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**Inaugural 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

The 2017 progress report to the Assembly
***Highlights on Intra-African trade for agriculture commodities and services: Risks
and Opportunities***

“Agriculture can be even more than the ‘new oil’. One day the oil will run out and Africa will always have its fertile land, its rivers, its youthful workforce and its huge domestic market. Investing now can turn that potential into prosperity.” – Olusegun Obasanjo, Former President, Nigeria.

“In low-income countries, where most people work in agriculture, improving agriculture will be important not only for reducing poverty but also for generating economic surplus to support industrialization. Governments need to facilitate the innovation and extension of agricultural technology and improvement of infrastructure for agricultural production and commercialization.” – Justin Li, Former Vice President, World Bank.

Foreword

The African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Government adopted the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) in 2003 in Maputo, Mozambique as the Flagship Programme of the African Union for agriculture and food security. The Maputo Declaration on CAADP sets broad targets of 6 percent annual growth in agricultural GDP, and allocation of at least 10 percent of public expenditures to the agricultural sector.

From 2003 to 2013, CAADP implementation demonstrated that Africa had well-crafted, home-grown framework guiding policies, strategies and actions for agricultural development and transformation. This was instrumental in raising the profile of agriculture to the centre of development agenda at national, regional and global levels. It also facilitated mobilisation and alignment of multi-stakeholders partnerships and investments around national agriculture and food security investment plans (NAIPs) that have been developed through the CAADP process. In 2013, after a decade of implementation, demand for more clarity was expressed by AU Member States and stakeholders in terms of further elaboration and refinement of the CAADP targets, and assessment of technical efficacies and political feasibilities for success in agricultural transformation. In addition, there was a need to move from planning to effective implementation for results and impact in changing people's lives because most of the NAIPs were not fully implemented. This underperformance was due to various reasons such as inadequate funding, no appropriate institutions and policies, low leadership capacity, weak mutual accountability system and culture, among other.

This is why, AU Heads of State and Government adopted the Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation (Doc. Assembly/AU/2(XXIII)) in June 2014 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea. The Malabo Declaration sets the Africa 2025 Vision for Agriculture which is implemented within the Framework of CAADP as a vehicle to implement and achieve the First Ten Year Implementation Plan of Africa's Agenda 2063.

Among other commitments, the leaders committed to ***Mutual Accountability to Results and Actions*** by conducting a biennial Agricultural Review Process that involves tracking, monitoring and reporting on implementation progress in achieving the provisions of the Malabo Declaration. This Commitment translates, this time, a stronger political will for AU Leaders to effectively achieve Agricultural Growth and Transformation on the Continent by 2025 for improved livelihoods and shared prosperity for African citizens.

Therefore, the African Union Commission and the NEPAD Agency together with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Member States, in collaboration with partners designed for the first time ever a Biennial Reporting Mechanism, established a pool of technical experts, helped strengthen the culture of mutual accountability, and developed the ***"Inaugural Biennial Report on the Implementation of the Malabo Declaration"***.

Through this report, we are pleased to provide the status of the progress made by Members States of the Union in implementing the Assembly Decision on the Malabo Declaration. We wish to acknowledge the tremendous efforts made by all Member States, despite the numerous challenges faced to increase readiness for providing individual quality country report, and we particularly wish to acknowledge efforts of the Republic of Rwanda for reporting highest performances in 2017 for achieving the Malabo Declaration.

On a separate note on behalf of African Union institutions and the Member States, we sincerely wish to thank the development and technical partners including AGRA, FAO, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, IFPRI/ReSAKSS, GIZ, World Bank, USAID, AfricaLead, the technical network experts, and CAADP Non State Actors Coalition, for their valuable support in this endeavour.

We humbly submit this draft Inaugural Biennial Report on progress made for implementing the June 2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared prosperity and Improved Livelihoods, for consideration by the constituencies of the Union.

[Signed COMREA, and CEO NPCA]

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. Cognizant of the challenges and opportunities of agriculture and its positive contribution to economic transformation on the Africa Continent, AU leaders adopted Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) in the Maputo Declaration. After a decade of CAADP implementation, AU Leaders reiterated their engagement to agriculture by adopting the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation (ref.: Doc. Assembly/AU/2(XXIII)) in June 2014 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea.
- 1.2. In doing so, AU leaders requested the African Union Commission (AUC) and the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) in collaboration with partner institutions to: (i) develop mechanisms that enhance Africa's capacity for knowledge and data generation and management to strengthen evidence based planning and implementation; (ii) institutionalize a system for peer review that encourages good performance on achievement of progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration and recognize biennially exemplary performance through awards; and (iii) 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.
- 1.3. The seven (7) Malabo Commitments were translated into seven (7) 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 to actions and results.
- 1.4. In this Report, twenty-two (23) performance categories and forty three (43) indicators have been defined, for the seven (7) thematic areas of performance aligned to the commitments to evaluate country performance in achieving agricultural growth and transformation goals in Africa. This has been done through a continent wide consultation process.
- 1.5. The "Inaugural Biennial Report on the Implementation of the Malabo Declaration" fosters alignment, harmonization and coordination among multi-sectoral efforts and multi-institutional platforms for peer review, mutual learning and mutual accountability.
- 1.6. The Member States' performances are presented in a form of a "Country Scorecard in implementing the Malabo Commitments" covering the period 2015 - 2016.
- 1.7. The report aims at strengthening national and regional institutional capacity for agriculture data generation and knowledge management which will, not only support improved evidence based planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and learning; but also set basis and paths for triggering continental actions programmes to collectively drive agriculture transformation in Africa.
- 1.8. The findings and recommendations of the Biennial Report should, therefore, allow AU Leaders to appreciate the amount of efforts required to strive towards the set targets for 2025 in the Malabo Declaration, and then endorse the appropriate collective actions to accelerate agricultural growth and transformation.
- 1.9. The report highlights the inclusive nature of the process and methodological approach that was used to collect and analyse data and develop the report. Furthermore, the report also presents the key findings at continental and regional levels, the detailed profiles and scorecards of individual countries, and sets of recommendations for individual countries, regional bodies and continental institutions.

2. The 2017 Report Preparation Process

- 2.1. A Biennial Review Team was established to technically guide the overall design of the Biennial Review Reporting Mechanism and develop the report. The BR Team comprised AUC, NPCA, RECs, technical institutions and CAADP non-state actors.
- 2.2. Based on the CAADP Results Framework 2015-2025 and the Malabo Declaration specific goals and targets, AUC in collaboration with NEPAD Agency developed the Strategic Guidelines to establish the review mechanism for the Biennial Reporting that was further endorsed by Member States during the 2nd Retreat of Permanent Secretaries of Ministries of Agriculture in Accra (Ghana) in March 2016 and the 12th CAADP Partnership Platform in Accra (Ghana) in April 2016. The Strategic Guidelines provide guidance on necessary partnership arrangements and the coordination roles of the the Regional Economics Communities (RECs) to fully rollout the biennial review process in a more aligned manner.
- 2.3. Performance evaluation of the progress made by individual member states is based on balanced scorecard methods, to come up with an African Agricultural Transformation Scorecard (AATS). Balanced scorecard methods are metric benchmarking methods that bring accuracy, rightness, transparency and fairness in evaluating progress on achieving a specific goal for which smart targets and corresponding indicators are set. The methods, which allow peer-to-peer metric comparison of performance in order to stimulate continuous improvement of interventions towards the common agreed goals, have guided the development of the necessary reporting tools and instruments that have been availed to Member States and RECs, to guide data collection and analysis for the preparation of the biennial report.
- 2.4. The reporting tools are built with forty three (43) performance indicators for each member state to report against, and include: (a) the Technical Guidelines that provide the profile of each indicator and detailed calculation and computing methods; (b) the Country Performance Reporting Template which is used by the Member State to collect data required for the country report preparation based on the guidance provided in Technical Guidelines; and (c) the Technical Notes that exhibit the benchmarking methods for evaluating Member State progress in terms of being "on-track" or "not on track" for a specific target of the Malabo commitment.
- 2.5. From February to July 2017, six (6) training sessions were conducted by the Biennial Review Team and development partners, respectively in West (in French and English), East, Central, Southern and North Africa regions, with 156 national experts trained including CAADP Focal Persons, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialists and Statisticians from Ministries of Agriculture and other line ministries.
- 2.6. All member States participated in the training except Saharawi, Algeria, and Eritrea. Member States representatives have familiarized themselves with the Malabo Declaration, targets and indicators, and the biennial review reporting format, which has further entrenched the culture of mutual accountability in Africa.
- 2.7. Furthermore, AUC developed an excel based databank that is informed by data provided by Member States through their Country Performance Reports. Based on the databank, a Biennial Review Tool (BR Tool) was developed to ease data entry and analysis, and automatic generation of the scorecard. With this tool, it is now possible for the RECs and other members of the BR Team to enter data received from Member States and conduct analysis after generating the Country Scorecards.
- 2.8. For the 2017 report, 47 out of 55 Member States including; Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe; submitted their validated national reports to their respective RECs. The role of the RECs was a key factor for AU Commission and NEPAD Agency to successfully compile the present draft of the biennial review report.
- 2.9. At all levels of accountability (national, regional, and continental), most stakeholders faced challenges to timely collect and analyze the data and organize validation of reports. These challenges were mainly due to limited financial resources.

3. Key findings

- 3.1. Out of the forty seven (47) Member States that reported progress in implementing the Malabo declaration, only twenty (20) reported to be on-track for achieving the commitments by 2025.

- 3.2. Those twenty (20) countries, which obtained the minimum overall score of 3.94 out of 10 to be on track (the 2017 benchmark) for implementing commitments of the Malabo Declaration by 2025, include: **Benin (4.3), Botswana (4.4), Burundi (4.7), Burkina Faso (4.2), Cape Verde (4.6), Ethiopia (5.3), Kenya (4.8), Malawi (4.9), Mali (5.6), Mauritania (4.8), Mauritius (5.0), Morocco (5.5), Mozambique (4.1), Namibia (4.1), Rwanda (6.1), Seychelles (4.0), South Africa (4.1), Swaziland (4.0), Togo (4.9), and Uganda (4.5).**
- 3.3. From these results, Rwanda has the highest score of 6.1 on Agricultural Transformation in Africa, and is the 2017 best performing country in implementing the seven (7) commitments of the June 2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared prosperity and Improved Livelihoods.
- 3.4. The average score for the whole Africa, based on the 47 country reports, is **3.60** which indicates the Union is not on-track in meeting the CAADP/ Malabo commitments when assessed against the 3.94 benchmark for 2017.

Commitment 1: Re-committing on CAADP Process

- 3.5. On the first Malabo Commitment which is about recommitting to the CAADP agenda, the majority of Member States have reported improved internalization of CAADP/Malabo policies, institutions, targets and principles. More work is required to institutionalize CAADP processes and enhance national ownership in some countries. The 47 Member states that have submitted their reports, are at various stages of domesticating the CAADP-Malabo institutionalization processes; while the overall stage for Re-committing on CAADP Process shown by all the 47 members states, is at 63%. More efforts are therefore needed for member states to fully domesticate the Malabo Declaration into their National Agriculture Investments Plan.

Commitment 2: Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture

- 3.6. Regarding the CAADP Commitment of allocating at least 10 percent of annual public expenditures to agriculture, Member States have allocated public spending in agriculture at various rates but ranging from 0.6 percent to 17.6 percent. Only ten (10) Member States namely: Angola (14.8%), Burkina (10.5 %), Egypt (14.0%), Equatorial Guinea (10.5%), Ethiopia (16.8 %), Malawi (17.6%), Mali (12.4%), Mauritania (13.0%), Senegal (11 %), and Sudan (13.4 %), have met the target during the review period of 2015 and 2016. Member states should therefore increase investments in agriculture.

Commitment 3: Ending Hunger by 2025

- 3.7. The continental target for bringing down undernourishment to 5% or less, by the year 2025 has not been met. Out of the twenty two (32) Member States that reported progress on reducing the proportion of the population that is undernourished, only nine (9) countries are on track, which include: Egypt, Ghana, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal and Togo. Worth noting is also the finding that undernourishment is least and has reached the 2025 target in Egypt (4.5%), in Ghana (5%), in Mali (5%), in Mauritania (3.9%), in Morocco (0.1%), and in Niger (1.1%), but undernourishment is higher (above 30%) in 7 countries namely: Burundi (39.2%), Chad (34.4%), in Ethiopia (32.0%), in Madagascar (33.0%), in Rwanda (32.0%), highest in Zambia (47.8%), and in Zimbabwe (33.2%), and particular attention is needed in those 7 countries to reach target.
- 3.8. Sustainably and inclusively increasing agricultural productivity is cardinal to improving performance of the agricultural sector and central to the Malabo Declaration vision to have agricultural-led transformation and development. Despite having 60 percent of the world's uncultivated land suitable for crops, several African Member States are net food importers because of persistent low yields. Out of the thirty four (34) Member States that reported on growth rates of yields of national commodities, thirteen (13) reached the minimum increase of 10% required to be on-track in 2017. They include: Angola (21.0%), Ghana (17.0%), Guinea (21.4%), Kenya (18.0%), Malawi (22.5%), Mali(18.5%), Namibia (33.7%), Niger (17.4%), Senegal (14%), Seychelles (121.6%) and Sierra Leone (11.7%), Tanzania (12.9%), and Zimbabwe (17.0%).
- 3.9. On the required minimum agricultural research spending of at least 1% of the agricultural GDP yearly, only twelve (12) Member States have reported to be on-track, which include: Botswana (2.7%), Burundi (2.7%), Ghana (11.9%), Kenya (2.5%), Mauritius (3.0%), Mozambique (2.9%), Namibia (3.2%), Senegal (1.4%), Seychelles (6.3%), South Africa (1.6%), Uganda (1.0%), and Zambia (1.0%).

