safety nets; Resilience and Prosperity – jobs and poverty reduction)*  
**Assumption:** Countries join a culture-led, inclusive growth strategy for social and economic transformation.

Knowledge / Data

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**Main Assumptions:** Systemic capacity for transforming agriculture as envisaged in Level 3 results is attained

**2.1 Increased agricultural production and productivity**

Knowledge / Data

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Knowledge / Data

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Knowledge / Data

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# WHAT IS AGRICULTURE?

# Definition of 'Agriculture'

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## Definition of Agriculture Sector Relevant to the 10% Budget Allocation:

- Due to the varying definitions of the “**Agriculture Sector**” the AU Commission and NEPAD embarked on defining the core areas of agriculture and rural development relevant to the **10 percent budget allocation** so that the data could be comparable across countries and over time.
- After consultations with Member States and RECs, agreement was reached that the agriculture sector should be defined according to the internationally accepted standards based on the UN developed Classification of Functions of Government
- **(COFOG) as used** in the IMF’s Government Finance Statistics and (GFS) Manual
- The AUC/NEPAD developed a technical **Guidance Note** and a questionnaire to serve as a tool kit to facilitate and unify country reports in the calculation of the share of agriculture spending to total government expenditure.



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# MALABO DECLARATION COMMITMENTS

**What is Measured and How?**

# 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 Tome & 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

# 4<sup>th</sup> Biennial Malabo Declaration Score Card

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## THE AFRICA AGRICULTURE TRANSFORMATION SCORECARD

Against the 2022 benchmark of **9.29 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 third (2021) and the fourth (2023) biennial review cycles.

								2022 BENCHMARK	ALGERIA
								<b>9.29</b>	<b>NA</b>
ANGOLA	BENIN	BOTSWANA	BURKINA FASO	BURUNDI	CABO VERDE	CAMEROON	CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	CHAD	
<b>1.43</b> ▽ -62%	<b>6.00</b> △ 26%	<b>3.14</b> ▽ -37%	<b>5.73</b> △ 10%	<b>6.14</b> △ 14%	<b>5.09</b> △ 12%	<b>3.70</b> ▽ -19%	<b>1.73</b> ▽ -34%	<b>NA</b>	
COMOROS	CONGO	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	DJIBOUTI	DR CONGO	EGYPT	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	ERITREA	ESWATINI	
<b>3.20</b> △ 113%	<b>2.90</b> ▽ -13%	<b>3.96</b> ▽ -14%	<b>3.82</b> ▽ -5%	<b>NA</b>	<b>6.83</b> △ 5%	<b>3.30</b> △ 17%	<b>NA</b>	<b>5.63</b> ▽ -2%	
ETHIOPIA	GABON	GAMBIA	GHANA	GUINEA	GUINEA-BISSAU	KENYA	LESOTHO	LIBERIA	
<b>6.01</b> ▽ -0%	<b>4.79</b> ▽ -4%	<b>5.79</b> △ 4%	<b>6.68</b> △ 1%	<b>4.11</b> △ 2%	<b>2.75</b> △ 26%	<b>6.28</b> △ 12%	<b>4.16</b> △ 5%	<b>3.46</b> ▽ -12%	
LIBYA	MADAGASCAR	MALAWI	MALI	MAURITANIA	MAURITIUS	MOROCCO	MOZAMBIQUE	NAMIBIA	
<b>0.58</b> ▽ -49%	<b>4.83</b> △ 11%	<b>5.25</b> ▽ -2%	<b>6.51</b> ▽ -2%	<b>4.27</b> ▽ -21%	<b>3.77</b> ○	<b>6.99</b> △ 1.5%	<b>4.64</b> △ 12%	<b>4.26</b> △ 4%	
NIGER	NIGERIA	REP. A. SAHARAWI	RWANDA	SÃO TOME & PRÍNCIPE	SENEGAL	SEYCHELLES	SIERRA LEONE	SOMALIA	
<b>4.32</b> △ 19%	<b>6.28</b> △ 16%	<b>0.43</b> ○	<b>8.07</b> △ 9%	<b>NA</b>	<b>4.06</b> ▽ -20%	<b>2.69</b> ▽ -45%	<b>5.90</b> △ 36%	<b>2.49</b> ○	
SOUTH AFRICA	SOUTH SUDAN	SUDAN	TANZANIA	TOGO	TUNISIA	UGANDA	ZAMBIA	ZIMBABWE	
<b>4.11</b> △ 1%	<b>3.51</b> △ 22%	<b>NA</b>	<b>5.76</b> ▽ -6%	<b>4.80</b> △ 3%	<b>6.23</b> ▽ -1%	<b>6.76</b> △ 15%	<b>4.41</b> ▽ -22%	<b>5.45</b> △ 5%	

