



Report of the AU Commission on the Implementation of the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods

Assembly Decision (Assembly/AU/Decl. 1 (XXIII)) of June 2014

Presented at the 30th Assembly of the Africa Union

January 29, 2018





Background



- **In June 2014, African Heads of State and Government adopted the Malabo Declaration on “Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods”.**
- **The Malabo declaration builds on the successes and lessons learnt from 10 years of implementing the Maputo declaration (2003-2013)**





The 7 Commitments of the Malabo Declaration



- I. Recommitment to the Principles and Values of CAADP;**
- II. Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture;**
- III. Ending Hunger by 2025,**
- IV. Reduce 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;**
- VII. Strengthening Mutual Accountability to Actions and Results.**



AU Leaders Call for Action by AUC and NEPAD Agency



- Enhance Africa's capacity for knowledge and data generation and management to strengthen evidence based planning and implementation;
- Institutionalize a system for peer review that encourages good performance on achievement of progress made and recognize biennially exemplary performance through awards;
- Conduct on a biennial basis, beginning from year 2017, Agricultural Review Process, and start reporting on progress to the Assembly from its January 2018 Ordinary Session



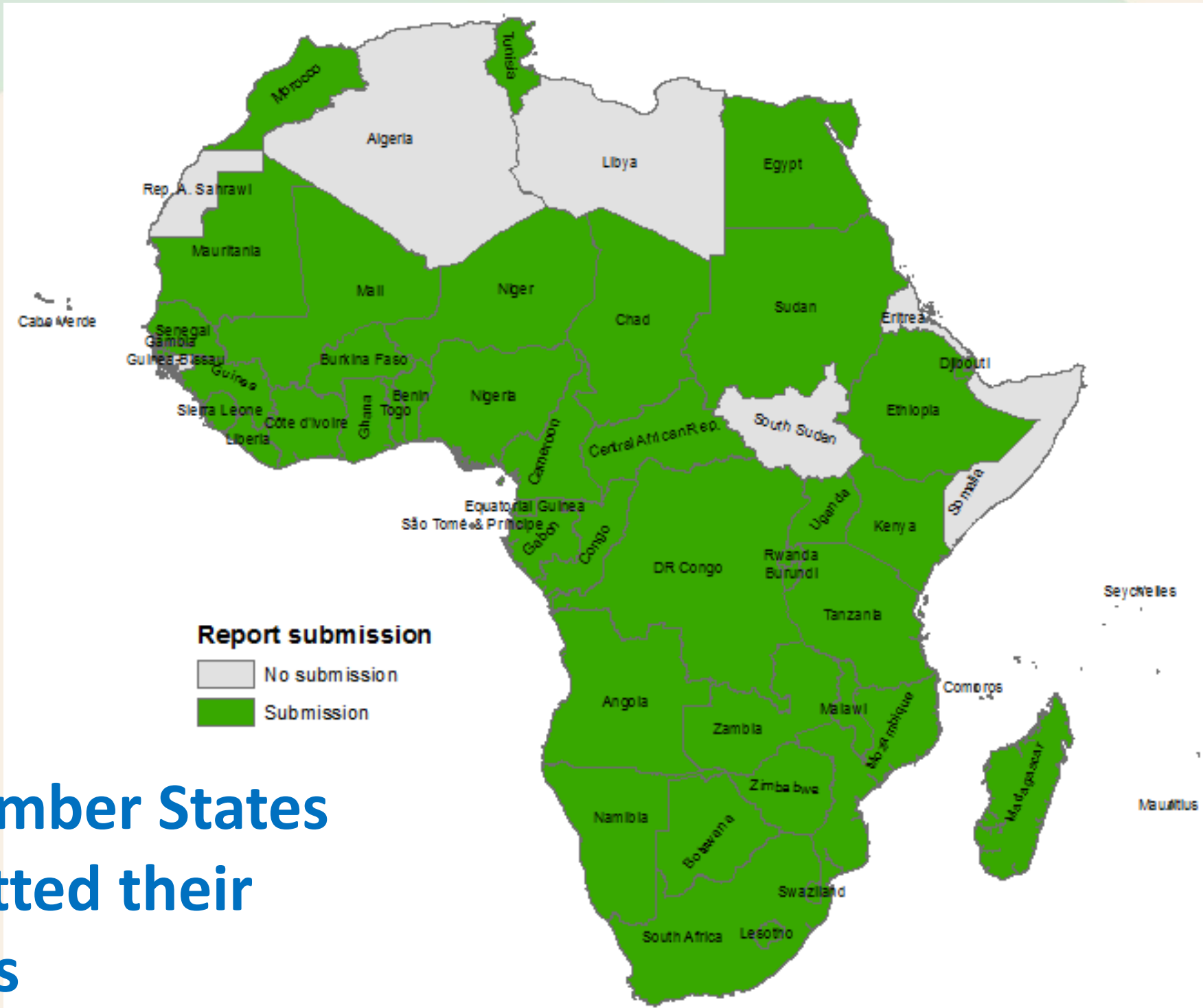
Actions taken AUC and NPCA



- **Developed technical materials to guide member states to collect and analyse their own data**
- **Trained 156 national staff from 51 countries out of 55 AU Member States in collaboration with regional economic communities**
- **Compiled a continental report based on 47 reports that were validated at country level and submitted by their respective regional economic communities**
- **Presented the continental report to the Ministerial Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment in October 2017**



Status of Report Submission



- 47 Member States submitted their reports





Understanding the Country Scorecard



- **Benchmark:** a standard or point of reference against which scores are compared.
- **2017 Benchmark:** Minimum score in 2017 for a country to be able to achieve the Malabo Targets.
- **On-Track:** when the score of a country is equal to or higher than the Benchmark for 2017.
- **Not On-Track:** when the score of a country is less than the Benchmark for 2017.

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

Against the 2017 Benchmark of 3.9 out of 10 which is the minimum score for a country to be on track for implementing the Malabo Declaration, countries which score (out of 10) appears in "green" are ON TRACK, and countries which score appears in "red" are NOT ON TRACK for the 2017 reporting exercise to the January 2018 AU Assembly.