Commitment 4: Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025

- 3.10. The African Heads of State also committed to creating new job opportunities for at least 30% of the youth in agricultural value chains by 2025. Engaging youth in agricultural sector development could contribute to reducing

their level of unemployment and poverty. Reliable data on the proportion of new jobs created for the youth in agriculture are not available in most countries, thus it was difficult to adequately report on this commitment. For most of the twenty-two (22) countries which have reported on this commitment, most are far above the milestone of 3% for 2017, because the data reported are not for the new jobs created from 2015 to 2016, but rather the current total percentage of youth engaged in agriculture. Considerable efforts are to be made by member states to give more opportunity for youth in agriculture, and to track data on youth engagement.

- 3.11. On the recommitment to achieving 6% annual growth of the agricultural GDP, eighteen (18) Member States reported an increase in Agricultural GDP of at least 6% in 2016, and they include: Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Mali, Mauritius, Namibia, Niger, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, South Africa, and Togo.

Commitment 5: Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities

- 3.12. Heads of State committed to tripling Intra-regional Trade in Agricultural Commodities and Services by 2025. Out of the twenty nine (29) Member States that have reported, only three (3) Member States have reached the minimum of 20% in growth rate increase, that is the milestone to be on-track for the commitment in intra-regional trade of agricultural commodities and services within Africa. These Member States are Lesotho, Niger and Senegal.
- 3.13. Regarding the creation of an enabling environment for Intra-regional Trade in Agricultural Commodities and Services, thirty (34) Member States are on-track for reaching more than the minimum of 10 in 2017 for the Trade Facilitation Index (TFI) which should reach 100 by 2015: Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Botswana obtained the highest score for TFI while Lesotho has performed the highest overall score on the commitment on boosting Intra-African trade of agricultural commodities and services.

Commitment 6: Enhancing Resilience to climate variability

- 3.14. In respect of the existence of government budget-lines on resilience building, 34 countries have reported. To be on track, countries need to have government budget lines on disaster preparedness policy and strategy and on early warning response systems and social safety nets and finally achieve a proportion of 100% of Household covered by index insurance. The main challenge for the country was the household coverage by index insurance. Only one (1) Member State namely Mauritius is on track.

Commitment 7: Enhancing Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results

- 3.15. African Heads of State also committed to enhancing mutual accountability for actions and results. African Member States are hence expected to foster alignment, harmonization and coordination among multi-sectorial efforts and multi-institutional platforms for peer review, mutual learning and mutual accountability. The goal is to reach 100% for the existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review by 2018. Thirty (30) out of thirty two (32) Member states that have reported on this commitment, are on-track in establishing inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review. These countries include Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia.

4. Performance of the Regions

4.A - Central Africa

- 4.1. Included in this region are the nine (9) countries namely: Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe. Under the joint coordination of ECCAS and SADC, all of these countries submitted their reports representing **100% submission** rate. The average score for the region is **2.35** which indicates that region is **not on-track** in meeting the CAADP/ Malabo commitments when assessed against the 3.94 benchmark for 2017. None of the member states in the region is on-track in meeting the Malabo commitments.

- 4.2. Out of the Malabo 7 themes assessed in this BR, the Central Africa region is on-track only on one commitment, the one on re-commitment to CAADP process. The region needs to pay attention to the other six commitment areas where it was not on-track. These areas are: i) Enhancing investment finance in agriculture; ii) Ending hunger by 2025; iii) Halving poverty through agriculture by 2025; iv) Enhancing resilience to climate variability v) Boosting intra-African trade in agriculture commodities and vi) mutual Accountability for action and result. The region needs to consider and implement the following recommendations: - ECCAS to increase investment and finance in agriculture; -The region should improve access of men and women engaged in agriculture and to financial and advisory services; -The region should improve its data collection system, as most of indicators were not reported.

4.B - Eastern Africa

- 4.3. Included in this region are twelve (12) countries namely: Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. Under the joint coordination of EAC, IGAD, and COMESA, eight (8) countries namely Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda, submitted their national biennial review reports, representing **67% submission** rate. The overall average score for the region is **4.20** which indicates that region is **on-track** in meeting the Malabo commitments when assessed against the 3.94 benchmark for 2017. This score is based on national reports of the 8 countries that submitted their reports. Among the 8 countries, five (5) are on-track in meeting Malabo commitments and these include: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda. The other three (3) countries: Djibouti, Sudan and Tanzania are not on-track.
- 4.4. Out of the seven commitment areas of Malabo assessed in this BR, the Eastern Africa region is on track in four commitment areas namely: i) Re-commitment to CAADP process ii) Halving poverty through agriculture by 2025; iii) Boosting intra-African trade in agriculture commodities and iv) Enhancing Mutual accountability for actions and results. The region needs to pay attention to other three commitment areas where it was not on-track. These are: i) Enhancing investment finance in agriculture; ii) Ending hunger by 2025; and iii) Enhancing resilience to climate variability.
- 4.5. Although the region has performed well, both by being on track to meet the CAADP/Malabo commitments and implementing the BR process, the fact that eight countries did not complete the process and submit their reports on schedule is a matter of concern. For full assessment and review of performance in future, the region needs to consider and implement the following recommendations: Provide adequate training and capacity building to countries by increasing the number of country BR experts, the intensity of training for both the trainers and experts at country level; Provide more support to countries that are facing challenges in implementing CAADP e.g. Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan and Comoros. Not only do these countries need to be supported to implement CAADP but also to implement the BR mechanism. These countries will need special attention in terms of technical capacity for data collection, analysis and reporting. Countries and the region need to increase resources to improve data systems to adequately report on all CAADP/Malabo indicators.

4.C - Northern Africa

- 4.6. Included in this region are seven (7) countries namely: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Saharawi and Tunisia. Under the coordination of AMU and AUC, four (4) countries namely: Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia submitted their BR reports, representing **57% submission** rate. The average score for the region is **3.83**, which indicates that region is **not on-track** in meeting the CAADP/ Malabo commitments when assessed against the 3.94 benchmark for 2017. The region score is based on data from the 4 countries that submitted their reports. Among those 4 countries, two (2) are on-track in meeting Malabo commitments and these include: Mauritania and Morocco. The other two (2) countries: Egypt and Tunisia are not on-track. Poor performances in the region was justified by the fact that countries faced difficulty to inform on all the indicators and performances because of delay in engaging them. Furthermore, since Morocco joined the AU recently (January 2016) it has scored "0" on the Country CAADP Process Indicator based on the given criteria, even if the Moroccan Agricultural Policy is perfectly aligned with the CAADP principles.
- 4.7. Out of the seven (7) commitment areas of Malabo, Northern Africa Region is on track in four, namely i) Re-committing to CAADP process; ii) Halving poverty through agriculture by 2025; iii) Boosting intra-Africa trade in agriculture commodities; and iv) Enhancing Mutual accountability for actions and results. First, it was evident because the agricultural policy in these countries are aligned or have the same key principles as CAADP. Second, it is due to the ongoing policies toward engaging youth in the region, and also because of the high engagement of women in agriculture and agri-business sectors. Thirdly, the existence of policies that promote and encourage the intra-Africa trades.

- 4.8. The region needs to focus on the three other commitment areas where it was not on-track. These are: i) Enhancing investment finance in agriculture; ii) Ending hunger by 2025; and iii) Enhancing resilience to climate variability. Member states in the region are recommended to increase investment in agriculture and its efficiency especially by draining the private investment; strengthening social protection especially in rural areas; reducing the post-harvest loss; and increasing investment in resilience building. Member states should also raise awareness and vulgarize the Malabo declaration while ensuring that targets in the Malabo commitments are domesticated their National Agriculture Investment Plans.

4.D - Southern Africa

- 4.9. Included in this region are twelve (12) countries namely: Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Seychelles, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Under the joint coordination of SADC and COMESA, all of these countries submitted their reports representing **100% submission** rate. The overall average score for the region is **4.02**, which indicates that region is **on-track** in meeting the CAADP/ Malabo commitments when assessed against the 3.94 benchmark for 2017. Among the 12 countries, eight (08) are on-track and these include Botswana, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa and Swaziland. The other four (04) countries: Madagascar, Lesotho, Zambia and Zimbabwe are not on-track.
- 4.10. Out of the seven (7) commitments of Malabo, Southern Africa is on-track in four, namely: i) Re-committing to CAADP process; ii) Halving poverty through agriculture by 2025; ii) Boosting intra-Africa trade in agriculture commodities; and iv) Enhancing Mutual accountability for actions and results. It was evident that countries with relatively good agricultural data management systems seem to be performing better in the Biennial Review. Second, aligning and implementing policies and programmes based on CAADP principles contribute to better performance of the countries (meeting the biennial targets set in the Malabo/CAADP process and agriculture sector performance). Thirdly, openness to trade has contributed to good performance on intra-regional trade in the region.
- 4.11. The region needs to pay attention to three commitments where it was not on-track. These are: i) Enhancing investment finance in agriculture; ii) Ending hunger by 2025; and iii) Enhancing resilience to climate variability. The region needs to consider and implement the following recommendations: -Member states should strengthen agricultural data collection and management systems to ensure that all Malabo Declarations goals and targets are reported on in future; -Member states should increase the quantity and quality of investments that improve and sustain the performance of the agriculture sector for ending hunger and poverty reduction; - Member states should domesticate the Malabo Declaration and targets into their NAIP; -Member states should increase investments in resilience building in order to make households resilient to climate and weather related shocks.

4.E - Western Africa

- 4.12. Included in this region are fifteen (15) countries namely; Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo. Under the coordination of ECOWAS, fourteen (14) countries have submitted their reports representing **93% submission** rate. Only Guinea-Bissau did not submit its report. The average score for the region, based on the 14 reports submitted, is **3.62**, which indicates that the region is **not on-track** in meeting the CAADP/ Malabo commitments when assessed against the 3.94 benchmark for 2017. Among the fourteen (14) countries, only five (5) are on-track and these include Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ghana, Mali and Togo.
- 4.13. Out of the seven (7) commitments of Malabo, Western Africa is on-track on four (4), namely: i) Commitment to CAADP Process; ii) Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025; iii) Intra-African Trade in Agricultural Commodities and Services; and iv) Enhancing Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results. The region's good performance in CAADP processes and mutual accountability can be attributed to several region wide engagements ECOWAS has had with the countries, regional and country stakeholders as well as technical support provided by the ECOWAS Commission and its technical partners to its Member States. In the aspect of trade, ECOWAS and its partners have in place the existence of regional policies and regulations that promote trade as well as facilitate the implementation of such policies and regulations.
- 4.14. The region needs to pay attention to the three (5) other areas where it was not on track. These include: i) Investment Finance in Agriculture; ii) Ending Hunger; and iv) Enhancing resilience to Climate Variability.

5. Highlights on Intra-African trade for agriculture commodities and services: Risks and opportunities

- 5.1. Meeting the Malabo commitments implies that further development of agriculture markets and trade in agricultural inputs and outputs will continue to play a pivotal role, because it is mostly through markets that farm producers will gain greater access to productivity-enhancing inputs and equipment; that farmers and agro-food processors will have more opportunities to earn income from their products; that investors, including farmers, will see opportunities to invest in additional production, processing and marketing capacities.
- 5.2. Despite the impressive GDP growth experienced in recent years, Africa has remained a marginal player in world trade. The continent's shares in world exports (2.8% on average) and imports have fallen significantly over 1970-2010. In addition to losing shares in the global markets, Africa trades relatively little with itself. Official intra-African trade was just 11% of the continent's total trade in 2012, compared to 54% in developing Asia; 32% in developed America, and 66% in Europe. Also Intra-African trade performance is of particular concern as, in the face of abundant endowment in unexploited suitable resources (e.g. land and water) for agriculture, the continent depends, at levels of 87% to 90%, on extra-African sources for all its imports of food and agricultural products. As a result, Africa has faced a food and agricultural import bill averaging US\$ 69.5 billion over 2010-2012, rising by 15% per year faster than intra-African trade (12%) to reach some US\$ 78 billion in 2012.
- 5.3. The trade blocks (ECOWAS, COMESA, EAC, SADC and UMA) have developed institutional mechanisms that have facilitated and promoted trade of agricultural commodities in the continent. This has been through various measures such as harmonization of policies and regulations, promotion of free movement of goods and people, among others. As a result, the continent is on track on the trade facilitation Index.
- 5.4. The volume of intra-African agricultural trade has increased by 14.9% between 2015 and 2016 compared to the 2017 milestone 20% to be on-track for tripling intra-African trade by 2025. This has been possible because of the contribution of: 42% in Western Africa from the high contribution of 92% in Senegal; and 16% increase in Northern Africa. A decrease of 15% is observed in Southern Africa, and of 3% decrease in East Africa. This suggests that there are still several challenges that need to be addressed to promote agricultural trade. Climatic variability is an example of such challenges due to its effect on agricultural production. For instance, agriculture output in southern Africa decreased by almost 30% in 2015 due to the dry spells caused by the El Nino which partly explain the observed reduction in agricultural trade.
- 5.5. Major constraints on national and regional food marketing and trade include: -High transport costs resulting from poor infrastructure and inadequate transport policies; -Important post-harvest losses due to poor storage infrastructure and processing facilities; -Unclear/unpredictable trade policies and regimes; -Ineffective implementation of regional trade agreements; -Lack of harmonized standards, rules and regulations; -Restrictive customs/cross-border procedures; -Poor stakeholder information on markets, policies and regulations; and Limited access to efficient and affordable value-chain and trade finance.
- 5.6. Tackling these constraints calls for facing up to two broad categories of challenges: (i) prioritizing and filling the deficit in hard and soft market and trade infrastructure, and (ii) tackling the policy and institutional deficiencies to strengthen intra-regional and inter-regional market integration and trade facilitation. Moreover, there is a challenge of linking the agriculture, industrialization and trade policy and investment planning processes. Upgrading intra-African food and agricultural trade out of informality is a major challenge on the way forward.
- 5.7. In particular, it is vital to note that the continent and all the regions (Eastern, Southern and West Africa) that reported on the domestic food price volatility indicator are on-track. There were twenty (25) countries out of the forty seven (47) that are on track which implies that the continent and the regions are still very susceptible to price shocks. This situation is likely to exacerbate the challenges of food insecurity in the continent. This is a worrisome situation and it requires the continent to work tirelessly to minimize domestic food price volatility.