# Composition of the 10%

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## Agriculture Includes Crops, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry:

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- **Administration Costs:** Administration of agricultural affairs and services; conservation, reclamation or expansion of arable land; agrarian reform and land settlement; supervision and regulation of the agricultural industry;
- **Construction Costs:** Construction or operation of flood control, irrigation and drainage systems, including grants, loans or subsidies for such works;
- **Support programmes:** Operation or support of programmes or schemes to stabilize or improve farm prices and farm incomes; operation or support of extension services or veterinary services to farmers, pest control services, crop inspection services and crop grading services;
- **Production and dissemination** of general information, technical documentation and statistics on agricultural affairs and services;

# Composition of the 10%

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## Agriculture Includes Crops, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry:

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- Compensation, grants, loans or subsidies to farmers in connection with agricultural activities, including payments for restricting or encouraging output of a particular crop or for allowing land to remain uncultivated.
- Administration and operation of government agencies engaged in applied research and experimental development related to agriculture;
- Grants, loans or subsidies to support applied research and experimental development related to agriculture by research institutes and universities.

# Composition of the 10%

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## Agriculture Includes Crops, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry:

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- Administration of forestry affairs and services; conservation, extension and rationalized exploitation of forest reserves; supervision and regulation of forest operations and issuance of tree-felling licenses;
- Operation or support of reforestation work, pest and disease control, forest fire-fighting and fire prevention services and extension services to forest operators;
- Production and dissemination of general information, technical documentation and statistics on forestry affairs and services

# Composition of the 10%

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## Agriculture Includes Crops, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry:

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- Grants, loans, or subsidies to support commercial forest activities.
- Administration and operation of government agencies engaged in applied research and experimental development related to forestry;
- Grants, loans or subsidies to support applied research and experimental development related to forestry and undertaken by research institutes and universities.

# Composition of the 10%

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## Agriculture Includes Crops, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry:

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- Administration of fishing affairs and services; protection, propagation and rationalized exploitation of fish stocks; supervision and regulation of freshwater fishing, coastal fishing, ocean fishing, fish farming and issuance of fishing licenses;
- Operation or support of fish hatcheries, extension services, or stocking activities, etc.;
- Production and dissemination of general information, technical documentation and statistics on fishing affairs and services;

# Composition of the 10%

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## Agriculture Includes Crops, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry:

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- Grants, loans, or subsidies to support commercial fishing activities, including the construction or operation of fish hatcheries.
- Administration and operation of government agencies engaged in applied research and experimental development related to fishing;
- Grants, loans or subsidies to support applied research and experimental development related to fishing undertaken by research institutes and universities.

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



Themes/ Performance Areas	Sub-themes/ Performance Category	Concerns/ Objectives of the Category	What is measured / Indicators
1. Commitment to CAADP Process	1.1 Country CAADP Process	Develop/update national Plans for implementing Malabo declaration using CAADP implementation approach under inclusive and participatory process.	1.1- CAADP Process Completion Index
	1.2 CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	Strengthen multi-sector coordination among stakeholders to improve implementation towards results, through establishment of a functional multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body.	1.2- Existence of, and Quality of multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body
	1.3 CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review / Setting / Support	Strengthen existing agricultural policies and institutional settings to successfully implement NAIPs to achieve Malabo Declaration goals and targets.	1.3- Evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources

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

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Themes/ Performance Areas	Sub-themes/ Performance Category	Concerns/ Objectives of the Category	What is measured / Indicators
2. Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.1 Public Expenditures to Agriculture	Allocate enough funds for agriculture in national budgets.	2.1.i- Public agriculture expenditure as share of total public expenditure
			2.1.ii- Public Agriculture Expenditure as % of agriculture value added
			2.1.iii- ODA disbursed to agriculture as % of commitment
	2.2 Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	Put in place or strengthen mechanisms to attract domestic private investment in agriculture.	2.2- Ratio of domestic private sector investment to public investment in agriculture
	2.3 Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	Put in place or strengthen mechanisms to attract foreign private direct investment in agriculture	2.3- Ratio of foreign private direct investment to public investment in agriculture
2.4 Access to finance	Increase access of smallholder farmers/rural households to and use of financial services for the purposes of transacting agricultural business (purchasing inputs, machinery, storage technologies, etc.)	2.4- Proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services	