Central African Rep.	Chad	Comoros	Congo	Algeria	Angola	Benin	Botswana
2.4	2.2	n.a	2.8	n.a	2.1	4.3	4.4
Equatorial Guinea	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Gabon	Burundi	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	Cabo Verde
3.6	n.a	5.3	2.9	4.7	4.2	2.1	4.6
Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia	Libya	Côte d'Ivoire	DR Congo	Djibouti	Egypt
4.8	3.7	0.9	n.a	3.5	1.4	3.2	3.4
Mauritius	Morocco	Mozambique	Namibia	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea	Guinea-Bissau
5.0	5.5	4.1	4.1	3.1	3.9	3.3	n.a
São Tomé & Príncipe	Senegal	Seychelles	Sierra Leone	Madagascar	Malawi	Mali	Mauritania
1.5	3.8	4.0	1.5	3.1	4.9	5.6	4.8
Swaziland	Tanzania	Togo	Tunisia	Niger	Nigeria	Rwanda	Rep. A. Saharawi
4.0	3.1	4.9	1.7	3.5	3.4	6.1	n.a
				Somalia	South Africa	South Sudan	Sudan
				n.a	4.1	n.a	1.9
				Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe	2017 Benchmark
				4.4	3.6	3.2	3.9



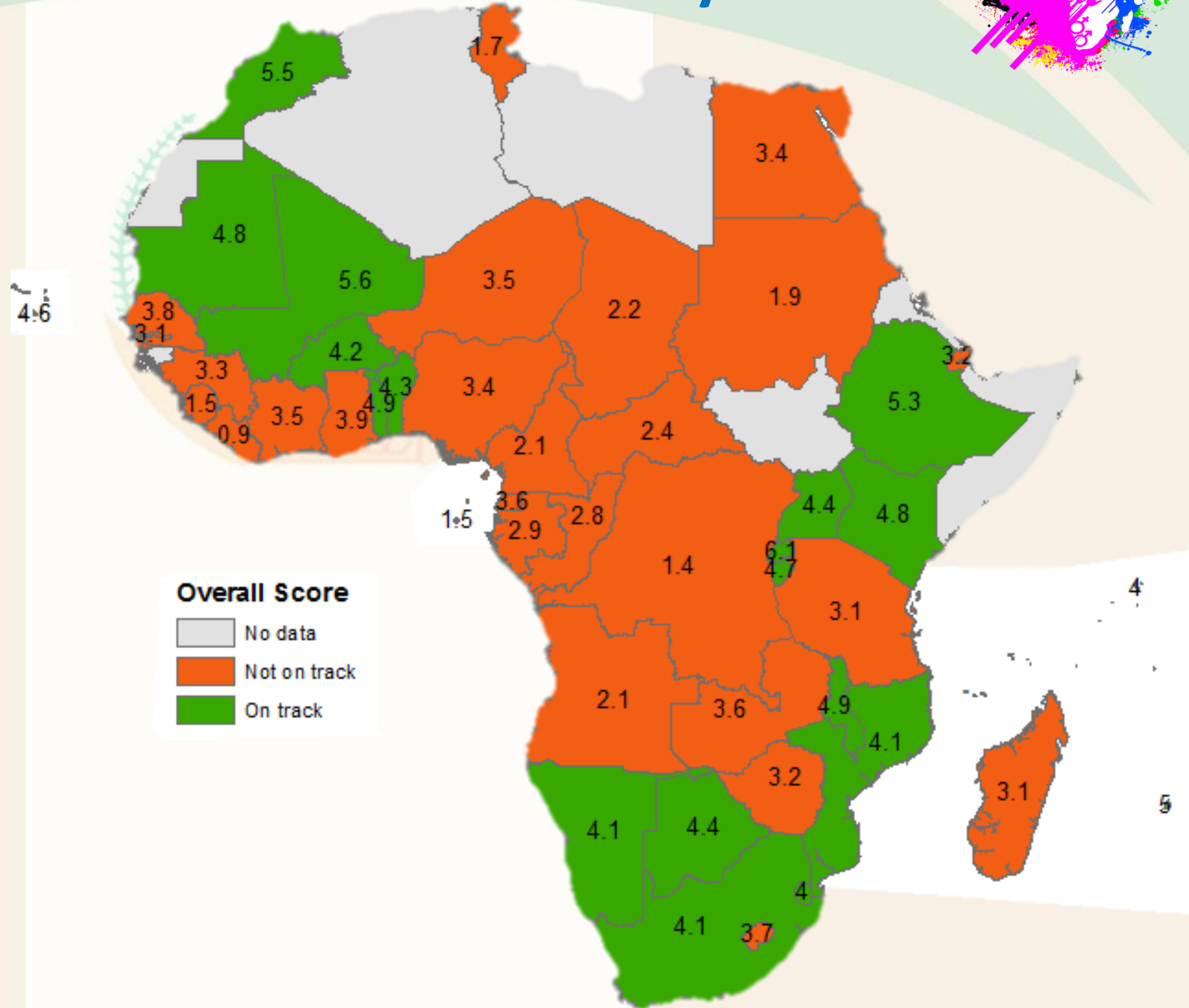
Summary of Country Progress Towards Achieving Malabo Commitments by 2025