6. Conclusion and key Recommendations

- 6.1. The success of the mechanism established for preparing this inaugural biennial review report based on country-led data collection and reporting approach, is evidence of Africa's capacity to generate information on monitoring progress for implementing agriculture sector strategies and programs, for evidence-based planning in achieving the Malabo declaration, even though a lot has to be done to improve the quality of data provided. This success is attributed to the quality of the tools designed under the process, the dynamism and passion of technical partners

involved, and the strong coordination roles played by all the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), as well as the positive feedback from the Member States.

- 6.2. Intra-African trade was one of the major areas of concern of the AU Leaders while discussing the Malabo commitments in 2014, but the continent has not shown yet any effort in achieving the commitment of tripling intra-African trade in agriculture commodities and services. The volume of intra-African agricultural trade has increased by 14.9% between 2015 and 2016 compared to the 2017 milestone of 20% increase that only three (3) Member States have reached. Amongst the many causes of the poor performance of countries in intra-African trade, mainly highlighted are the limited progress made in agro-industries and agribusiness that hampers value addition and competitiveness of our agricultural products in trade at various levels (local, regional, and international). This further undermines the potential of the sector in generating gainful employment opportunities for youth; as well as the heavy and growing dependence of our production systems and consumption patterns of our producers on external factors such as global markets, climate variability, and change in global economy among others. This therefore requires greater attention and collective actions.
- 6.3. This is a call for action for African leaders to take greater responsibility to demonstrate increased ownership and collective leadership to achieve the goals enshrined in the Malabo Declaration, by designing and driving bold continental action programmes that will create large scale shifts in agriculture transformation in Africa. Those action programmes should aim at: *i)-creating policy environment for private investment, -boosting regional trade for agricultural commodities by increasing locally processing of key agricultural products and their respective value chains; ii)-promoting and facilitating increased consumption of locally and regionally produced agricultural commodities; iii)-achieving self-sufficiency and lowest possible importation of key agriculture commodities in Africa; iv)-stimulating local and regional private sector investments in agriculture by setting conducive business environment that attracts both domestic and foreign investments in the Agriculture Sector.*
- 6.4. Therefore, the report recommends the following:

On strengthening of the AU led African Agriculture Monitoring and Evaluation Process for the regular biennial report to the Assembly of the Union

- First). It is very important, learning from the current results of the biennial review report, that Member States mobilize technical and financial investments both public and private in order to reach the CAADP-Malabo commitments by 2025.
- Second). It is essential to intensify efforts to facilitate peer-to-peer experimental learning and networks development among the government ministries as well as the national bureaus of statistics, particularly to share lessons from the experiences of the best performing Member States while at the same time appreciating the challenges encountered by those Member States implementing Malabo commitments and/or monitoring their progress.
- Third). In parallel, Member States are called upon to mobilize adequate technical and human resources for comprehensive assessment of existing data management capacities. These exercises should inform a programme to strengthen national level M&E systems as well as institutionalizing the vertical (continental-regional-national) and horizontal (between Member States or regional institutions) linkages required to develop and fully operationalise the *Biennial Review mechanism and Mutual Accountability for accelerated Agriculture Transformation through CAADP*. The programme will not only allow increasing Africa's capacity to generate and manage information, but also strengthen evidence based planning and more efficient implementation of programmes on agriculture transformation in Member States.
- Fourth). The Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic Ethiopia, as Champion of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), should lead the development and mobilization of resources for immediate implementation of the *CAADP* program in general and in particular the biennial review mechanism and the Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard.
- Fifth). The African Union Commission should work closely with Member States, Technical and development partners, the private sector and civil society to mobilize the required support to strengthen mutual accountability, agricultural data systems and knowledge management, institutionalize the biennial review mechanisms and the Africa Agricultural Transformation Scorecard to ensure peer learning and scaling up of Agriculture Transformation agenda embedded in the Malabo Declaration.

On African Agriculture Performance Awards

- Sixth). With respect to the June 2014 Malabo Declaration in the commitment referenced 9.d), five (5) African Agriculture Transformation Awards, as the following: - three (3) Awards to the 3 Best performing countries in

the AATS; and accordingly with the theme on Intra-African Trade of the Inaugural Biennial Report, - one (1) Trade facilitation Award to the country that has Best TFI score; and one (1) Award to the country that has the highest score on the Malabo Commitment Area 5 on Trade.

7. Member states individual performance: *The Country Performance Scorecards*

Tables in the next pages include "*Comparison of country scores in implementing the Malabo Declaration*", and the 55 tables of "*Country profiles*" in achieving the Malabo Declaration.

Standard technical definitions used in the tables to facilitate interpretation:

- A Target: It is a value to be reached at an ultimate year (target year) by an item expressed in a commitment. As example for the commitment of "*Triple intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services, by 2025 from 2015*", the target is 200%. In the commitment, the target year is 2025, and the baseline year is 2015.
- An indicator: Is an parameter or an expression (combination of parameters) that measures directly (without any further calculation) the value of the item that is measured. As in example of the commitment above, the indicator is the "*growth rate of intra-African trade*".
- A Milestone: It is the value to be reached by the indicator in a particular year t, for the country to be on track in reaching the target, with the assumption that the progress is linear. It is just like a "target for that particular year". The milestone varies from year to year, and can be compared to the value taken by the indicator to evaluate the country progress. As in example of the commitment above, the milestone of the 1st year (2016) is 20%.
- A Score: It is a value (based on an agreed scale: a scale of 10 in this case) that reflects immediately how much a target (absolute score) or a milestone (relative score) has been achieved based on the observed value of the indicator in the particular year. It is an expression of the country effort, performance or progress on the scale (of 10 in this case). As in the example of the commitment above, a country having reached 150% in a certain year will have a score of 7.5.
- A Benchmark: It is the score calculated using the value of the milestone as the observed value of the indicator. Similarly to the milestone (compared with the value of the indicator), the benchmark is the minimum score that a country should have to be on track in that particular year. The Benchmark varies from year to year, and reaches the maximum score at the target year.

8. Annex : Database, Raw country Data

Country overall progress for implementing the Malabo D

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 Jaunary 2018 AU Assembly.

Central African Rep.	Chad	Comoros	Congo
2.4	2.2	<u>n.a</u>	2.8
Equatorial Guinea	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Gabon
3.6	<u>n.a</u>	5.3	2.9
Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia	Libya
4.8	3.7	0.9	<u>n.a</u>
Mauritius	Morocco	Mozambique	Namibia
5.0	5.5	4.1	4.1
São Tomé & Príncipe	Senegal	Seychelles	Sierra Leone
1.5	3.8	4.0	1.5
Swaziland	Tanzania	Togo	Tunisia
4.0	3.1	4.9	1.7

Declaration for Agriculture transformation in Africa

Algeria	Angola	Benin	Botswana
<u>n.a</u>	2.1	4.3	4.4
Burundi	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	Cabo Verde
4.7	4.2	2.1	4.6
Côte d'Ivoire	DR Congo	Djibouti	Egypt
3.5	1.4	3.2	3.4
Gambia	Ghana	Guinea	Guinea-Bissau
3.1	3.9	3.3	<u>n.a</u>
Madagascar	Malawi	Mali	Mauritania
3.1	4.9	5.6	4.8
Niger	Nigeria	Rwanda	Rep. A. Saharawi
3.5	3.4	6.1	<u>n.a</u>
Somalia	South Africa	South Sudan	Sudan
<u>n.a</u>	4.1	<u>n.a</u>	1.9
Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe	2017 Benchmark
4.4	3.6	3.2	3.9

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2019 Data collection exercise for the the Januay 2020 Assembly of the Union.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process								
2	Enhancing Investment								
3	Ending Hunger by 2025								
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025								
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities								
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability								
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results								
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

n.a

Overall Progress

Not on track

The 2017 Benchmark is

3.94

which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.

Data not availed
by the country.

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

39%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

14.8%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

1066%

increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2000.

56%

of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

21%

increase of yield for the country's priority agricultural commodities.

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

14%

for CAADP Process Completion.

28 kg/ha

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

52%

of required data for the biennial review completed.

0.13%

of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.

12.8%

of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.

Recommendations

- Angola should accelerate the CAADP process through the development and implementation of a National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) that allows the country to deliver on Malabo Commitments.
- The country should allocate more funds for agricultural research and development, and create enabling environment for men and women farmers to have access to agricultural finance.
- Angola should strengthen its capacity and systems of data collection and management to report on CAADP/Malabo indicators, and to better inform evidence based planning for agricultural sector development.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	3.40	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	1.43	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	3.92	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	4.84	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.33	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	3.38	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	1.28	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	2.08	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.23	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	1.89	1.00	On track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	2.61	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	1.67	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	0.63	2.06	Not on track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	2.50	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	0.00	1.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.00	1.00	Not on track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	2.93	4.78	Not on track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	0.00	3.33	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.80	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
2.10					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

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

86%

*for CAADP
Process
Completion.*

29.9%

*increase of
agricultural
value added per
arable land.*

4.5%

*prevalence of
wasting among
children under 5
years old.*

38 out of 100

*as trade
facilitation
Index
(TFI).*

83%

*for inclusive
institutionalized
mechanisms for
mutual
accountability
and peer review.*

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

9.3%

*of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.*

6.8%

*of men and
women engaged
in agriculture
having access to
financial
services.*

17%

*of farmers
having access
to agriculture
advisory
services.*

3.3%

*of rural women
have access to
productive
assets in
agriculture
(empowered).*

0.17%

*of agriculture
land under
sustainable land
management
practices.*

Recommendations

- Benin should enhance farmers' access to financial and agricultural advisory services, in order to increase investment in the agricultural sector.
- The country should formulate and implement policies and practices to empower and enhance women participation in agri-business.
- The country should also increase the area under sustainable land management practices to strengthen resilience to climate related risks.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	8.18	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	8.57	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	7.88	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.08	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.96	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	5.24	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.68	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	3.09	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.79	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	2.16	1.00	On track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	8.81	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	1.67	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	1.19	2.06	Not on track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	3.12	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.64	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	3.51	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.15	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.88	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	3.35	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.03	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.98	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	6.18	1.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.33	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.43	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the mininum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

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

100%

for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.

100%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

3.6%

prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.

14.2%

of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.

7

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

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

3%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

0%

increase of agricultural value added per agricultural worker.

-1.0%

annual growth of the agriculture value added (agricultural GDP).

66.7%

response to spending needs on resilience building initiatives, from the government budget.

81%

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

Recommendations

- Botswana should increase its public expenditure into agriculture to further boost the sector development in line with the CAADP target of 10% of national budget.
- The country should increase government spending sufficiently to cater for resilience building initiatives.
- The country should ensure the yearly 100% budget allocation to the social protection requirements for the vulnerable social groups.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	5.40	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	0.00	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	6.20	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	10.00	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.40	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	6.79	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.00	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	2.37	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.03	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.06	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	8.10	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	1.67	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	3.68	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	0.00	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	4.73	1.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	4.68	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	9.36	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	4.61	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	2.54	2.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.52	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.56	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
4.38					On track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									

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

100%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

100%

for inclusive
institutionalized
mechanisms for
mutual
accountability
and peer review.

70%

of youth
engaged in new
job opportunities
in agriculture
value chains.

30%

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

2.7%

of total
agricultural
research spending
as a share of
agriculture GDP.

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

-90.3%

increase of
agricultural
value added per
agricultural
worker.

-2.1%

increase of
agricultural
value added per
arable land.

6.7%

increase of the
value of intra-
Africa trade of
agricultural
commodities
and services.

39.2%

of the
population is
undernourished.