## 2.1i- Public agriculture expenditure as share of total public expenditure

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# Technical Guidelines for preparing country Biennial Review report on progress made for achieving the Malabo Declaration Goals and Targets

<https://www.resakss.org/sites/default/files/Technical%20Guidelines%20for%20reporting%20on%20Malabo%20%28ENGLISH%29%200.pdf>

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



TECHNICAL GUIDELINES for preparing Country Report on progress made in implementing the Malabo Declaration

## Theme 2

### Investment Finance in Agriculture

#### Performance Category: PC 2.1i Public Expenditures to Agriculture

#### 1. Objective of the PC

Allocate enough funds for agriculture in national budgets.

#### 2. Performance Target

Increase public expenditures to agriculture as part of national expenditures, to at least 10% from the year 2015 to 2025.

Reference in the Malabo Declaration:

Malabo Decl. 2(a)

#### 3. Performance Indicator

Indicator	Definition / Explanation
Public agriculture expenditure as share of total public expenditure (tPAE).	As adopted in Maputo in 2003 and Malabo in 2014, AU Heads of State and Government committed to allocate at least 10% of annual public expenditures to agriculture. The AU/NEPAD Guidance Note validated in 2015 on the "Enhanced Measurement and Tracking of Government Expenditure for Agriculture and its Quality in Africa Countries" provides background on the composition of the agriculture sector and constitution of agriculture expenditure, thereby making clearer country progress toward compliance of the 10% agriculture expenditure target, and the rationale for appropriate levels of spending; and (2) the improvements in the quality of spending.

#### 4. Disaggregation

Parameter/ Unit	Definition	Data required	Computing Methods	d. Source
1. Total Public Expenditure in local currency unit (lcu): TPE	Expenses incurred in providing nonmarket or public goods and services to the country. This is limited in this profile to the expenses for the General government sector, described below:	Expenses incurred in performing the different <i>i</i> functions of government (e.g. administration, economic, infrastructure, social, and public safety) based on the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) and categorized according to <i>j</i> economic uses: (1) compensation of employees, (2) use of goods and services, (3) consumption of fixed capital, (4) interest, (5) subsidies, (6) grants, (7) social benefits, and (8) miscellaneous other expense. [ $E_{ij}$ ].	$TPE = \sum [TGE_{ij}]$	IMF Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Manual; AU Guidance note
	- General government sector, which includes central or federal state and	Expenses incurred by the government sector in performing the different functions according to the	Add up expense for all functions by all economic uses. [ $\sum [TGE_{ij}]$ ]	

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

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Themes/ Performance Areas	Sub-themes/ Performance Category	Concerns/ Objectives of the Category	What is measured / Indicators
3. Ending Hunger	3.1 Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	Promote utilization of cost-effective & quality agricultural inputs, irrigation, mechanization, and agrochemicals for crops, fisheries, livestock and forestry and to boost agricultural productivity	3.1i- Fertilizer consumption (kilogram of nutrients per hectare of arable land)
			3.1ii- Growth rate of the size of irrigated areas from its value of the year 2000
			3.1iii- Growth rate of the ratio of supplied quality agriculture inputs (seed, breed, fingerlings) to the total national inputs requirements for the commodity
			3.1iv- Proportion of farmers having access to Agricultural Advisory Services
			3.1v- Total Agricultural Research Spending as a share of AgGDP
			3.1vi- Proportion of farm households with ownership or secure land rights
	3.2 Agricultural Productivity	Increase agricultural productivity.	3.2i- Growth rate of agriculture value added, in constant US dollars, per agricultural worker
			3.2ii- Growth rate of agriculture value added, in constant US dollar, per hectare of agricultural arable land
			3.2iii- Growth rate of yields for the 5 national priority commodities, and possibly for the 11 AU agriculture priority commodities