- 20 Member States are On Track

- 27 Member States are Not On Track

- 8 did not report

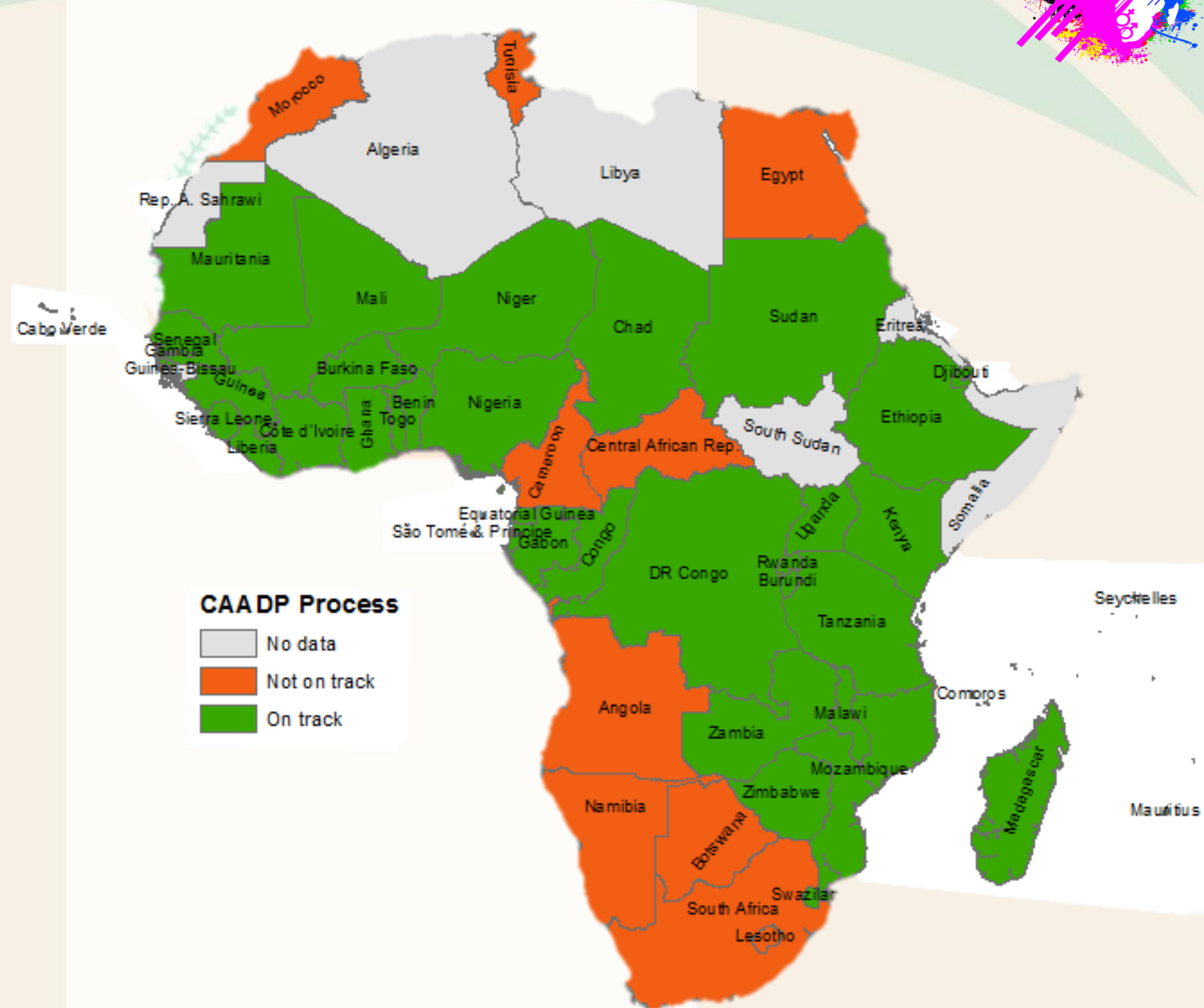




Commitment 1: Recommitment to the Principles and Values of CAADP



- **36 Member States are On Track**



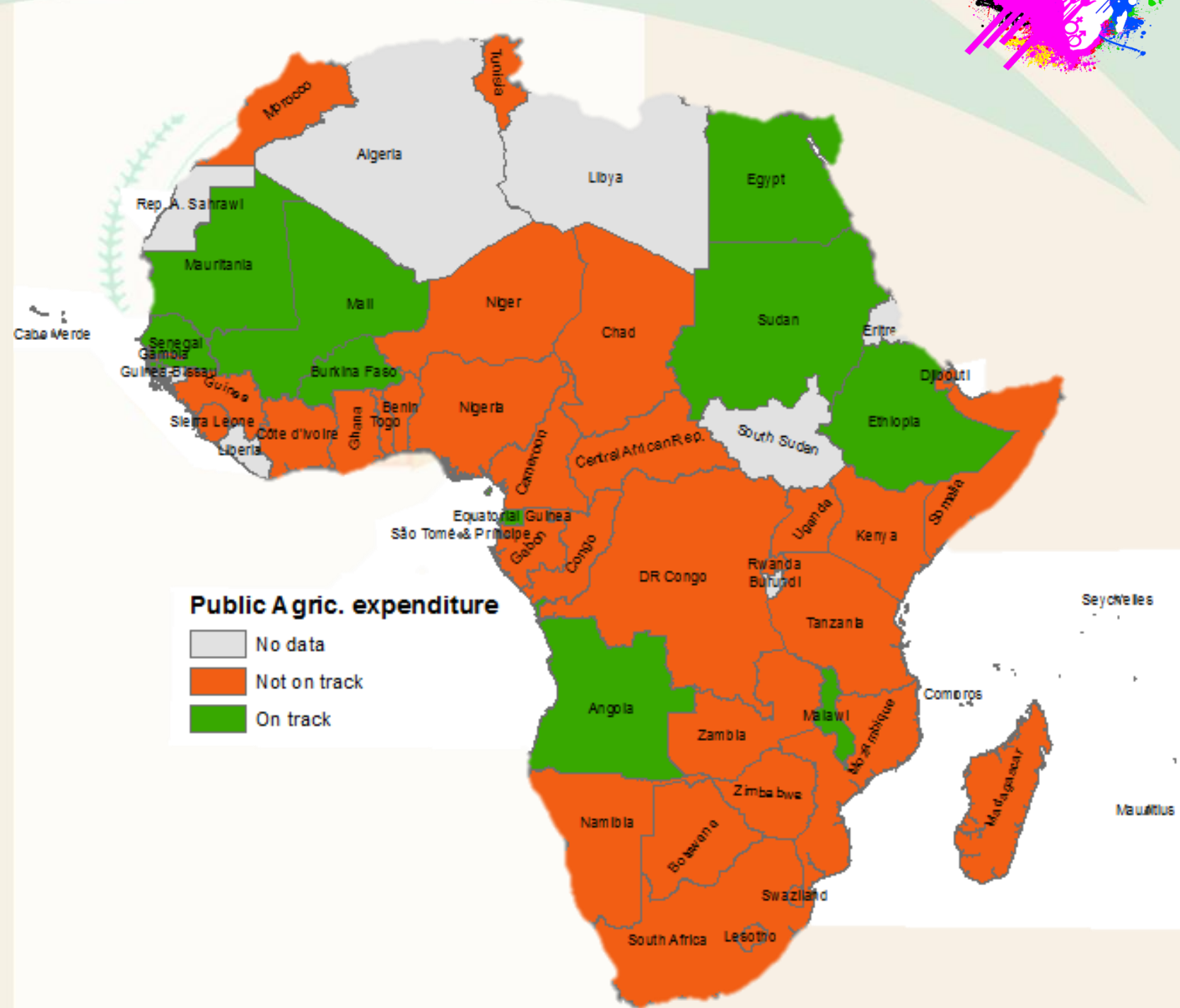


Commitment 2: Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture



On allocating at least 10% of annual public expenditures to agriculture:

- 10 Member States are On Track



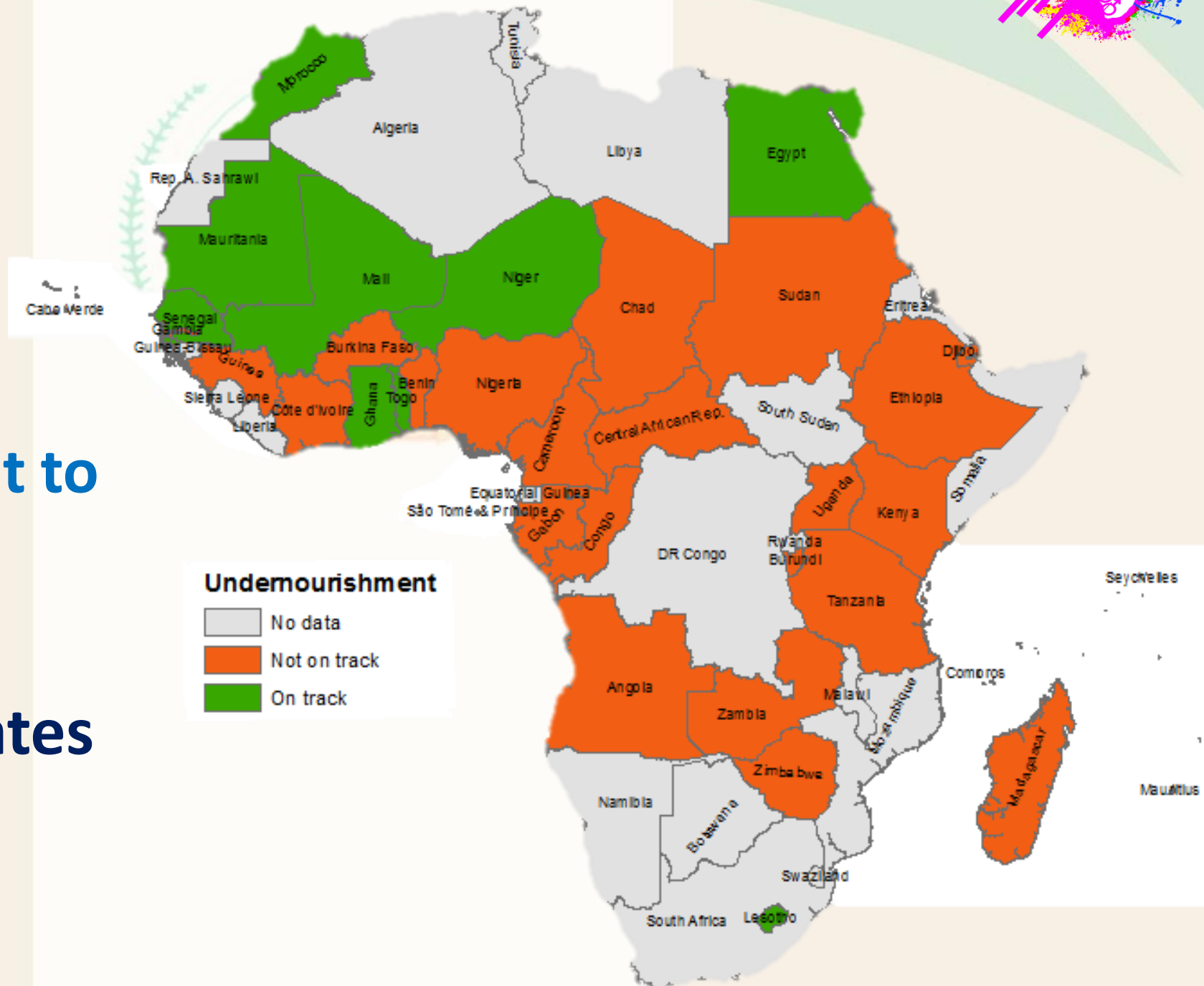


Commitment 3: Ending Hunger by 2025



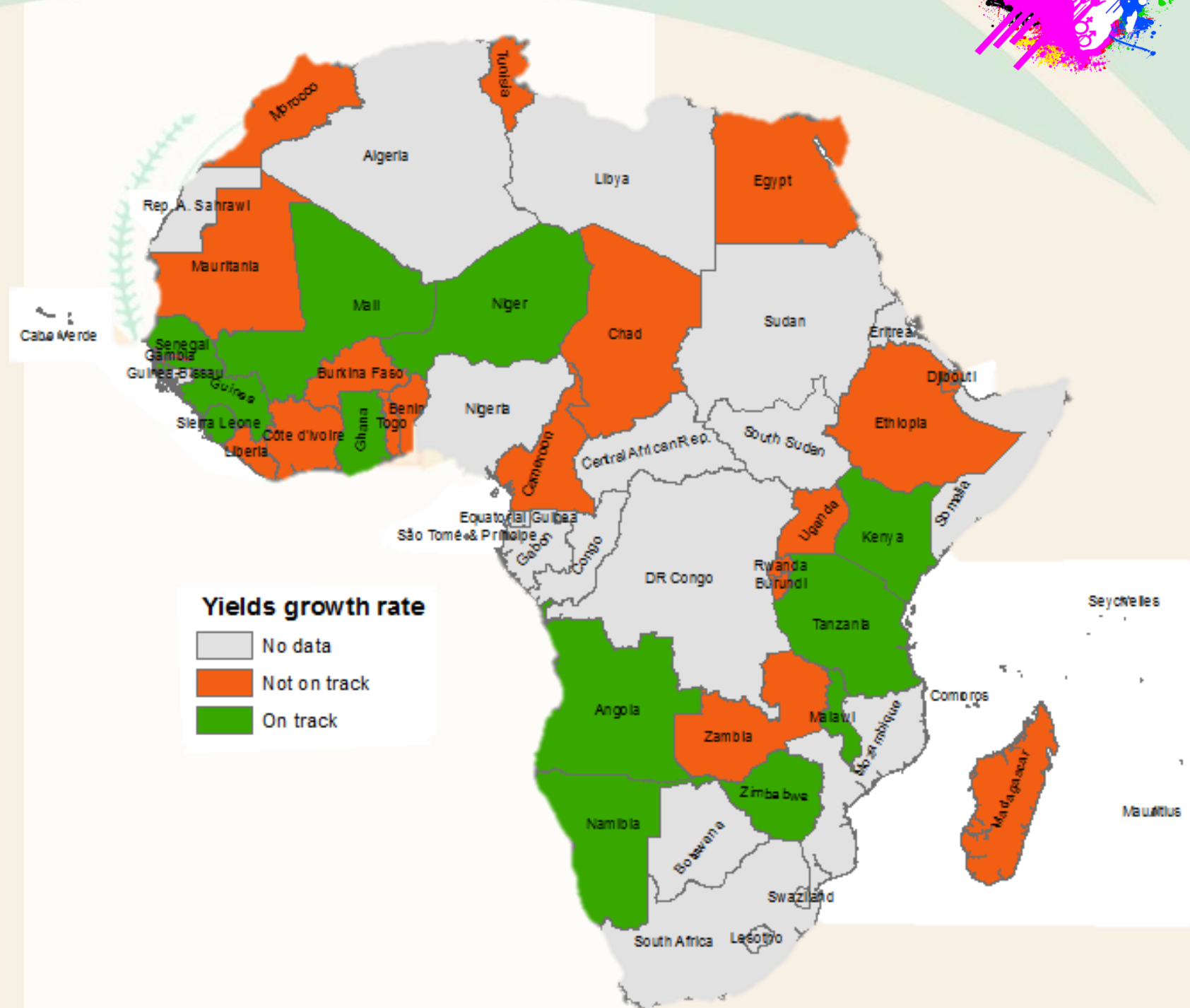
On bringing down undernourishment to 5% or less by the year 2025 :

- 09 Member States are On Track