25%

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

Recommendations

- Burundi to establish necessary measures to increase agricultural productivity to shift the current negative tendency, and come on track for achieving the CAADP Malabo goal of doubling productivity by 2025.
- The country should ensure the yearly 100% budget allocation to the social protection requirements for the vulnerable social groups.
- The country should increase government spending sufficiently to cater for resilience building initiatives.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	6.66	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	10.00	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	3.65	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.33	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.42	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	2.55	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.30	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	2.95	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.01	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.30	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	7.52	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	1.92	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	3.88	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	0.00	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	3.50	3.00	On track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	3.32	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.34	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.30	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	7.39	6.00	On track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	8.12	2.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.37	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.31	1.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.80	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
4.71					On track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									

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

10.5%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

72.8%

of rural women have access to productive assets in agriculture (empowered).

7.6%

prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.

38 out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

69%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

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

0.8%

of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.

0.7%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

7.7%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

1.9%

increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.

66.7%

response to spending needs on resilience building initiatives, from the government budget.

Recommendations

- Burkina Faso should increase the area under sustainable land management practice to strengthen resilience to climate related risks.
- The country should increase and sustain its funding allocation to agricultural research and development as one of the strategies to enhance productivity, and allocate budget to fully response to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups.
- The country should put in place policies that would facilitate and promote intra-regional African trade in agricultural commodities and services.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	5.63	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	4.29	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	6.49	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.11	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.91	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	7.46	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.37	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	2.22	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.21	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.08	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	3.40	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	2.40	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	3.65	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	4.61	3.25	On track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	3.00	On track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	3.49	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.10	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.89	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	5.22	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	3.78	2.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.55	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.94	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.70	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
4.24					On track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

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

71%

for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.

100%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

6.8%

annual growth of the agriculture value added (agricultural GDP).

5.2%

prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.

25.5%

of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.

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

4.3%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

0.3%

of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.

28 kg/ha

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

0.0%

of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.

4.6%

increase of yield for the country's priority agricultural commodities.

Recommendations

- Cameroon should increase its spending in agriculture sector to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10%, and enhance farmers' access to financial services to spur agricultural transformation.
- The country should increase and sustain its funding allocation to agricultural research and development as one of the strategies to enhance productivity.
- Cameroon should also put in place and effectively implement measures to enhance availability and access to fertilizers to boost agricultural productivity.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	6.65	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	2.86	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.08	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.12	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	2.25	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.00	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	1.01	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.91	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.61	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	1.54	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	3.25	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	2.50	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	8.50	1.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	0.00	1.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.00	1.00	Not on track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	0.00	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	2.96	4.78	Not on track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	0.00	3.33	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.87	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					2.14				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					3.94				
which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.									

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

71%

*for CAADP
Process
Completion.*

19.0%

*of youth
engaged in new
job
opportunities in
agriculture
value chains.*

83.3%

*increase of the
size of irrigated
areas, from its
value of the
year 2000.*

53%

*of farm, pastoral,
and fisher
households are
resilient to
climate and
weather related
shocks.*

67%

*for inclusive
institutionalized
mechanisms for
mutual
accountability and
peer review.*

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

7.3%

*of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.*

-12%

*increase of
supplied quality
agriculture inputs
to the total
inputs
requirements for
agriculture
commodities.*

26 kg/ha

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

28.2%

*of farmers
having access
to agriculture
advisory
services.*

14.4%

*response to
spending needs on
social protection
for vulnerable
social groups, from
the government
budget.*

Recommendations

- Cape Verde should increase its public expenditure into agriculture to further boost the sector development in line with the CAADP target of 10% of national budget, and allocate budget to fully response to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups.
- The country should put in place and effectively implement measures to improve availability and access to fertilizers in order to enhance agricultural productivity.
- The country should enhance farmers' access to financial and agricultural advisory services in order to spur agricultural transformation.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	5.91	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	7.14	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	7.02	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	3.55	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.71	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	7.41	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.00	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	1.28	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.96	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	1.44	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	0.00	1.00	Not on track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	4.38	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	1.19	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	6.33	1.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	4.10	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	8.20	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	7.50	6.00	On track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	8.33	2.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.36	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.67	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.41	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
4.60					On track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the mininum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									

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

48.6%

for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.

100%

official development assistance (ODA) disbursed to agriculture, against ODA commitments.

65.5%

of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.

21.8%

of rural women have access to productive assets in agriculture (empowered).

12.4%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

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

3.2%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

0.0%

of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.

0.2%

of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.

0.16 kg/ha

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

28%

for CAADP Process Completion.

Recommendations

- Central Africa Republic should enhance accessibility to financial services for men and women engaged in agriculture in order to increase investment in the sector.
- The country should increase funding to the agricultural sector in general to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10% , and to research and development activities in particular, in order to enhance productivity.
- The country should put in place and effectively implement measures to increase the availability and accessibility of fertilizers to enhance agricultural productivity.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	2.82	3.33	Not on track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	2.86	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	0.75	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	4.86	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.37	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	4.73	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.00	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	0.43	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.69	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.82	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.66	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	0.00	1.00	Not on track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	5.63	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	2.50	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	3.00	On track
5	Boosting Intra- African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	0.00	1.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.00	1.00	Not on track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	2.25	4.78	Not on track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	0.00	3.33	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	6.76	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
2.41					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

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

86%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

69%

for the quality of
multi-sectorial
and
multistakeholder
coordination.

52%

for evidence-
based policies,
supportive
institutions and
corresponding
human
resources.

1129%

increase of the
size of irrigated
areas, from its
value of the
year 2000.

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

8.3%

of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.

0.05%

of total
agricultural
research
spending as a
share of
agriculture GDP.

6%

of men and
women
engaged in
agriculture
having access
to financial
services.

2%

of farmers
having access
to agriculture
advisory
services.

34%

of the population
is
undernourished.

Recommendations

- Chad should enhance farmers' access to financial and agricultural advisory services in order to increase investment in the sector and boost productivity.
- The country should increase funding to the agricultural sector in general to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10% , and to research and development activities in particular, in order to enhance productivity.
- The country should put in place strategies and measures to improve food and nutrition security in order to reduce the high proportion of the population that is undernourished.

2017 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Chad				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	6.90	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	8.57	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	6.92	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.22	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.69	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	4.77	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.60	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	0.46	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.02	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.05	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	0.25	1.00	Not on track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	0.00	2.06	Not on track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	0.00	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	2.50	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.00	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	0.00	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	3.01	4.78	Not on track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	0.00	3.33	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.02	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					2.22				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					3.94 which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2019 Data collection exercise for the the Januay 2020 Assembly of the Union.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process								
2	Enhancing Investment								
3	Ending Hunger by 2025								
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025								
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities								
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability								
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results								
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
n.a					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									

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

100%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

70%

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

10.7%

annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agricultural
GDP).

100%

official
development
assistance
(ODA) disbursed
to agriculture,
against ODA
commitments.

117%

increase of the
size of irrigated
areas, from its
value of the year
2000.

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

1.6%

of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.

2.9%

of men and
women engaged
in agriculture
having access to
financial
services.

21.3%

prevalence of
stunting
among children
under 5 years
old.

3.5%

of youth
engaged in new
job
opportunities in
agriculture
value chains.

0.4%

of rural women
have access to
productive assets
in agriculture
(empowered).

Recommendations

- Congo should increase its spending in agriculture sector to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10%, and enhance farmers' access to financial services to spur agricultural transformation.
- The country should increase and sustain its funding allocation to agricultural research and development as one of the strategies to enhance productivity.
- The country should invest in nutrition interventions to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress		
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	8.52	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	10.00	3.33	On track		
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	8.09	3.33	On track		
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.48	3.33	On track		
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.89	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	5.49	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0		
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0		
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.29	3.33	Not on track		
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	0.63	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.17	5.53	Not on track		
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.00	1.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	0.00	1.00	Not on track		
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	1.02	2.06	Not on track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	2.71	3.25	Not on track		
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track		
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	1.15	1.00	On track		
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.20	3.00	Not on track		
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	1.00	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track		
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.00	1.00	On track		
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	2.50	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	5.00	2.00	On track		
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track		
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	3.04	4.78	Not on track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	0.00	3.33	Not on track		
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.11	10.00	Not on track		
Overall Country Score					2.80		Overall Progress			Not on track	
The 2017 Benchmark is					3.94		which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

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

100%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

14%

increase of
agricultural
value added per
agricultural
worker.

14%

increase of
agricultural
value added per
arable land.

14%

annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agricultural
GDP).

64%

for inclusive
institutionalized
mechanisms for
mutual
accountability
and peer review.

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

1.9%

of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.

5.0%

of men and
women engaged
in agriculture
having access to
financial
services.

9.2%

increase of the
size of irrigated
areas, from its
value of the
year 2000.

0.07%

of total
agricultural
research
spending as a
share of
agriculture
GDP.

-21%

increase of the
value of intra-
Africa trade of
agricultural
commodities and
services.

Recommendations

- Cote d'Ivoire should increase its spending in agriculture sector to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10%, and enhance farmers' access to financial services to spur agricultural transformation.
- The country should also increase funding to research and development activities in order to enhance productivity.
- The country should put in place policies that would facilitate and promote intra-regional African trade in agricultural commodities and services.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	8.53	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	10.00	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	5.76	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.84	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.84	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	3.19	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.50	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	1.27	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.44	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	1.10	1.00	On track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.80	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	2.01	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	4.25	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	2.62	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	4.37	3.00	On track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	0.00	1.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.00	1.00	Not on track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	3.38	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.10	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.33	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.39	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.61	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
3.52					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									

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

43%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

83%

for evidence-
based policies,
supportive
institutions and
corresponding
human
resources.

9.1%

annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agricultural
GDP).

36%

for inclusive
institutionalized
mechanisms for
mutual
accountability
and peer
review.

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

4%

for the quality
of multi-
sectorial and
multistakeholder
coordination.

2.4%

of public
agriculture
expenditure as a
share of total
public
expenditure.

0.5%

of men and
women
engaged in
agriculture
having access
to financial
services.

2.3 kg/ha

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

54%

of required data
for the biennial
review
completed.

Recommendations

- DR Congo should increase its spending in agriculture sector to meet the CAADP target of 10% of national budget.
- The Government should facilitate access of men and women engaged in agriculture to financial and agricultural advisory services as one of the key interventions to enhance investment in the sector.
- The Government should put in place and effectively implement measures to enhance availability and access to fertilizers in order to boost agricultural productivity.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress		
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	4.34	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	4.29	3.33	On track		
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	0.40	3.33	Not on track		
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.33	3.33	On track		
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	0.57	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	1.09	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0		
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0		
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.05	3.33	Not on track		
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	0.42	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.79	5.53	Not on track		
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.30	1.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	0.00	1.00	Not on track		
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	0.63	2.06	Not on track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	2.50	3.25	Not on track		
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track		
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track		
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track		
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	0.00	1.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track		
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.00	1.00	Not on track		
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	0.00	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	2.00	Not on track		
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track		
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	4.15	4.78	Not on track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	3.61	3.33	On track		
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.84	10.00	Not on track		
Overall Country Score					1.44		Overall Progress			Not on track	
The 2017 Benchmark is					3.94		which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

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

71%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

18.1%

of rural women
have access to
productive
assets in
agriculture
(empowered).

10%

annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agricultural
GDP).

50 out of 100

as trade
facilitation
Index
(TFI).

11.6%

of agriculture
land under
sustainable land
management
practices.

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

29.7%

prevalence of
stunting
among children
under 5 years
old.

4.9%

of public
agriculture
expenditure as a
share of total
public
expenditure.

3.1%

increase of yield
for the
country's
priority
agricultural
commodities.

0.1%

of youth
engaged in new
job
opportunities in
agriculture
value chains.

9.5%

increase of
agricultural value
added per arable
land.

Recommendations

- Djibouti should put in place targeted policies and invest in nutrition interventions to reduce malnutrition in children.
- The country should enhance availability and access to agriculture inputs and agricultural advisory services in order to enhance agricultural productivity .
- The country should increase spending in agriculture, and implement measures aimed at doubling agricultural productivity to meet Malabo target.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	5.02	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	7.14	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	4.31	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	3.61	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.82	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	4.96	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.69	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	0.38	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.65	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.42	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	0.81	1.00	Not on track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	3.95	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	6.68	3.25	On track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.04	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	9.06	3.00	On track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	3.74	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.48	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	1.56	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	3.12	2.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	4.87	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.78	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	4.44	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.40	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
3.19					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									

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

14%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

100%

of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.

4.5%

of the population is undernourished.

42%

of rural women have access to productive assets in agriculture (empowered).

100%

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

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

29.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

7.4%

official development assistance (ODA) disbursed to agriculture, against ODA commitments.

15.1%

increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2000.

0.5%

annual growth of the agriculture value added (agricultural GDP).

0.5%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

Recommendations

- Egypt needs to accelerate its national CAADP Process so that the National Agricultural and food Security Investment Plan delivers on appropriate Malabo Declaration Targets including: Ending Hunger, Reducing poverty by half through agriculture, Enhancing Resilience to Climate variabilities, and strengtehn data systems and statiscs in Agriculture.
- Egypt should put more efforts in expanding its irrigated areas accompanied with the application of inputs, more specifically fertilizer.
- The country should continue efforts to strengthen resilience through more investments in resilience building and establishment of insurances for farmers.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	0.95	3.33	Not on track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	2.86	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	0.00	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	0.00	3.33	Not on track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	7.37	6.67	On track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	4.74	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	10.00	3.33	On track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	2.51	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.61	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.18	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	7.12	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	1.67	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	3.18	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	2.72	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	3.00	On track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	1.61	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	3.23	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	5.00	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	10.00	2.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	2.95	4.78	Not on track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	0.00	3.33	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.86	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					3.37				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					3.94				
which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.									

