

# 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 MALABO IMPLEMENTATION STATUS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

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

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# PRESENTATION OUTLINE

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- 1. Overview of Southern Africa's Performance**
- 2. Ending Hunger**
- 3. NAIP in Zambia over the four Biennial Reports**
- 4. Post-Malabo Roadmap**



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# MALABO STATUS – OVERALL SOUTHERN AFRICA REGION

# 4<sup>th</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 region is, as was the case in the third, 2nd and inaugural BRs, **again not on-track in any of the seven (7) Malabo commitments in the 2023 BR** though the region was on-track on four (4) commitments in the inaugural BR in 2017. However, the region has jointly made considerable effort to achieve half of the required milestones for the Commitment to CAADP Process and Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results.

# 4<sup>th</sup> Biennial Malabo Declaration – Summary Status for Southern Africa

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## Southern Africa

- Going forward, the region needs to increase its efforts in meeting all the Malabo/CAADP commitments.
- Greater effort should be made to increase investment in agriculture by among others, increasing the share of the national budget to agriculture and creating a conducive environment for attracting both domestic and foreign private investment and public-private partnerships in agriculture.
- This will have ripple effects on ending hunger, eradicating poverty, promoting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services, and achieve resilience to climate variability.

# NAIP in Zambia

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

### Biennial Report 2017

1. 8.2% of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.
2. -3.4% annual growth of the agriculture value added (agricultural GDP).
3. 47.8% of the population is undernourished.
4. 40.0% prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.
5. 27.4% of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.

### Biennial Report 2019

1. 6.0% as food safety health Index (FSHI).
2. 27.9% increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.
3. 34.6% prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.
4. 55.4 as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.
5. 31.6% of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services

### Biennial Report 2021

1. 55.4 as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.
2. 32.3% prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.
3. 12.0% prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old.
4. 35.3% of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.
5. 0.4% of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.

### Biennial Report 2023

1. 34.6% prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.
2. 11.8% prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old.
3. 37.9% increase of yield for the country's priority agricultural commodities.
4. 42.2% for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.
5. 57.8% as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

# NAIP in Zambia

Description	Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance
<b>Biennial Report 2017</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 86% for CAADP Process Completion.</li><li>2. 26.7% increase of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total inputs requirements for agriculture commodities.</li><li>3. 741% increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2000.</li><li>4. 35% as trade facilitation Index (TFI).</li><li>5. 56% for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.</li></ol>
<b>Biennial Report 2019</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 100.0% for CAADP Process Completion.</li><li>2. 100.0% for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.</li><li>3. 1.8% for domestic food price volatility.</li><li>4. 100.0% response to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups, from the government budget.</li><li>5. 19.0% of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.</li></ol>
<b>Biennial Report 2021</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 100.0% for CAADP Process Completion.</li><li>2. 100.0% for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.</li><li>3. 102.3% for the quality of multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination.</li><li>4. 100.0% of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.</li><li>5. 19.0% of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.</li></ol>
<b>Biennial Report 2023</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 9.3% increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.</li><li>2. 100.0% for CAADP Process Completion.</li><li>3. 73.5 as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.</li><li>4. 100.0% for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.</li><li>5. 100.0% response to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups, from the government budget.</li></ol>



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# ENDING HUNGER

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## Thematic Area / Commitment # 3 (Ending Hunger)

Performance Category	Performance Targets
<b>Access to Agricultural Inputs and Technologies</b>	Ensure minimum use of fertilizer for African agriculture development at level of consumption of at least 50 kilograms per hectare of arable land, from 2015 to 2025.
	Increase the size of irrigated areas (as per its value observed in the year 2000), by 100% by the year 2025.
	Double (100% increase) the current levels of quality agricultural inputs for crops (seed), livestock (breed), and fisheries (fingerlings), by the year 2025 from the year 2015.
	All farmers have access to quality agricultural advisory services that provide locally relevant knowledge, information and other services
	Increase the level of Investments in Agricultural Research and Development to at least 1% of the Agricultural GDP, from 2015 to 2025.
	Ensure that 100% of farmers and agribusiness interested in agriculture have rights to access the required land.

# ENDING HUNGER



## Thematic Area / Commitment # 3 (Ending Hunger)

Performance Category	Performance Targets
<b>Social Protection</b>	Commit within national budgets, budget lines that amount to 100% of the total resource requirements for coverage of the vulnerable social groups, from 2015 to 2025, for use to support social protection initiatives, and to address any eventual disasters and emergencies with food and nutrition security implications
<b>Food security and Nutrition</b>	<p>Bring down child stunting to 10%, by the year 2025</p> <p>Bring down underweight to 5% or less, by the year 2025.</p> <p>Bring down wasting to 5% or less, by the year 2025</p> <p>Bring down undernourishment to 5% or less, by the year 2025</p> <p>Increase the proportion of women at reproductive age that attain the minimum dietary diversity by 50%, by the year 2025.</p> <p>Reach at least 50% of children 6-23 months that have the minimum acceptable diet by the year 2025.</p>

# ENDING HUNGER



## Thematic Area / Commitment # 3 (Ending Hunger)

Performance Category	Performance Targets
<b>Agricultural Productivity</b>	Double (100% increase) the current agricultural labor productivity levels by the year 2025 from the year 2015
	Double (increase by 100%) the current agricultural land productivity levels, by the year 2025 from the year 2015.
	Double (100% increase) the current agricultural yield levels, by the year 2025 from the year 2015
<b>Post-Harvest Loss</b>	Halve (decrease by 50%) the current levels of Post-Harvest Losses (PHL), by the year 2025 from the year 2015