Commitment 3: Ending Hunger by 2025



On doubling agriculture yields to boost productivity:

- 13 Member States are On Track





Commitment 4: *Halving Poverty Through Agriculture by 2025*



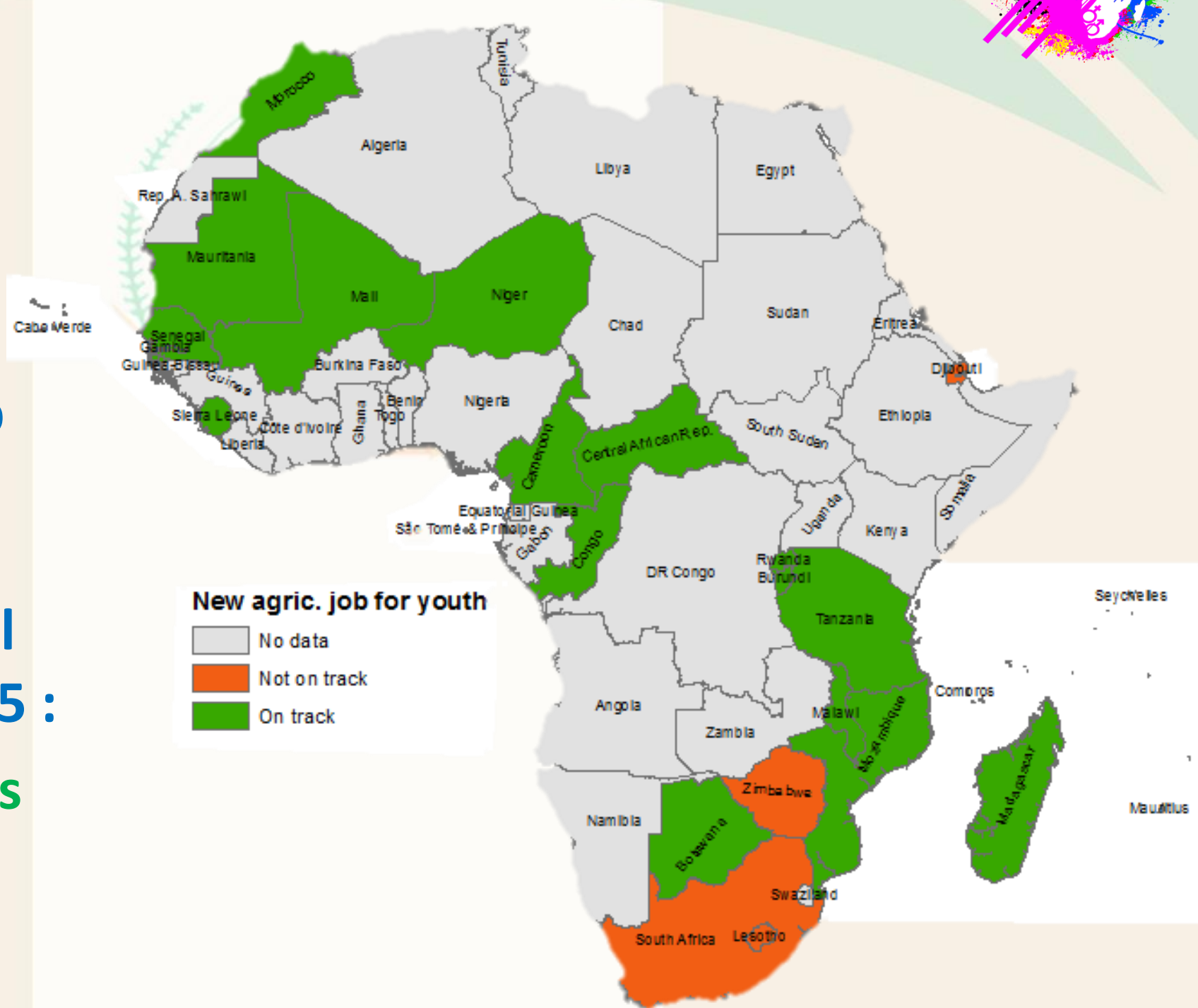
On achieving the 6% annual growth of the agricultural GDP :