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

57%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

10.5%

of public
agriculture
expenditure as a
share of total
public
expenditure.

7.6%

annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agricultural
GDP).

80%

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

34%

increase of the
size of irrigated
areas, from its
value of the year
2000.

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

0.5%

of men and
women
engaged in
agriculture
having access
to financial
services.

10%

of farmers
having access
to agriculture
advisory
services.

10%

of farm
households
having
ownership or
access to
secured land.

0.31 kg/ha

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

57%

of required data
for the biennial
review
completed.

Recommendations

- Equatorial Guinea should facilitate access of men and women engaged in agriculture to financial and agricultural advisory services in order to enhance investment and agricultural productivity.
- The country should institute reforms to facilitate ownership and access of farm households to secure land rights.
- The country should put in place and implement measures to enhance availability and access to fertilizers and other inputs in order boost agricultural productivity.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	6.08	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	5.71	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	5.82	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.69	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.47	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	4.90	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.05	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	0.73	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.86	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	2.79	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	1.10	2.06	Not on track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	4.39	3.25	On track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	3.55	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.11	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	8.33	6.00	On track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	10.00	2.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	2.98	4.78	Not on track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	0.00	3.33	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.93	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
3.61					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2019 Data collection exercise for the the Januay 2020 Assembly of the Union.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process								
2	Enhancing Investment								
3	Ending Hunger by 2025								
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025								
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities								
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability								
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results								
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

Data not availed
by the country.

n.a

Not on track

3.94

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

100%

*for CAADP
Process
Completion.*

86%

*for inclusive
institutionalized
mechanisms for
mutual
accountability
and peer review.*

16.8%

*of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.*

89%

*of farmers
having access
to agriculture
advisory
services.*

55%

*of farm, pastoral,
and fisher
households are
resilient to
climate and
weather related
shocks.*

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

32%

*of the population
is
undernourished.*

24%

*prevalence of
underweight
among children
under 5 years
old.*

-5.4%

*increase of
agricultural
value added per
agricultural
worker.*

2.3%

*annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agricultural
GDP).*

-0.1%

*increase of the
value of intra-
Africa trade of
agricultural
commodities and
services.*

Recommendations

- Ethiopia should invest in nutrition interventions to reduce malnutrition among children under 5 years old.
- The country should implement measures aimed at doubling agricultural productivity to meet the related Malabo target.
- The country should facilitate access of men and women engaged in agriculture, to financial and agricultural advisory services as one of the key interventions to enhance investment in the sector.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	8.85	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	10.00	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	8.66	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.90	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.53	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	9.06	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.00	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	3.16	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	6.03	5.53	On track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.36	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	9.20	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	0.23	1.00	Not on track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	2.74	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	0.97	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	3.23	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.47	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	5.49	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	7.44	2.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	3.53	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.43	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.61	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.68	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					5.35				
Overall Progress					On track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					3.94				
which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.									

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

71%

*for CAADP
Process
Completion.*

51.1%

*of agriculture
land under
sustainable land
management
practices.*

16.7%

*annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agricultural
GDP).*

3%

*prevalence of
stunting
among children
under 5 years
old.*

16.7%

*increase of
agricultural value
added per arable
land.*

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

0.6%

*of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.*

0.1%

*of men and
women engaged
in agriculture
having access to
financial
services.*

10.4%

*of farmers
having access
to agriculture
advisory
services.*

8.79 kg/ha

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

0.16%

*of total
agricultural
research spending
as a share of
agriculture GDP.*

Recommendations

- Gabon should increase public expenditure in agriculture to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10% as well as funding for agricultural research in order to enhance agricultural productivity.
- The country should facilitate access of men and women engaged in agriculture to financial and advisory services in order to increase investment in the agricultural sector.
- The country should put in place and implement measures to enhance availability and access to fertilizers for increased agricultural productivity.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	7.15	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	7.14	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	8.43	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.89	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.45	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	2.90	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.01	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	1.57	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.83	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.56	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	3.16	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	3.33	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	4.25	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	5.00	3.25	On track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	3.00	On track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	0.00	1.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.00	1.00	Not on track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	2.50	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	5.00	2.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	3.11	4.78	Not on track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	0.00	3.33	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.32	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
2.86					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the mininum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									

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

71%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

59.5%

for evidence-
based policies,
supportive
institutions and
corresponding
human
resources.

66%

of youth
engaged in new
job
opportunities in
agriculture
value chains.

41 out of 100

as trade
facilitation
Index
(TFI).

2.7%

for domestic food
price volatility.

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

5.1%

of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.

-4.0%

annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agricultural
GDP).

12.6%

official
development
assistance
(ODA) disbursed
to agriculture,
against ODA
commitments.

0.04 kg/ha

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

7%

of agriculture
land under
sustainable land
management
practices.

Recommendations

- Gambia should enhance efforts aimed at boosting fertilizer use to improve productivity of national priority agricultural commodities and enhance food security.
- The country should increase and sustain its spending in the agriculture sector in order to meet the CAADP target of 10% of the national budget.
- The country should increase the area under sustainable land management practices to strengthen resilience to climate related risks.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	5.90	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	7.14	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	4.61	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.95	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.76	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	3.51	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.00	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	1.16	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.89	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.23	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	0.68	1.00	Not on track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	2.50	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	0.00	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	3.52	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.03	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	3.92	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	1.17	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	3.17	4.78	Not on track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	0.00	3.33	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.50	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
3.13					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									

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

57%

*for CAADP
Process
Completion.*

87%

*for evidence-
based policies,
supportive
institutions and
corresponding
human
resources.*

94.0%

*for inclusive
institutionalized
mechanisms for
mutual
accountability
and peer
review.*

5%

*of the population
is
undernourished.*

5%

*prevalence of
wasting among
children under 5
years old.*

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

6.0%

*of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.*

3.6%

*annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agricultural
GDP).*

-4.6%

*increase of the
value of intra-
Africa trade of
agricultural
commodities
and services.*

1.1%

*increase of
agricultural
value added per
agricultural
worker.*

0.04%

*of agriculture
land under
sustainable land
management
practices.*

Recommendations

- Ghana should increase the share of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices from the current low level of 0.04 percent.
- Similarly, the country should increase public agriculture expenditure as share of total public expenditure to the Malabo Declaration target of 10 percent.
- The country should put in place policies that would facilitate and promote intra-regional African trade in agricultural commodities and services.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	6.87	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	5.71	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	6.15	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.73	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.33	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	8.65	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.00	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	1.99	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.90	5.53	On track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.72	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	3.33	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	3.02	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	2.07	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	1.11	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.22	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	3.59	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.04	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.13	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.45	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	9.44	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.91	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
3.91					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

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

71%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

67.2%

for evidence-
based policies,
supportive
institutions and
corresponding
human
resources.

86%

increase of the
size of irrigated
areas, from its
value of the
year 2000.

21.4%

increase of yield
for the
country's
priority
agricultural
commodities.

2.0%

for domestic food
price volatility.

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

0.03%

of total
agricultural
research
spending as a
share of
agriculture
GDP.

4.5 kg/ha

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

32.4%

prevalence of
stunting
among children
under 5 years
old.

25.8%

of farmers
having access
to agriculture
advisory
services.

0.0%

response to
spending needs
on resilience
building
initiatives, from
the government
budget.

Recommendations

- Guinea should increase funding to the agricultural sector in general to meet the CAADP Malabo target, and to research and development activities in particular, in order to enhance productivity.
- The country should enhance access to agricultural inputs and advisory services.
- Similarly, Guinea should establish dedicated budget lines on resilience building initiatives and social protection system.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	5.72	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	7.14	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	3.30	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.72	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.10	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	4.20	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.00	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	1.32	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.27	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.84	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	2.41	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	0.06	1.00	Not on track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	0.37	2.06	Not on track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	1.22	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.26	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	3.37	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.74	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	4.61	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	9.21	2.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.31	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.31	1.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	4.72	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.92	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
3.26					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2019 Data collection exercise for the the Januay 2020 Assembly of the Union.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process								
2	Enhancing Investment								
3	Ending Hunger by 2025								
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025								
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities								
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability								
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results								
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

n.a

Overall Progress

Not on track

The 2017 Benchmark is

3.94

which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.

Data not available by the country.

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

100%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

75%

of farmers
having access
to agriculture
advisory
services.

83%

of men and
women
engaged in
agriculture
having access
to financial
services.

281%

increase of the
size of irrigated
areas, from its
value of the
year 2000.

18%

of youth engaged
in new job
opportunities in
agriculture value
chains.

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

2.3%

of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.

24.3%

of the population
is
undernourished.

68%

response to
spending needs
on resilience
building
initiatives, from
the government
budget.

6.17 kg/ha

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

88.9%

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

Recommendations

- Kenya should increase funding to agriculture to meet the CAADP target of 10 percent, and ensure full allocation of all the budget lines on social protection.
- The country should increase investments in resilience building to climate variability.
- The country should strengthen systems for collection of data on Malabo indicators to fill data gaps, for example, data on women and youth in agriculture, post-harvest losses in agriculture and investment in sustainable land management.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	7.58	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	10.00	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	5.07	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.67	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.73	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	1.16	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	8.30	3.33	On track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	3.40	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.43	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	1.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	8.89	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	1.67	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	1.14	2.06	Not on track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	2.58	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	3.86	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.72	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	3.40	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.80	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.25	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.06	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.70	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
4.77					On track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

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

48%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

71%

for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.

252%

increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.

75%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

65.5 kg/ha

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

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

3.6%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

-48.5%

increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2000.

-21.5%

annual growth of the agriculture value added (agricultural GDP).

0.6%

of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.

43.2%

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

Recommendations

- Lesotho should increase public agriculture expenditure as share of total public expenditure in line with the Malabo Declaration commitments, and stem the decline in the area of irrigated land.
- The country should do more to integrate the youth and women in agricultural value chains.
- The country should strengthen agriculture data collection and management systems (monitoring and evaluation) to ensure that missing indicators are reported in the next round of the Biennial Review.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	4.44	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	1.43	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	4.83	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.06	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.30	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	6.60	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.00	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	2.38	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.62	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	4.32	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	2.98	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	0.05	2.06	Not on track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	0.00	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.19	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	5.19	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.38	1.00	Not on track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.52	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	5.56	1.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	7.50	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.50	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
3.75					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the mininum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									

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

57%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

51%

for evidence-
based policies,
supportive
institutions and
corresponding
human resources.

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

-1.4%

annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agricultural
GDP).

-3.0%

increase of
agricultural
value added per
agricultural
worker.

-12.4%

increase of yield
for the
country's
priority
agricultural
commodities.

7%

for the quality
of multi-
sectorial and
multistakeholder
coordination.

32%

of required data
for the biennial
review
completed.

Recommendations

- Liberia should implement measures aimed at doubling agricultural productivity to meet the related target of CAADP Malabo Declaration.
- The country should strengthen agriculture data collection on the Malabo commitments to inform missing indicators so as to improve its performance level in the next round of the Biennial Review Reporting.
- The country should also improve national multi-sectorial coordination body and multi-stakeholder body to enhance CAADP-based Cooperation, Partnership and Alliance.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	3.86	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	5.71	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	0.74	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.14	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment	0.00	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.00	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	0.02	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.10	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	0.00	1.00	Not on track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	0.00	2.06	Not on track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	0.00	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	0.00	1.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.00	1.00	Not on track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	0.00	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	2.77	4.78	Not on track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	0.00	3.33	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.30	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
0.95					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2019 Data collection exercise for the the Januay 2020 Assembly of the Union.

2017 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Libya				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process								
2	Enhancing Investment								
3	Ending Hunger by 2025								
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025								
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities								
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability								
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results								
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

Data not availed
by the country.

n.a

Not on track

3.94

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

43%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

80%

for evidence-
based policies,
supportive
institutions and
corresponding
human
resources.

12%

of youth
engaged in new
job
opportunities in
agriculture
value chains.

44%

of rural women
have access to
productive
assets in
agriculture
(empowered).

6.4

for domestic food
price volatility.

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

1.9%

of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.

-0.1%

annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agricultural
GDP).

9.7%

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

47%

prevalence of
stunting
among children
under 5 years
old.

33.0%

of the population
is undernourished.

Recommendations

- Madagascar should increase its spending in agriculture sector to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10%, and increase on social protection of the vulnerable social groups, and resilience building initiatives.
- The country should improve on nutrition interventions to reduce undernourishment and the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.
- The country should strengthen agriculture data collection and management systems to inform missing indicators so as to improve its performance level in the next round of the Biennial Review Reporting.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	4.41	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	4.29	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	0.95	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.00	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.31	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	3.35	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	1.28	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	0.49	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.41	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.07	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.97	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	0.00	1.00	Not on track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	3.53	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	0.10	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	4.02	1.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	3.00	On track
5	Boosting Intra- African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	3.44	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.20	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.68	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	4.10	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	1.52	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	3.39	4.78	Not on track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	0.56	3.33	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.61	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
3.10					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									

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

100%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

42%

for the quality of
multi-sectorial
and
multistakeholder
coordination.

17.6%

of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.

29.7%

of youth
engaged in new
job
opportunities in
agriculture
value chains.

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 the country's attention:

-5.2%

increase of
agricultural
value added per
agricultural
worker.