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



Themes/ Performance Areas	Sub-themes/ Performance Category	Concerns/ Objectives of the Category	What is measured / Indicators
3. Ending Hunger	3.3 Post-Harvest Loss	Provide logistics support to all stages of the food production chain (field/harvest, storage, processing, transportation, final retail market) to limit degradation both in quantity and in quality of the produced food.	3.3- Reduction rate of Post-Harvest Losses for (at least) the 5 national priority commodities, and possibly for the 11 AU agriculture priority commodities
	3.4 Social Protection	Integrate measures for increased agricultural productivity with social protection initiatives focusing on vulnerable social groups through committing targeted budget lines within our national budgets for social protection.	3.4- Budget lines (%) on social protection as percentage of the total resource requirements for coverage of the vulnerable social groups
	3.5 Food security and Nutrition	Promote initiatives to improve nutritional status, and in particular, the elimination of hunger and child under nutrition in Africa, by bringing down child stunting, child underweight, child wasting, and child undernourishment; and improving dietary diversity for women and children.	3.5i- Prevalence of stunting (% of children under 5 years old)
			3.5ii- Prevalence of underweight (% of children under 5 years old)
			3.5iii- Prevalence of wasting (% of children under 5 old)
3.5iv- Proportion of the population that is undernourished (% of the country's population)			
		3.5v- Growth rate of the proportion of Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women	
		3.5vi- Proportion of 6-23 months old children who meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet	

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

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Key Performance Targets and Indicators for Monitoring and Reporting on the June 2014 AU Assembly Malabo Declaration for Agriculture Growth in Africa			
Themes/ Performance Areas	Sub-themes/ Performance Category	Concerns/ Objectives of the Category	What is measured / Indicators
4. Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	4.1 Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	Sustain annual agriculture sector growth by ensuring higher contribution to GDP and to poverty reduction.	4.1i- Growth rate of the agriculture value added, in constant US dollars
			4.1ii- Agriculture contribution to the overall poverty reduction target
			4.1iii- Reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at national poverty line (% of population)
			4.1iv- Reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio at international poverty line (% of population)
			4.1v- Reduction rate of the gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price
4. Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	4.2 Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	Promote approaches via PPP arrangements to link smallholder farmers to value chains of priority agricultural commodities.	4.2- Number of priority agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture.
	4.3 Youth job in agriculture	Engage youth in agricultural sector development to contribute to reduce level of unemployment and poverty	4.3- Percentage of youth that is engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains
	4.4 Women participation in Agribusiness	Promote initiatives that facilitate preferential entry and participation for women in gainful and attractive agribusiness opportunities.	4.4- Proportion of rural women that are empowered in agriculture.

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



Themes/ Performance Areas	Sub-themes/ Performance Category	Concerns/ Objectives of the Category	What is measured / Indicators
5. Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and Services	5.1 Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	Promote intra-African trade in agriculture commodities and services while reducing importation of those commodities from outside Africa.	5.1- Growth rate of the value of trade of agricultural commodities and services within Africa, in constant US dollars
	5.2 Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	Create and enhance regional and continental policies and institutional conditions and support systems to simplify and formalize the current trade practices to permit the achievement of intra-African trade target; including the promotion of the African Common position on agriculture related international trade negotiations and partnership agreements	5.2i- Trade Facilitation Index  5.2ii- Domestic Food Price Volatility Index

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

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Themes/ Performance Areas	Sub-themes/ Performance Category	Concerns/ Objectives of the Category	What is measured / Indicators
6. Resilience to Climate Variability	6.1 Resilience to climate related risks	Promote initiatives of building resilience of production systems to reduce vulnerabilities of the livelihoods of African population to climate variability and other related risks	6.1i- Percentage of farm, pastoral, and fisher households that are resilient to climate and weather related shocks
	6.2 Investment in resilience building	Enhance investments for resilience building initiatives to protect rural workers and social groups, as well as vulnerable ecosystems.	6.2- Existence of government budget-lines to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives

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



Themes/ Performance Areas	Sub-themes/ Performance Category	Concerns/ Objectives of the Category	What is measured / Indicators
7. Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.1 Country capacity for evidence based planning, implementation and M&E	Countries to increase capacity to generate, analyse and use data, information, knowlegde and innovations	7.1- Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information
	7.2 Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	Put in place mechanisms and systems to recognize and appreciate performance of Member States with respect to progress on key commitments agreed upon.	<b>7.2- Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review</b>
	7.3 Biennial Agriculture Review Process	Institutionalize the use of the Biennial report to serve mutual accountability platforms, experiences sharing amongst African countries on agricultural development issues, and promote lessons learnt for performing on Malabo Declaration	7.3 Country Biennial Report submission.

# MALABO DECLARATION COMMITMENTS

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Alignment of Agriculture Frameworks

What data should be collected and by whom – Roles and Responsibilities?