# Post-Harvest Loss Management in Zambia

Country	Post-harvest Loss (Performance # 3 under the Malabo Declaration Commitment # 3 (Ending Hunger) (Score out of 10)				Status towards achieving this target by 2025 based on the 2023 Biennial Report
	2017	2019	2021	2023	
Angola	0.00 (Measured against benchmark of 1.00)	<b>7.21</b> (Measured against benchmark of 3.00)	<b>7.54</b> (Measured against benchmark of 5.00)	0.00 (Measured against benchmark of 9.0)	<b>Not on track</b> (Minimum score in order to be on track for this performance category for 2023 was pegged at 9.0)
Botswana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>Not on track</b>
Comoros	No report	No Report	0.00	0.00	<b>Not on track</b>
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	0.00	0.00	0.11	Did not report	
Eswatini	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>Not on track</b>
Lesotho	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>Not on track</b>
Madagascar	0.00	2.83	<b>5.80</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>On Track to achieving this target by 2025</b>
Malawi	<b>4.11</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>Not on track</b>
Mauritius	0.00	<b>4.55</b>	No report	0.00	<b>Not on track</b>
Mozambique	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>10.00</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Namibia	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>10.00</b>	<b>On Track</b>
Seychelles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>Not on track</b>
South Africa	0.00	0.00	<b>10.00</b>	0.00	<b>Not on track</b>
Tanzania	0.00	0.00	<b>5.67</b>	0.00	<b>Not on track</b>
Zambia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>Not on track</b>
Zimbabwe	0.00	0.00	<b>5.27</b>	0.00	<b>Not on track</b>

Source: AUC, 2017; AUC, 2019; AUC, 2021; AUC, 2024



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# Post-Malabo Roadmap

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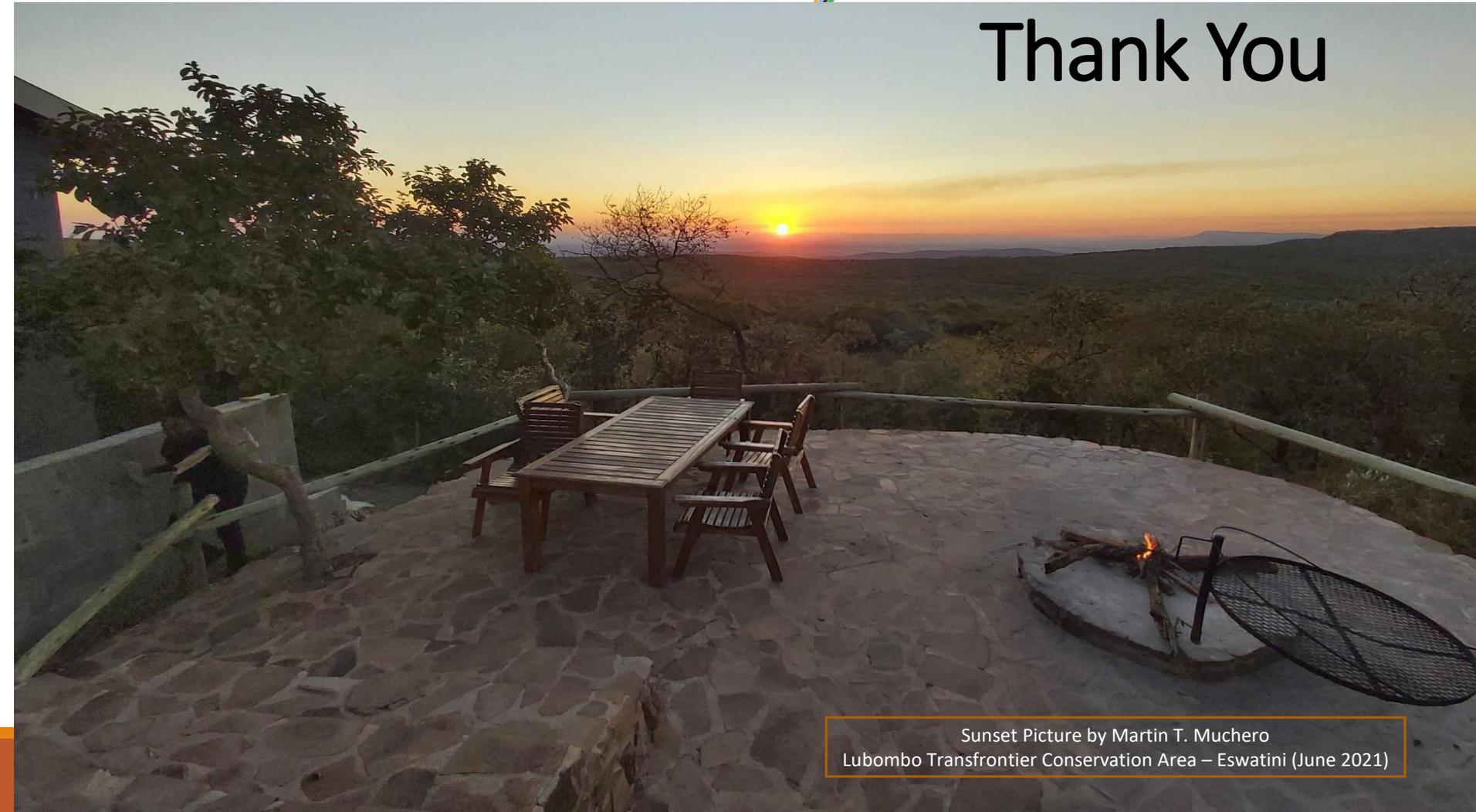
**Post-Malabo Declaration**

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# Thank You



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