-2.3%

annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agricultural
GDP).

67%

response to
spending needs
on resilience
building
initiatives, from
the government
budget.

-5.5%

increase of
agricultural
value added per
arable land.

-14.9%

increase of the
value of intra-
Africa trade of
agricultural
commodities and
services.

Recommendations

- Malawi should strengthen investments to reverse the declining growth in agriculture value added per worker and as a share of arable land.
- The country should provide for all budget required to enhance resilience to climate related risks in the agriculture sector.
- The country should put in place policies that would facilitate and promote intra-regional African trade in agricultural commodities and services.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	7.20	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	10.00	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	4.24	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.35	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.92	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	9.84	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.00	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	2.09	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.90	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.75	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	4.11	1.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	1.67	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	4.98	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	0.00	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	9.92	1.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	1.36	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.72	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	4.65	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	2.62	2.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.68	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.24	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	8.08	1.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.65	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
4.92					On track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									

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

88%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

100%

for evidence-
based policies,
supportive
institutions and
corresponding
human
resources.

7.6%

annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agricultural
GDP).

18.5%

increase of yield
for the
country's
priority
agricultural
commodities.

337.6%

increase of the
size of irrigated
areas, from its
value of the year
2000.

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

7%

of men and
women
engaged in
agriculture
having access
to financial
services.

0.1%

of total
agricultural
research
spending as a
share of
agriculture GDP.

26.2%

prevalence of
stunting
among children
under 5 years
old.

1.8%

increase of
agricultural
value added per
arable land.

2%

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

Recommendations

- Mali should invest in nutrition interventions to reduce malnutrition among children under 5 years old.
- The country should place emphasis on women access to financial services, and increase and sustain its funding allocation to agricultural research and development as one of the strategies to enhance productivity.
- Mali should harness the potentials of agricultural trade with the continent to increase the volume of intra-African trade for agricultural commodities and services.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	7.86	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	8.79	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	4.80	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	10.00	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.61	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	4.52	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.70	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	3.62	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.56	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.86	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	2.67	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	5.75	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	3.00	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	3.90	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.65	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.15	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	5.28	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	3.90	2.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.94	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.82	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
5.57					On track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

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

71%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

53%

for evidence-
based policies,
supportive
institutions and
corresponding
human
resources.

13.0%

of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.

3.9%

of the population
is
undernourished.

62 out of 100

as trade
facilitation Index
(TFI).

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

4.4%

of men and
women
engaged in
agriculture
having access
to financial
services.

31 kg/ha

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

-9.9%

annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agricultural
GDP).

2.9%

of agriculture
land under
sustainable
land
management
practices.

0.4%

of total
agricultural
research spending
as a share of
agriculture GDP.

Recommendations

- Mauritania should put in place strategies and measures to increase access to financial services for men and women engaged in agriculture.
- The country should increase access to agricultural advisory services, and invest more agricultural research and development activities.
- The country should increase fertilizer consumption (kilogram of nutrients per hectare of arable land), as well as the share of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	7.02	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	7.14	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	6.79	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.13	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.35	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	6.26	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.44	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	2.89	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.55	5.53	On track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.16	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	1.58	1.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	3.18	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	3.98	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	6.79	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	0.00	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	8.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	9.17	3.00	On track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	4.45	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.80	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	8.10	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	4.15	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	1.21	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.08	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	4.80	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.28	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.11	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
4.78					On track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									

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

81 out of 100

as trade
facilitation
Index
(TFI).

100%

response to
spending needs
on resilience
building
initiatives, from
the government
budget.

17.6%

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

100%

of rural women
have access to
productive
assets in
agriculture
(empowered).

3%

for domestic food
price volatility.

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

2.8%

of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.

0.1%

increase of yield
for the country's
priority
agricultural
commodities.

7.5%

increase of
agricultural
value added per
agricultural
worker.

0.1%

of agriculture
land under
sustainable
land
management
practices.

-18.7%

increase of the
size of irrigated
areas, from its
value of the year
2000.

Recommendations

- Mauritius should increase public expenditure in agriculture to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10% as well as funding for agricultural research and development in order to enhance agricultural productivity.
- The country should increase the area under sustainable land management practice to strengthen resilience to climate related risks.
- Mauritius should also strengthen agriculture data collection and management systems to ensure that required missing indicators are reported in the next round of the Biennial Review Reporting.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	8.09	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	10.00	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	6.50	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.78	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.55	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	1.09	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	10.00	3.33	On track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	1.44	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	6.67	5.53	On track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.54	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	0.00	1.00	Not on track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	3.13	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	2.50	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	3.00	On track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	4.93	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.79	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	9.07	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	6.47	6.00	On track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	2.94	2.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	10.00	10.00	On track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.39	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	9.17	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.02	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
5.00					On track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the mininum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									

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

100%

for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.

128 Kg/ha

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

0.1%

of the population is undernourished.

54 out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

33%

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

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

0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

5.3%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

-6.6%

increase of agricultural value added per agricultural worker.

-9.8%

annual growth of the agriculture value added (agricultural GDP).

12.6%

increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.

Recommendations

- Morocco already developed a comprehensive National Agricultural Investment Plan name "Plan Maroc Vert" that was not developed within the CAADP Framework . Therefore, there is a need to review and align the "Plan Maroc Vert" to deliver on the Malabo Declaration Commitments.
- The country should allocate more public investments in agriculture and address the strategic areas of investments that would increase the agricultural GDP to at least 6%.
- Although Morocco recorded a good performance on trade facilitation, more efforts is needed to increase the value of intra-African trade for agricultural commodities and services.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	6.67	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	0.00	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	10.00	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.16	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	4.82	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	1.49	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	2.49	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	7.46	5.53	On track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	5.00	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	4.14	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	1.02	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	5.53	3.00	On track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	4.15	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.63	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.68	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	8.25	6.00	On track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	9.73	2.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.77	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.89	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.67	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
5.54					On track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

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

71%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

41%

for the quality of
multi-sectorial
and
multistakeholder
coordination.

4.0%

prevalence of
wasting among
children under 5
years old.

77%

of youth
engaged in new
job
opportunities in
agriculture
value chains.

80%

of rural women
have access to
productive assets
in agriculture
(empowered).

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

6.9%

of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.

2.6%

annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agricultural
GDP).

-11.5%

increase of the
value of intra-
Africa trade of
agricultural
commodities
and services.

0.4%

of men and
women
engaged in
agriculture
having access
to financial
services.

0.3%

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

Recommendations

- Mozambique should allocate more public investments in agriculture and address the strategic areas of investments that would increase the agricultural GDP to at least 6%.
- The country should increase farmers' access to finance and to ensure that required budgets for social protection are fully allocated.
- The country should also invest in resilience building to increase proportion of households that are resilient to climate and weather related shocks.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	5.59	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	7.14	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	4.06	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.58	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.70	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	5.35	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.04	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	2.65	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.31	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.30	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	8.64	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	1.98	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	5.27	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	1.09	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	3.00	On track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	3.84	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.68	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	3.36	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.05	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.49	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.94	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.53	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
4.13					On track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									

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

67%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

63%

for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.

132%

increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2000.

76%

of rural women have access to productive assets in agriculture (empowered).

3.3%

for domestic food price volatility.

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

4.6%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

1.2%

of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.

-22.4%

increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.

8.1%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

0.0%

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

Recommendations

- Namibia should increase public investment in agriculture and ensure access to financial services by men and women engaged in agriculture.
- The country should ensure the creation of budget lines on social protection as percentage of the total resource requirements for coverage of the vulnerable social groups.
- The country should also increase the share of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	4.79	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	1.43	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	6.70	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.25	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.16	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	8.20	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.12	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	2.65	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	6.73	5.53	On track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	4.19	1.00	On track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	2.32	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	3.13	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	2.50	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	3.00	On track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	3.85	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.71	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	4.01	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	1.35	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.16	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.89	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.58	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
4.11					On track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

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

100%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

17.4%

increase of yield
for the country's
priority
agricultural
commodities.

11.6%

annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agricultural
GDP).

37%

increase of the
value of intra-
Africa trade of
agricultural
commodities
and services.

72%

for inclusive
institutionalized
mechanisms for
mutual
accountability
and peer review.

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

66.7%

response to
spending needs
on resilience
building
initiatives, from
the government
budget.

1.17 kg/ha

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

15.2%

increase of the
size of irrigated
areas, from its
value of the
year 2000.

42.2%

prevalence of
stunting
among children
under 5 years
old.

31.7%

prevalence of
underweight
among children
under 5 years old.

Recommendations

- Niger should improve on the budget-lines to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives, and increase the area of land under irrigation.
- The country should invest in nutrition interventions to reduce malnutrition among children under 5 years old, and more specifically the prevalence of stunting and the prevalence of underweight.
- Niger should also strengthen its capacity to collect data on Malabo indicators including data on access to finance, access to agriculture inputs and technologies, post-harvest losses, intra-African trade, and resilience to climate related risks.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	8.62	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	10.00	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	9.20	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.67	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.13	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	4.25	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.00	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	0.82	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.29	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.58	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	3.22	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	0.95	2.06	Not on track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	2.80	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	1.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	3.41	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	1.83	1.00	On track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.00	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.41	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	7.22	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.02	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
3.53					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									

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

42.9%

*for CAADP
Process
Completion.*

66.7%

*for evidence-
based policies,
supportive
institutions and
corresponding
human
resources.*

59.6%

*of men and
women
engaged in
agriculture
having access
to financial
services.*

44%

*for inclusive
institutionalized
mechanisms for
mutual
accountability
and peer
review.*

5%

*for domestic food
price volatility.*

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

2.2%

*of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.*

-20.7%

*annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agricultural
GDP).*

-20.6%

*increase of
agricultural
value added per
arable land.*

-16%

*increase of
supplied quality
agriculture
inputs to the
total inputs
requirements for
agriculture
commodities.*

57%

*of required data
for the biennial
review
completed.*

Recommendations

- Nigeria should increase public expenditure in agriculture to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10%, and meet the spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups and for resilience building initiatives.
- The country should allocate more public investments in agriculture and address the strategic areas of investments that would increase the agricultural GDP to at least 6%.
- The country should also ensure increase in fertilizer use and supply of quality agriculture inputs to boost agricultural productivity.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	6.54	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	4.29	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	8.67	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.67	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.09	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	4.23	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	5.96	3.33	On track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	0.38	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.37	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.13	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	1.40	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	0.00	1.00	Not on track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	0.00	2.06	Not on track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	0.00	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	3.74	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.67	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.81	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	4.46	4.78	Not on track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	4.44	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.93	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
3.36					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

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

100%

*for CAADP
Process
Completion.*

100%

*for inclusive
institutionalized
mechanisms for
mutual
accountability
and peer review.*

52%

*of farmers
having access
to agriculture
advisory
services.*

91%

*of rural women
have access to
productive assets
in agriculture
(empowered).*

2

*agricultural
commodity value
chains for which a
PPP is established
with strong linkage
to smallholder
agriculture.*

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

7.5%

*of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.*

38.0%

*prevalence of
stunting among
children under 5
years old.*

32.0%

*of the
population is
undernourished.*

3.9%

*increase of yield
for the
country's
priority
agricultural
commodities.*

-5.6%

*increase of the
value of intra-
Africa trade of
agricultural
commodities and
services.*

Recommendations

- Rwanda should increase its public expenditure into agriculture in line with the CAADP target of 10% of national budget, and implement necessary measures to increase agricultural productivity.
- The country should improve on nutrition interventions to reduce undernourishment and the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.
- The country should put in place policies that would facilitate and promote intra-regional African trade in agricultural commodities and services.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	8.70	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	10.00	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	6.11	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	10.00	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.91	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	7.11	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	2.70	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	3.61	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	6.05	5.53	On track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.26	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	1.76	1.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	7.81	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	2.17	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	5.55	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	1.81	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	4.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	6.39	1.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	3.00	On track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	1.39	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.78	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	8.53	6.00	On track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	10.00	2.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.07	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.96	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.88	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					6.09				
Overall Progress					On track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					3.94				
					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2019 Data collection exercise for the the Januay 2020 Assembly of the Union.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process								
2	Enhancing Investment								
3	Ending Hunger by 2025								
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025								
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities								
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability								
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results								
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

Data not available by the country.

n.a

Overall Progress

Not on track

3.94

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

43%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

15.9%

annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agricultural
GDP).

83%

increase of the
size of irrigated
areas, from its
value of the
year 2000.

56%

of farmers
having access
to agriculture
advisory
services.

15.9%

increase of
agricultural value
added per arable
land.

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

8.5%

of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.

0.10%

of men and
women engaged
in agriculture
having access to
financial
services.

0.05%

of total
agricultural
research
spending as a
share of
agriculture
GDP.

20%

for evidence-
based policies,
supportive
institutions and
corresponding
human
resources.

48%

of required data
for the biennial
review
completed.

Recommendations

- Sao Tomé & Príncipe should increase public expenditure in agriculture to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10%, and enhance access to agricultural financial services by men and women engaged in agriculture.
- The country should increase funding on agricultural research and establish evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources that support planning and implementation to deliver on the Malabo commitments.
- The country should also strengthen agriculture data collection and management systems to ensure that required missing indicators are reported in the next round of the Biennial Review Reporting.