- 18 Member States are On Track





Commitment 4: *Halving Poverty Through Agriculture by 2025*



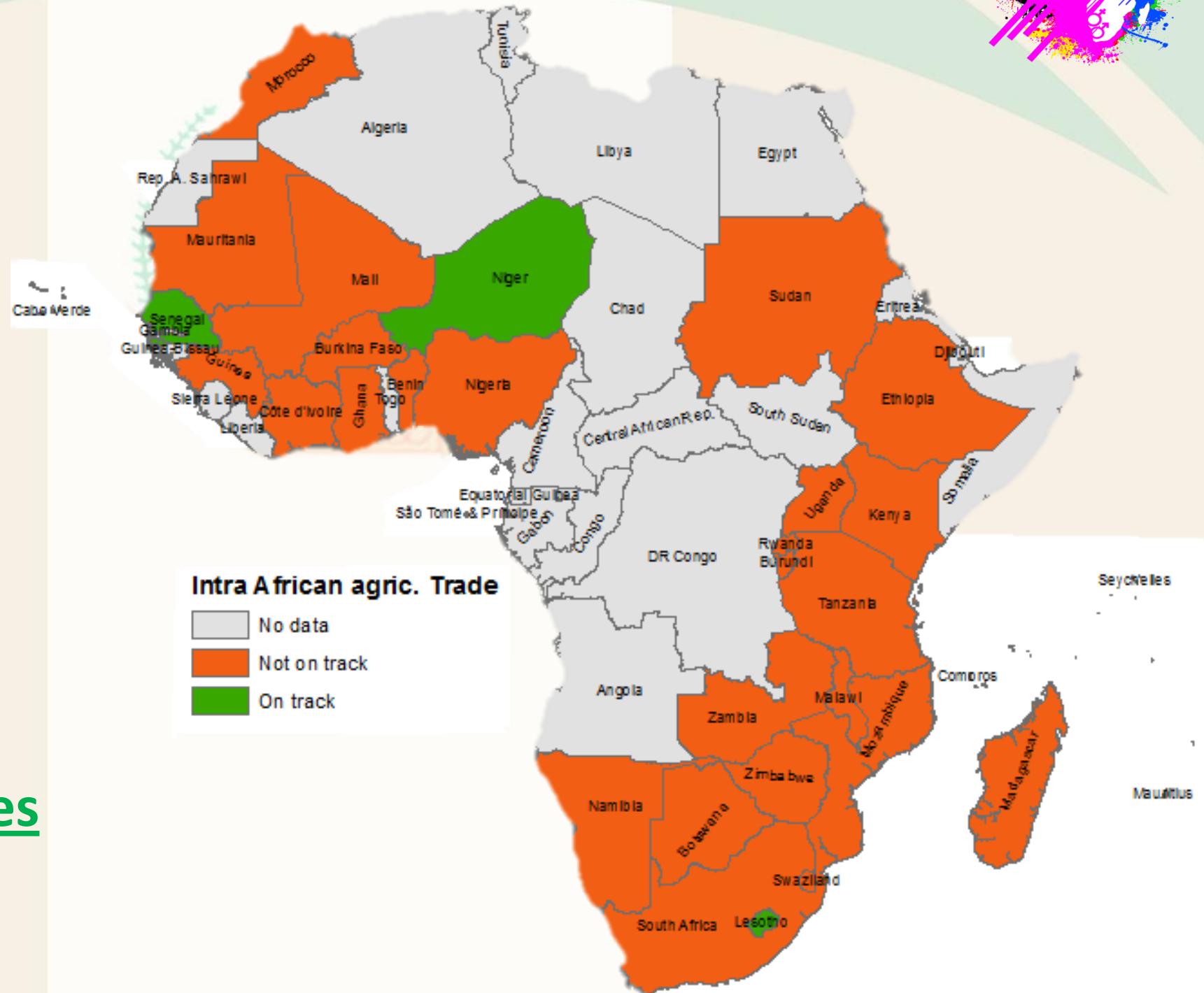
On creating new job opportunities for at least 30% of the youth in agricultural value chains by 2025 :