The three of five Ps of SDGs	People- End Poverty and fight Inequality, Ensure healthy lives, Knowledge, Inclusion of Women and Children	Planet- Protect our ecosystem for All Societies and Our Children	Prosperity- Grow Strong Inclusive & Transformative Economy	Investment for Agriculture	
SDGs (Target 2030)	1,2,3,4,5	6,12,13,14,15	7,8,9,10,11		
African Union Malabo Declaration	Commitment 3 (Ending Hunger); 4 (Eradicating poverty through agriculture) & 2 (Investment Finance in Agriculture)	Commitment No. 6 (Resilience to climate variability)	Commitment 5 (Intra-Africa trade in agriculture commodities and services)		
CAADP Results Framework	Increased agriculture production and productivity (Outcome 2.1)	Increased resilience of livelihoods and improved management of risks in the agriculture sector (Outcome 2.4)	Improved management of natural resources for sustainable agriculture (Outcome 2.5)	Increased investment in agriculture by allocating up to 10% of national budgets	
SADC Regional Agricultural Policy	Increased agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness (Specific Objective 1)	Improved food and nutrition Security for the SADC Region (Specific Objective 5)	Reduced social and economic vulnerability in the SADC Region (Specific Objective 4)	Increased access to markets and trade for agricultural products (Specific Objective 2)	
Second National Agricultural Policy of Zambia (2016)	To increase agricultural production and productivity (Objective 1)  To increase effectiveness and efficiency of agricultural research and development (R&D) (Objective 2)  To strengthen the capacities of Agricultural Training Institutions (Objective 3)	To improve food and nutrition security (Objective 7)	To promote the sustainable management and use of natural resources (Objective 8)  To mainstream environment and climate change in the agriculture sector (Objective 9)	To improve the efficiency of agricultural markets for inputs and outputs (Objective 4)  To promote the mainstreaming of gender, HIV and AIDS, and governance issues in agriculture (Objective 10)	To promote availability of and accessibility to agricultural finance credit facilities and insurance (Objective 5)  To increase private sector participation in agricultural development (Objective 6)

Source: SNAP 2016

Frameworks	People- End Poverty and fight Inequality, Ensure healthy lives, Knowledge, Inclusion of Women and Children		Planet- Protect our ecosystem for All Societies and Our Children	Prosperity- Grow Strong Inclusive & Transformative Economy	Investment for Agriculture
<b>SADC Regional Agricultural Policy</b>	Increased agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness (Specific Objective 1)	Improved food and nutrition Security for the SADC Region (Specific Objective 5)	Reduced social and economic vulnerability in the SADC Region (Specific Objective 4)	Increased access to markets and trade for agricultural products (Specific Objective 2)	Increased investments and access to finance in and for agriculture (Specific objective 3)
<b>Second National Agricultural Policy of Zambia (2016)</b>	<p>To increase agricultural production and productivity (Objective 1)</p> <p>To increase effectiveness and efficiency of agricultural research and development (R&amp;D) (Objective 2)</p> <p>To strengthen the capacities of Agricultural Training Institutions (Objective 3)</p>	To improve food and nutrition security (Objective 7)	<p>To promote the sustainable management and use of natural resources (Objective 8)</p> <p>To mainstream environment and climate change in the agriculture sector (Objective 9)</p>	<p>To improve the efficiency of agricultural markets for inputs and outputs (Objective 4)</p> <p>To promote the mainstreaming of gender, HIV and AIDS, and governance issues in agriculture (Objective 10)</p>	<p>To promote availability of and accessibility to agricultural finance credit facilities and insurance (Objective 5)</p> <p>To increase private sector participation in agricultural development (Objective 6)</p>
<b>National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP) (2014-2018) of Zambia</b>	Agricultural production and productivity improvement programme	Food and nutrition security and disaster risk management	Sustainable natural resources management programme	Market access and services development	Key support services and cross cutting issues
<b>SADC Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (2017-2022)</b>	<p>RAIP Programme 1: Enhanced sustainable agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness</p> <p>RAIP Programme 7: Improved legal frameworks, effective stakeholder networks and dialogue forums</p>	RAIP Programme 4: Reduced social and economic vulnerability in the context of food and nutrition security and the changing economic and climatic environment;	<p>RAIP Programme 5: Enhanced sustainable development and management of the environment;</p> <p>RAIP Programme 6: Enhanced sustainable management and</p>	RAIP Programme 2: Improved regional and international trade and access to markets of agricultural products	RAIP Programme 3: Improved private and public sector engagement and investment in agricultural value chains



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# Thank You

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