2017 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					São Tomé & Príncipe				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	2.10	3.33	Not on track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	4.29	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	0.00	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	2.00	3.33	Not on track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.25	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	8.50	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.01	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	0.92	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.08	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.53	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	0.00	1.00	Not on track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	0.63	2.06	Not on track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	2.50	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	0.00	1.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.00	1.00	Not on track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	0.00	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	2.90	4.78	Not on track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	0.00	3.33	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.70	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
1.54					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

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

71%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

58%

for evidence-
based policies,
supportive
institutions and
corresponding
human
resources.

11.0%

of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.

91.6%

increase of the
value of intra-
Africa trade of
agricultural
commodities
and services.

78%

for inclusive
institutionalized
mechanisms for
mutual
accountability
and peer review.

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

-0.6%

increase of
agricultural
value added per
arable land.

0.04 kg/ha

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

8.2%

of men and
women
engaged in
agriculture
having access
to financial
services.

26%

of farmers
having access
to agriculture
advisory
services.

67%

response to
spending needs
on resilience
building
initiatives, from
the government
budget.

Recommendations

- Senegal should provide adequate budget lines to respond to spending needs on climate resilience building initiatives, and to allow men and women engaged in agriculture to have access to financial services.
- The country should establish necessary measures to increase agricultural productivity, while increasing the size of irrigated areas and the use of agriculture inputs such as fertilizer.
- Senegal should also reinforce data collection, management and reporting on Malabo indicators in order to report on more indicators for the next round of the Biennial Review reporting.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	4.55	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	7.14	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	0.69	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.82	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.08	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	9.34	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.82	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	2.56	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.11	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.62	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	6.89	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	2.20	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	1.78	2.06	Not on track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	2.50	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	4.63	1.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	2.80	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	4.58	1.00	On track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	1.01	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	4.36	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	2.03	2.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.70	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.75	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	7.78	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.47	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
3.84					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									

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

81%

for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.

100%

of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.

100%

of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

92%

of rural women have access to productive assets in agriculture (empowered).

6.3%

of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.

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

29%

for CAADP Process Completion.

-10.0%

annual growth of the agriculture value added (agriculture GDP).

-65.5%

increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.

66.7%

response to spending needs on resilience building initiatives, from the government budget.

13.9 kg/ha

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

Recommendations

- Seychelles should increase the use of modern agricultural inputs and technologies (such as fertiliser) to enhance performance of the agriculture sector.
- The country should put in place policies that would facilitate and promote intra-regional African trade in agricultural commodities and services.
- Seychelles should improve and strengthen mutual accountability for action and results in the planning, implementation and evaluation of agriculture sector policies, programmes and actions.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	3.64	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	2.86	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	0.00	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.06	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	8.33	6.67	On track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	6.67	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	10.00	3.33	On track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	1.65	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.91	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	3.33	1.00	On track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	0.00	1.00	Not on track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	2.85	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	0.00	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	1.41	1.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	3.00	On track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	4.17	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	8.34	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	4.10	4.78	Not on track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.77	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	2.22	3.33	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.32	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
4.01					On track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

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

57%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

618%

increase of the
size of irrigated
areas, from its
value of the
year 2000.

79.4%

of youth
engaged in new
job
opportunities in
agriculture
value chains.

11.7%

increase of yield
for the
country's
priority
agricultural
commodities.

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

4.1%

of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.

48.0%

prevalence of
stunting among
children under 5
years old.

0.3%

of agriculture
land under
sustainable
land
management
practices.

-2.9%

increase of
agricultural
value added per
arable land.

4.2%

of men and
women engaged
in agriculture
having access to
financial services.

Recommendations

- Sierra Leone needs to build on its efforts on irrigation by increasing the use of fertilizer and the share of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.
- The country should increase public expenditure in agriculture to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10%, enhance access to agricultural financial services by men and women, and invest in nutrition interventions to reduce stunting among children under 5 years old.
- The country should ensure efficient data collection and reporting on the Malabo indicators for the next round of the Biennial Review reporting.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	2.18	3.33	Not on track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	5.71	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	0.83	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	0.00	3.33	Not on track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.79	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	3.17	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.42	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	0.76	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.31	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.48	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	0.00	1.00	Not on track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	2.90	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	1.60	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	0.00	1.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.00	1.00	Not on track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	0.03	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.06	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	3.02	4.78	Not on track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	0.00	3.33	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.07	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
1.53					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2019 Data collection exercise for the the Januay 2020 Assembly of the Union.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process								
2	Enhancing Investment								
3	Ending Hunger by 2025								
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025								
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities								
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability								
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results								
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

Data not available by the country.

n.a

Overall Progress

Not on track

3.94

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

12%

annual growth of the agriculture value added (agricultural GDP).

66%

for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.

1.6%

of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.

52 out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

8

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

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

1.2%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

-88.4%

increase of agricultural value added per agricultural worker.

-19.8%

increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services.

32.3%

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

10.2%

of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.

Recommendations

- South Africa should increase public expenditure in agriculture to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10%, enhance access to agriculture inputs and technologies (such as investments in irrigation for smallholder farmers), and to agricultural financial services by men and women engaged in agriculture.
- The country should enhance resilience building strategies to climate related risks, and improve on nutrition interventions to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.
- The country should also put in place policies that would facilitate and promote intra-regional African trade in agricultural commodities and services.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	3.52	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	0.00	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	3.94	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.62	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.46	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	3.90	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	1.02	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	3.02	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.02	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.40	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	1.67	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	3.30	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	2.50	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.70	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	3.79	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.58	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	3.35	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.03	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.09	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	7.50	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.76	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
4.07					On track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2019 Data collection exercise for the the Januay 2020 Assembly of the Union.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process								
2	Enhancing Investment								
3	Ending Hunger by 2025								
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025								
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities								
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability								
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results								
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

Data not available by the country.

n.a

Overall Progress

Not on track

3.94

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

100%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

13.4%

of public
agriculture
expenditure as a
share of total
public
expenditure.

70.0%

increase of the
size of irrigated
areas, from its
value of the
year 2000.

4.5%

prevalence of
wasting among
children under 5
years old.

60 out of 100

as trade
facilitation Index
(TFI).

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

7%

for evidence-
based policies,
supportive
institutions and
corresponding
human
resources.

32%

for the quality of
multi-sectorial
and
multistakeholder
coordination.

3.4%

increase of the
value of intra-
Africa trade of
agricultural
commodities
and services.

5.0%

of men and
women
engaged in
agriculture
having access
to financial
services.

28%

of the population
is undernourished.

Recommendations

- Sudan should improve on the quality of multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body to institute an improved national stakeholders engagement in delivering on the Malabo indicators.
- The country should allow access to access to financial services for men and women engaged in agriculture, and improve on nutrition interventions to reduce undernourishment.
- Sudan should also reinforce data collection, management and reporting on Malabo indicators in order to report on more indicators for the next round of the Biennial Review reporting.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	4.65	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	10.00	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	3.24	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	0.71	3.33	Not on track
2	Enhancing Investment	1.94	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	3.37	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.50	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	0.67	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.17	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	2.17	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	0.00	2.06	Not on track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	0.01	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	1.59	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.17	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	3.01	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	0.00	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	4.53	4.78	Not on track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	4.52	1.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	0.00	3.33	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.08	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
1.91					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

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

57%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

2%

prevalence of
wasting among
children under 5
years old.

100%

of men and
women
engaged in
agriculture
having access
to financial
services.

50 out of 100

increase of the
value of intra-
Africa trade of
agricultural
commodities
and services.

83%

for inclusive
institutionalized
mechanisms for
mutual
accountability
and peer review.

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

3.3%

of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.

-28.4%

annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agricultural
GDP).

0.5%

of total
agricultural
research
spending as a
share of
agriculture
GDP.

58%

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

18%

for domestic food
price volatility.

Recommendations

- Swaziland should increase its public expenditure into agriculture to further boost the sector development in line with the CAADP target of 10% of national budget.
- The country should improve on the budget allocation to social protection to meet total budget requirements for coverage of the vulnerable social groups.
- The country should strengthen agriculture data collection and management systems (monitoring and evaluation) to ensure that missing indicators are reported in the next round of the Biennial Review.

2017 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					Swaziland				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	5.15	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	5.71	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	3.85	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.87	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	8.07	6.67	On track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	6.14	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	10.00	3.33	On track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	2.72	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.04	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	5.84	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	3.71	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	1.00	2.06	Not on track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	0.00	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	4.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	1.54	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.62	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.45	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.16	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.64	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.33	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.50	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
3.99					On track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									

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

100%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

4.5%

prevalence of
wasting among
children under 5
years old.

64.3%

of youth
engaged in new
job
opportunities in
agriculture
value chains.

45 out of 100

as trade
facilitation
Index
(TFI).

67%

for inclusive
institutionalized
mechanisms for
mutual
accountability
and peer review.

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

5.9%

of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.

-1.0%

annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agriculture
GDP).

0.3%

of total
agricultural
research
spending as a
share of
agriculture
GDP.

-24.3%

increase of the
value of intra-
Africa trade of
agricultural
commodities
and services.

19%

for evidence-
based policies,
supportive
institutions and
corresponding
human resources.

Recommendations

- Tanzania should increase its spending in agriculture sector to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10%, and increase funding to research and development activities in order to enhance productivity.
- The country should establish evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources that support planning and implementation to deliver on the Malabo commitments.
- The country should put in place policies that would facilitate and promote intra-regional African trade in agricultural commodities and services.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	3.95	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	10.00	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	0.00	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	1.85	3.33	Not on track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.05	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	6.09	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.00	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	1.17	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.67	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.43	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	1.73	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	3.13	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	2.50	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	1.12	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.23	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	3.74	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.81	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.39	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.67	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.50	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
3.08					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									

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

100%

*for CAADP
Process
Completion.*

40.2%

*of men and
women engaged
in agriculture
having access to
financial
services.*

8.8%

*reduction of
post-harvest
loss for national
agricultural
commodities.*

9.0%

*annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agricultural
GDP).*

78%

*for inclusive
institutionalized
mechanisms for
mutual
accountability
and peer review.*

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

6.9%

*of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.*

27.5%

*prevalence of
stunting among
children under 5
years old.*

-1.8%

*increase of
agricultural
value added per
arable land.*

9.2%

*of farmers
having access
to agriculture
advisory
services.*

9.7 kg/ha

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

Recommendations

- Togo should increase funding to the agricultural sector in general to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10% , and to research and development activities in particular, in order to enhance productivity.
- The country should also establish and facilitate the implementation of measures that can promote the use of inputs, especially fertilizers, to boost productivity.
- The country should invest in nutrition interventions to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	8.21	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	10.00	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	7.77	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.85	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.14	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	6.26	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	4.02	3.33	On track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	1.29	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.34	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.50	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	1.76	1.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	0.87	1.00	Not on track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	2.25	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	2.58	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	6.43	3.00	On track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	4.16	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	8.31	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	7.59	6.00	On track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	8.52	2.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.77	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	7.78	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.52	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
4.92					On track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

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

1.6%

for domestic food price volatility.

15.0%

of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services.

0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

4.1%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.

0.12 kg/ha

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

-4.7%

increase of agricultural value added per agricultural worker.

55%

of required data for the biennial review completed.

Recommendations

- Tunisia should increase public expenditure in agriculture, given the contribution of agriculture to total value added (GDP).
- The country should put in place and enhance the implementation of key policies, programmes and practices that will promote access to financial services, utilization of fertilizers and value addition in agriculture.
- The country should strengthen agriculture data collection and management systems to ensure quality report under the CAADP/Malabo Biennial review process.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	0.00	3.33	Not on track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	0.00	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	0.00	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	0.00	3.33	Not on track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.29	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	7.08	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	1.50	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	0.18	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.63	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.24	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	0.00	1.00	Not on track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	0.00	2.06	Not on track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	0.00	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	2.50	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.00	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	1.67	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	3.33	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	2.96	4.78	Not on track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	0.00	3.33	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.89	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
1.66					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the mininum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

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

95%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

41.8%

annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agricultural
GDP).

40.0%

of men and
women
engaged in
agriculture
having access
to financial
services.

8.0%

reduction of
post-harvest
loss for national
agricultural
commodities.

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 the country's attention:

2.9%

annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agricultural
GDP).

29%

prevalence of
stunting among
children under 5
years old.

25.5%

of the
population is
undernourished.

-38.9%

increase of the
value of intra-
Africa trade of
agricultural
commodities
and services.

2.15 kg/ha

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

Recommendations

- Uganda should increase funding to the agricultural sector to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10% , and invest in nutrition interventions to reduce undernourishment and the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.
- The country should also establish and facilitate the implementation of measures that can promote the use of inputs, especially fertilizers, to boost productivity.
- The country should put in place policies that would facilitate and promote intra-regional African trade in agricultural commodities and services.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress		
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	7.32	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	9.49	3.33	On track		
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	5.27	3.33	On track		
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.21	3.33	On track		
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.80	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	3.61	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	∓	0.0		
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	∓	0.0		
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	4.00	3.33	On track		
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	3.58	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.94	5.53	Not on track		
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	2.78	1.00	On track		
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	1.60	1.00	On track		
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	7.05	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	2.51	1.00	On track		
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	3.51	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	4.02	3.25	On track		
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	1.00	On track		
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track		
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track		
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	1.13	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track		
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.25	1.00	On track		
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	5.31	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	3.96	2.00	On track		
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track		
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.48	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	9.72	3.33	On track		
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.71	10.00	Not on track		
Overall Country Score					4.45		Overall Progress			On track	
The 2017 Benchmark is					3.94		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

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

86%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

26.7%

increase of
supplied quality
agriculture inputs
to the total
inputs
requirements for
agriculture
commodities.