- 19 Member States are On Track





Commitment 5: *Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities*



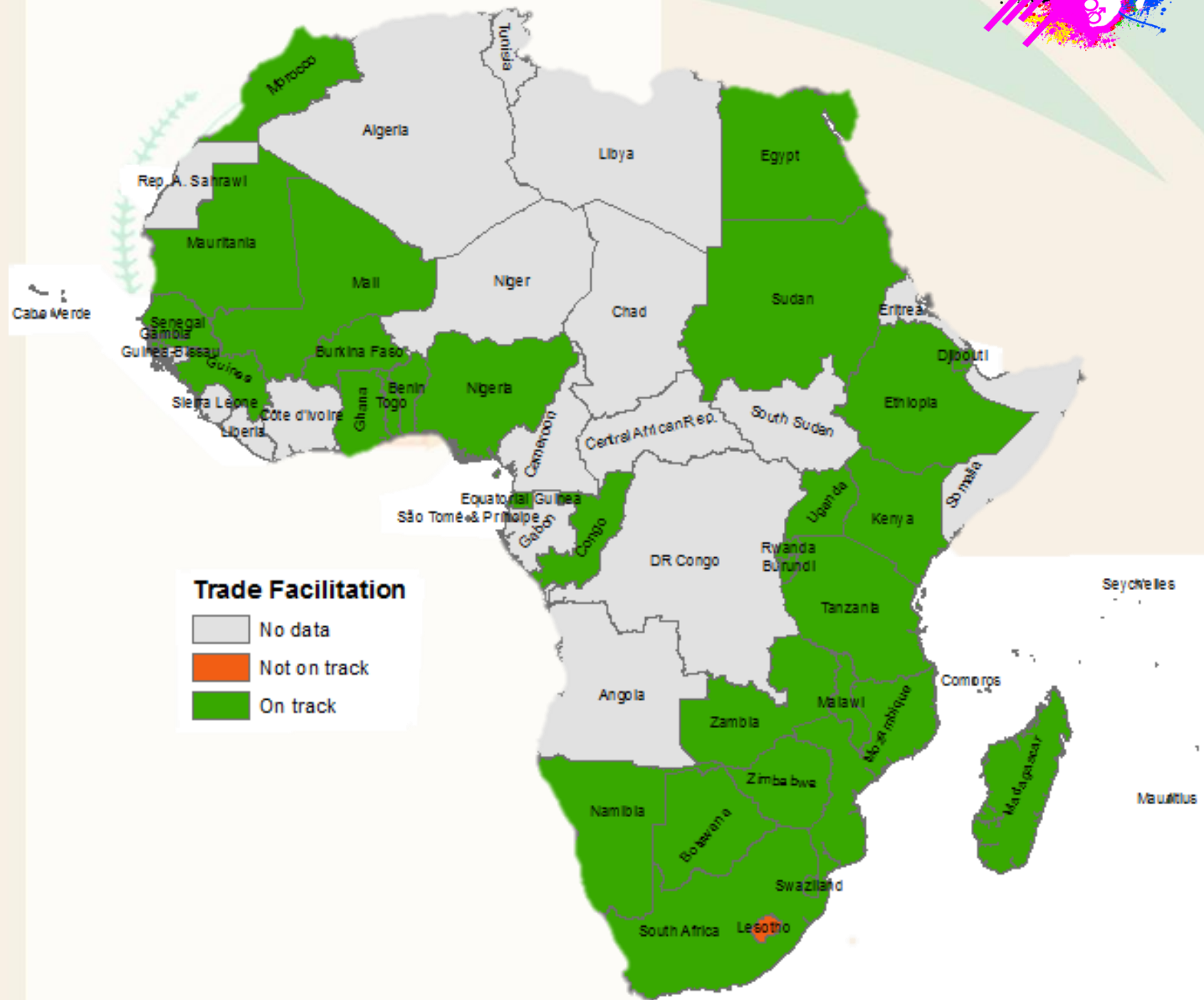
On tripling Intra-regional Trade in Agricultural Commodities and Services by 2025 :

- 03 Member States are On Track





Commitment 5: *Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities*

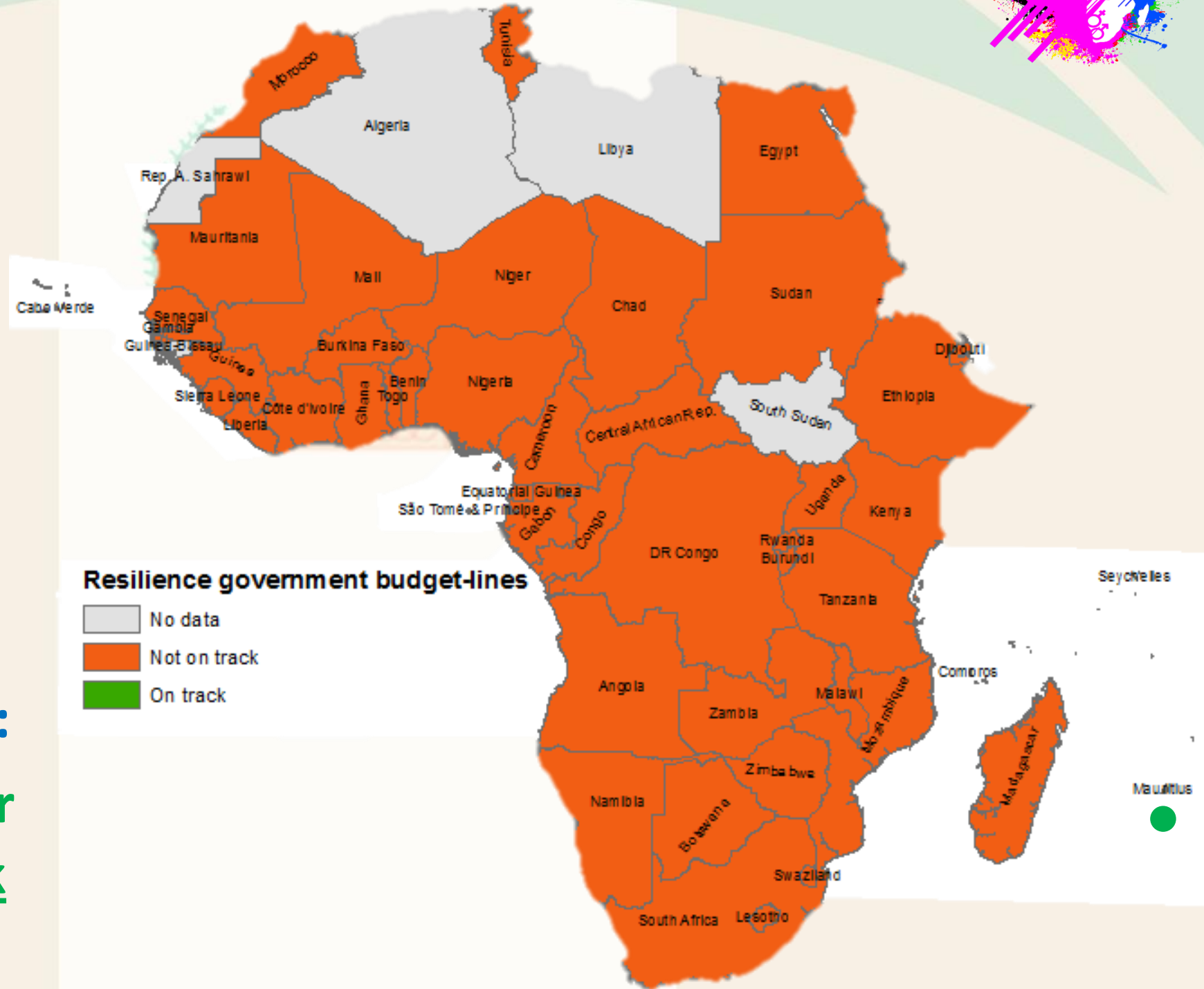


On creating enabling environment for Intra-regional Trade in Agricultural Commodities:

- 34 Member States are On Track



Commitment 6: *Enhancing Resilience to climate variability*



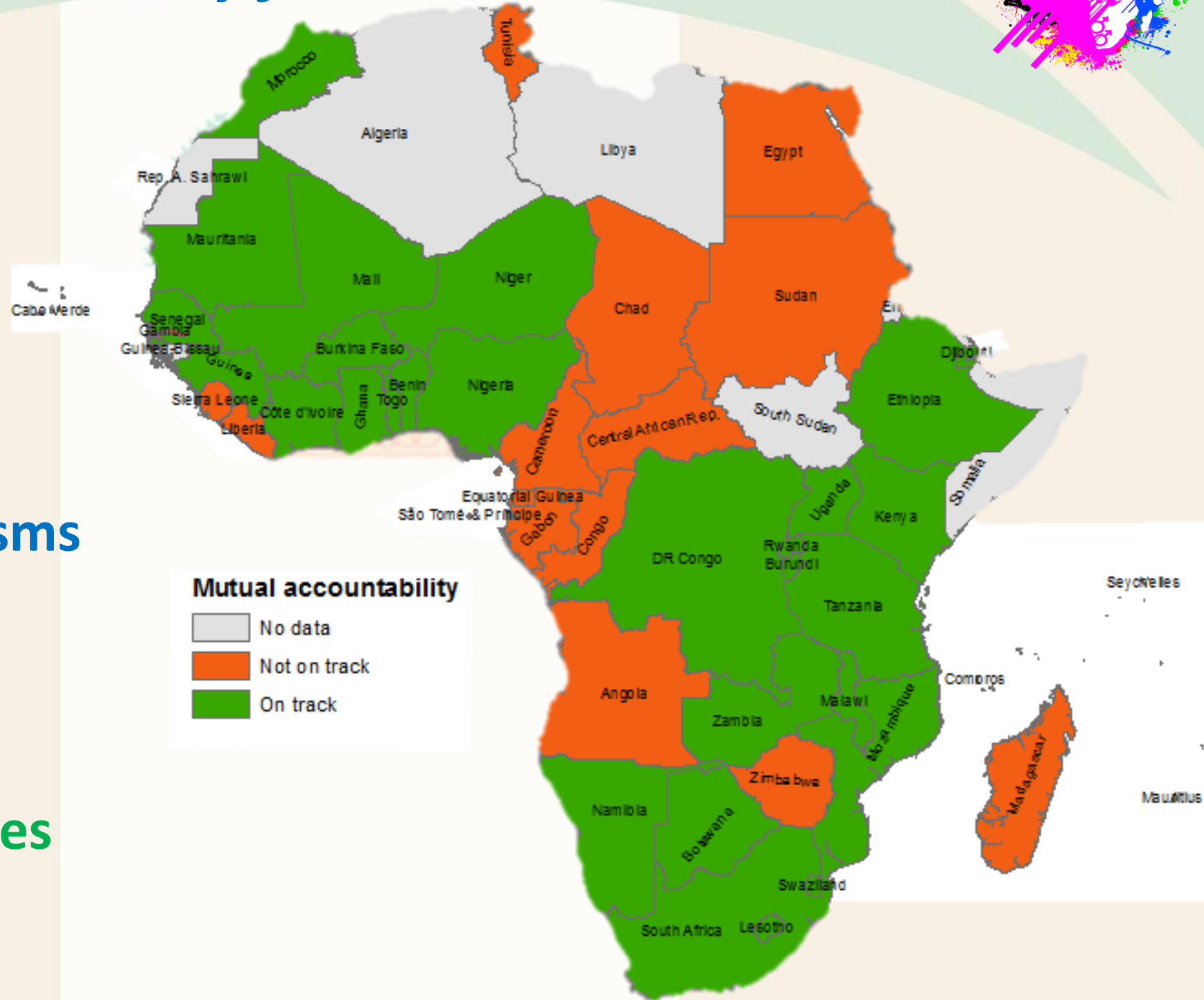
In respect of the existence of government budget-lines on resilience building:

- Only 01 Member State is On Track





Commitment 7: *Enhancing Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results*



In existence of inclusive mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review :

- 30 Member States are On Track





Recommendations and Call for Action



- Member States should mobilize adequate technical capacity and increase financial investment, both public and private, in order to reach CAADP-Malabo Commitments by 2025.
- In order to improve the quality of data for the biennial review report, Member States should strengthen national bureaus of statistics, focusing on agricultural data collection systems
- H.E. Hailemariam Desalegn, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to lead resource mobilization efforts to support implementation of CAADP programmes and the biennial review processes.
- AUC, NPCA, RECs, technical and financial partners, private sector, and civil society to mobilize the required support for strengthening mutual accountability and peer review mechanisms in the agricultural sector.



Awarding the 5 Best Performers in the Inaugural Biennial Review Report



1. On overall performance of the AATS:

- Winner: **Rwanda** with an overall score of **6.1**.
- 1st runner up: **Mali** with an overall score of **5.6**.
- 2nd runner up : **Morocco** with an overall score of **5.5**.

2. On Intra-African Trade in Agricultural Goods and Services:

- Best performing Member State on the **Malabo Commitment 5 on Intra-African Trade of Agricultural goods and services** is **Lesotho** with a score of **5.2**.
- Best performing Member State in **Facilitating Intra-African Trade of Agricultural goods and services** is **Botswana** with a score of **8.7**.

Obrigado!

Thanks!



AFRICA'S FOOD EXCHANGE **Bill**

Before 2000 Sub-Saharan Africa was a net exporter of food. Now the region has a food import bill of over

US\$35 BILLION
PER YEAR

Asante!



Africa's productivity levels
are 5 years behind the rest of the world

It will take 240 million more people to support the continent's population



Merci!

Shukran!