741%

increase of the
size of irrigated
areas, from its
value of the
year 2000.

35 out of 100

as trade
facilitation
Index
(TFI).

56%

for inclusive
institutionalized
mechanisms for
mutual
accountability
and peer review.

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

8.2%

of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.

-3.4%

annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agricultural
GDP).

47.8%

of the
population is
undernourished.

40.0%

prevalence of
stunting
among children
under 5 years
old.

27.4%

of men and
women engaged
in agriculture
having access to
financial services.

Recommendations

- Zambia should increase public expenditure in agriculture to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10%, enhance access to agriculture inputs and technologies (such as investments in irrigation for smallholder farmers), and to agricultural financial services by men and women engaged in agriculture.
- The country should seriously invest in nutrition interventions to reduce undernourishment and the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.
- The country should put in place policies that would facilitate and promote intra-regional African trade in agricultural commodities and services.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	7.19	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	8.57	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	5.04	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.95	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	6.08	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	9.42	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	2.74	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	2.32	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.74	5.53	On track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.27	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	5.58	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	0.02	1.00	Not on track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	0.18	2.06	Not on track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	0.72	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	0.88	1.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	1.76	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	3.42	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.14	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.71	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.11	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.56	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.77	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
3.60					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									

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

100%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

100%

for evidence-
based policies,
supportive
institutions and
corresponding
human
resources.

100%

of farmers
having access
to agriculture
advisory
services.

100%

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

4.4%

of wasting among
children brought
down

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

6.0%

of public
agriculture
expenditure as
a share of total
public
expenditure.

-35%

increase of the
size of irrigated
areas, from its
value of the
year 2000.

-2.1%

annual growth
of the
agriculture
value added
(agricultural
GDP).

33.2%

of the
population is
undernourished.

27%

prevalence of
stunting among
children under 5
years old.

Recommendations

- Zimbabwe should increase public expenditure in agriculture to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10%, enhance access to agriculture inputs and technologies (such as investments in irrigation for smallholder farmers), and increase areas under irrigation.
- The country should invest in nutrition interventions to reduce undernourishment and the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.
- The country should put in place policies that would facilitate and promote intra-regional African trade in agricultural commodities and services.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	9.24	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	10.00	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	7.73	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	10.00	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.39	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	4.78	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.00	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	3.31	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.28	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.57	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	1.71	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	0.00	2.06	Not on track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	0.00	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	0.94	1.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	1.88	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	3.36	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.05	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	3.14	4.78	Not on track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	0.00	3.33	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.41	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
3.20					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the mininum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									

Region Scorecards

Region analysis

Central Africa Member States have made good progress on the CAADP Process for delivering on Malabo commitments in completing by 52% the CAADP/Malabo Process. Central Africa has not sufficiently established inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for CAADP Mutual Accountability only reaching 4%. The Region made low progress on Trade facilitation of agricultural goods and services within Africa achieving an Index (TFI) of only 9 out of 100.

Central Africa allocated on average 6.0% of public expenditure to agriculture.

Central Africa Member States did not provide data on the value of Intra-African Trade of agricultural goods and services. However, the region recorded a positive increase of the growth rate for agricultural value added to 8.1%. The region needs to consider the following recommendations:

- Fast-track the review and implementation of CAADP Malabo Regional Agricultural Investment Plans to deliver on regional level Malabo Targets more specifically on Trade and regional value chain development;
- ECCAS and COMESA need to increase their efforts in supporting their Member States implementing their regional level targets by developing adequate policies and deploying technical support for national policies. RECs should support strengthening of CAADP Mutual Accountability platforms at national levels;
- Member States, ECCAS and COMESA need to increase resources to improve data systems to improve evidence based planning and adequately report on all CAADP/Malabo indicators.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	5.33	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	5.24	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	4.93	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.82	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.24	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	4.22	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.25	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	0.92	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.29	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.53	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.71	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	1.06	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	1.90	2.06	Not on track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	2.73	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.44	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	2.18	1.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	2.24	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra- African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	0.78	1.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	1.57	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	2.22	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	2.22	2.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	2.22	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	3.04	4.78	Not on track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	0.40	3.33	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.71	10.00	Not on track
Overall Region Score					Overall Progress				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
2.35					Not on track				
3.94									

Region analysis

East Africa Member States have performed high regarding the completion of the CAADP Process to deliver Malabo Commitments by completing 96% the CAADP/Malabo process. The Region has made good progress in establishing inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for CAADP Mutual Accountability by 72%. East Africa also recorded good progress on Trade Facilitation of agricultural goods and services within Africa achieving an Index (TFI) of 46 out of 100.

The region only allocated on average 7.7% of public expenditure to agriculture. East Africa also underperformed in increasing the value of intra-African Trade for agricultural goods and services in decreasing by 3.0%. The region also recorded a growth for agricultural value added of 3.0%. East Africa Member States set up of government budget lines covering only 47% of the spending needs on resilience building initiatives.

The region needs to consider the following recommendations:

- Fast-track the review and implementation of CAADP Malabo Regional Agricultural Investment Plans and set up adequate regional policies that will deliver on regional level Malabo Targets more specifically on Trade, regional value chain development and Resilience to climate change;
- IGAD, COMESA and EAC need to empathize their support to NAIPs effective implementation;
- Member States, IGAD, COMESA and EAC need to increase resources to improve data systems to improve evidence based planning and adequately report on all CAADP/Malabo indicators.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	6.59	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	9.58	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	4.54	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.66	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.40	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	4.74	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	2.06	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	2.36	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.99	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.69	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.42	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	5.06	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	1.65	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	2.99	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	2.32	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	3.50	1.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	3.30	1.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	2.82	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra- African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	2.42	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.06	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.78	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	4.43	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	4.18	2.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	4.68	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.16	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	4.70	1.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	7.19	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.60	10.00	Not on track
Overall Region Score					4.19	Overall Progress		On track	
The 2017 Benchmark is					3.94	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.			

Region analysis

North Africa Member States have made very few progress on the CAADP Process in general; and more specifically for delivering on Malabo commitments in completing by only 25% the CAADP/Malabo Process. However, North Africa has made good progress in establishing inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for Mutual Accountability in agricultural sector by reaching 38%. The Region has also made good progress on Trade facilitation of agricultural goods and services within Africa achieving an Index (TFI) of 45 out of 100.

North Africa allocated on average 9.1% of public expenditure to agriculture. North Africa Member States made good progress on increasing the value of Intra-African Trade of agricultural goods and services by 16%. However, the region recorded a negative growth rate for agricultural value added of - 5.7%.

The region needs to consider the following recommendations:

- Fast-track the review and implementation of CAADP Malabo Regional Agricultural Investment Plans to deliver on regional level Malabo Targets more specifically on Trade, resilience to climate change and regional value chain development;
- UMA needs to focus on providing support to North Africa Member States to align to CAADP and develop/review National Agricultural Investment Plans to deliver on Malabo Commitments;
- Member States and UMA need to increase resources to improve data systems to improve evidence based planning and adequately report on all CAADP/Malabo indicators.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress		
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	3.66	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	2.50	3.33	Not on track		
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	4.20	3.33	On track		
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	4.28	3.33	On track		
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.54	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	5.73	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.		-	0.0		
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.		-	0.0		
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	3.36	3.33	On track		
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	2.02	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.31	5.53	Not on track		
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.15	1.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.40	1.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	2.57	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	2.66	1.00	On track		
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	3.53	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	0.94	3.25	Not on track		
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	1.00	On track		
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	5.00	1.00	On track		
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	6.18	3.00	On track		
5	Boosting Intra- African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	3.18	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.36	1.00	Not on track		
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.00	1.00	On track		
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	4.77	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	5.24	2.00	On track		
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	4.30	10.00	Not on track		
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.15	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.50	1.00	On track		
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	3.82	3.33	On track		
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.13	10.00	Not on track		
Overall Region Score					3.83		Overall Progress			Not on track	
The 2017 Benchmark is					3.94		which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

Region analysis

Southern Africa Member States have made good progress on the CAADP Process for delivering on Malabo commitments in completing by 51% the CAADP/Malabo Process. In addition, Southern Africa has sufficiently established inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for Mutual Accountability in agricultural sector by reaching 64%.

The Region has made good progress on Trade facilitation of agricultural goods and services within Africa achieving an Index (TFI) of 51 out of 100.

Southern Africa allocated in average only 5.4% of public expenditure to agriculture. Southern Africa Member States decreased the value of Intra-African Trade of agricultural goods and services by -15%. However, the region recorded a negative growth rate for agricultural value added of - 2.7%.

The region needs to consider the following recommendations:

- Fast-track the review and implementation of CAADP Malabo Regional Agricultural Investment Plans to deliver on regional level Malabo Targets more specifically on Trade and regional value chain development;
- Member States, SADC, and COMESA need to increase resources to improve data systems to improve evidence based planning and adequately report on all CAADP/Malabo indicators.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress		
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	5.72	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	5.12	3.33	On track		
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	4.50	3.33	On track		
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.54	3.33	On track		
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.47	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	6.01	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0		
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0		
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	2.93	3.33	Not on track		
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	2.26	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.14	5.53	Not on track		
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.87	1.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.34	1.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	4.46	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	1.48	1.00	On track		
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	2.59	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	0.78	3.25	Not on track		
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.83	1.00	On track		
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	2.58	1.00	On track		
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	4.17	3.00	On track		
5	Boosting Intra- African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	3.22	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.97	1.00	Not on track		
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.47	1.00	On track		
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	3.94	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.94	2.00	Not on track		
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.95	10.00	Not on track		
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.94	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.09	1.00	On track		
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.39	3.33	On track		
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.35	10.00	Not on track		
Overall Region Score					4.02		Overall Progress			On track	
The 2017 Benchmark is					3.94		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				

Region analysis

West Africa Member States have performed high on the CAADP Process for delivering on Malabo commitments in completing by 73% the CAADP/Malabo Process. In addition, West Africa has made good progress in establishing inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for CAADP Mutual Accountability reaching 57%.

The Region has made good progress on Trade facilitation of agricultural goods and services within Africa achieving an Index (TFI) of 30 out of 100.

West Africa allocated on average only 7.0% of public expenditure to agriculture. West Africa Member States increased the value of Intra-African Trade of agricultural goods and services by 34%. However, the region recorded a negative growth rate for agricultural value added of - 0.8%.

The region needs to consider the following recommendations:

- Fast-track the review and implementation of CAADP Malabo Regional Agricultural Investment Plans (ECOWAP) to deliver on regional level Malabo Targets more specifically on Trade and regional value chain development;
- Member States and ECOWAS need to increase resources to improve data systems to improve evidence based planning and adequately report on all CAADP/Malabo indicators.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	6.33	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	7.26	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	5.28	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.44	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.03	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	5.10	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.96	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	1.55	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.18	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.59	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.13	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	2.51	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	1.36	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	2.36	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	1.95	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.86	1.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	3.00	1.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.62	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	2.65	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.57	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.73	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	3.96	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	2.65	2.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	5.27	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.45	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	1.32	1.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.69	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.33	10.00	Not on track
Overall Region Score					Overall Progress				
3.62					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									

Region analysis

Africa Member States have made good progress on the CAADP Process for delivering on Malabo commitments in completing by 63% the CAADP/Malabo Process. In addition, the Continent has made good progress in establishing inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for CAADP Mutual Accountability reaching 50%.

While the continent has made good progress on trade facilitation of agricultural goods and services within Africa achieving an Index (TFI) of 35 out of 100, unsatisfactory progress has been made toward tripling the volume of trade of the agricultural goods and services within Africa.

Africa allocated on average only 6.7% of public expenditure to agriculture as a Continent. Africa Member States increased the value of Intra-African Trade of agricultural goods and services by 14.8%. However, the region recorded a positive growth rate for agricultural value added of only 0.7%.

African leaders should take greater responsibility to demonstrate increased ownership and collective leadership to achieve the goals enshrined in the Malabo Declaration, by designing and driving bold continental action programmes that will create large scale shifts in agriculture transformation in Africa.

Those action programmes should aim at: i)-creating policy environment for private investment, -boosting regional trade for agricultural commodities by increasing locally processing of key agricultural products and their respective value chains; ii)-promoting and facilitating increased consumption of locally and regionally produced agricultural commodities; iii)-achieving self-sufficiency and lowest possible importation of key agriculture commodities in Africa; iv)-stimulating local and regional private sector investments in agriculture by setting conducive business environment that attracts both domestic and foreign investments in the Agriculture Sector.

2017 Region Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

					Africa				
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)				
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	5.53	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	5.94	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	4.69	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.95	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.54	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	5.16	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	1.91	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	1.82	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.58	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.57	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.26	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	3.06	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	1.64	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	2.67	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	1.74	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.33	1.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	3.21	1.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	3.41	3.00	On track
5	Boosting Intra- African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	2.45	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.39	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.51	1.00	On track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	3.86	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	3.05	2.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	4.68	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.35	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.12	1.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	4.70	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.22	10.00	Not on track
Overall Region Score					Overall Progress				
3.60					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									