FOURTH CAADP BIENNIAL REVIEW BRIEF
SADC

Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard: Performance and Lessons

Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard: Performance and Lessons

Fourth CAADP Biennial Review Brief: Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Greenwell Matchaya,* Winnie Kasoma-Pele,** and Duncan Samikwa***

This brief was prepared by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) with technical support from the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System-Eastern and Southern Africa (ReSAKSS-ESA), which is facilitated by AKADEMIYA2063 and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI).

Recommended Citation

Matchaya, G., W. Kasoma-Pele, and D. Samikwa. 2024. *Fourth CAADP Biennial Review Brief: Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Region.* Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard: Performance and Lessons. Kigali: Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS), AKADEMIYA2063. https://doi.org/10.54067/caadpfbr/sadc

About ReSAKSS

Established in 2006 under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) supports efforts to promote evidence- and outcome-based policy planning and implementation. In particular, ReSAKSS provides data and related analytical and knowledge products to facilitate CAADP benchmarking, review, and mutual learning processes. AKADEMIYA2063 leads the work of ReSAKSS in partnership with the African Union Commission, the African Union Development Agency-NEPAD (AUDA-NEPAD), and leading regional economic communities (RECs).

AKADEMIYA2063 is supported financially by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), the Global Center on Adaptation (GCA), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the funders.

* Coordinator, ReSAKSS Eastern and Southern Africa (ReSAKSS-ESA); Senior International Researcher in Economics/ Deputy Representative, South Africa, International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
** Senior Research Officer, International Water Management Institute/ReSAKSS-ESA
*** Senior Programme Officer for Food Security and Agriculture; Food, Agriculture, and Natural Resources Division; SADC

1. Introduction

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is a continent-wide initiative that was adopted in 2003 and strengthened by the Malabo Declaration of 2014 by African Heads of State and Government. The CAADP aims to achieve agricultural transformation through the implementation of commitments and targets in seven thematic areas:

- Upholding the values and principles of CAADP.
- Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture: CAADP advocates for increased private investment in agriculture and the allocation of at least 10 percent of national budgets to the agricultural sector by African governments.
- Ending Hunger in Africa by 2025: CAADP seeks to end hunger by enhancing food security and nutrition via sustainable agricultural methods, better infrastructure, and expanded market accessibility.
- Halving Poverty in Africa by 2025: By focusing on inclusive growth and development, CAADP seeks to lift millions of Africans out of poverty, particularly smallholder farmers and rural communities.
- Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural Commodities and Services: CAADP promotes regional integration and trade in agricultural goods and services, facilitating economic growth and development across the continent.
- Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems: CAADP supports efforts to build resilience against climate change, natural disasters, and economic shocks, ensuring that African agriculture remains sustainable and productive.
- Ensuring Mutual Accountability to Actions and Results: Through the Biennial Review (BR) process, CAADP member countries monitor progress, share experiences, and hold each other accountable for achieving the program's goals.

Agriculture in Africa is expected to grow and develop sustainably, becoming a dynamic engine of job creation, economic expansion, and food security through the implementation of this comprehensive program. Part of the commitment on mutual accountability entails conducting a continent-wide BR to assess progress towards achieving the seven commitments. The report from the Fourth BR (BR4) in 2023, alongside the Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard, was unveiled at the 36th African Union (AU) Summit in February 2023 (AUC 2023). This brief outlines the performance of the SADC region and its Member States in advancing the seven Malabo Declaration commitments mentioned earlier, based on the BR4 report. This brief also details the SADC region's challenges and lessons learned from the review processes. Additionally, it reviews policy and programmatic changes in the SADC region influenced by insights from the inaugural BR1 in 2017 (AUC 2018), BR2 in 2019 (AUC 2020), BR3 in 2021 (AUC 2022), and BR4 in 2023 (AUC 2024) in line with Matchaya et al. (2021). The brief concludes by highlighting necessary policy actions that the 16 SADC countries (Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) would have to take to achieve the Malabo Declaration's targets by 2025.

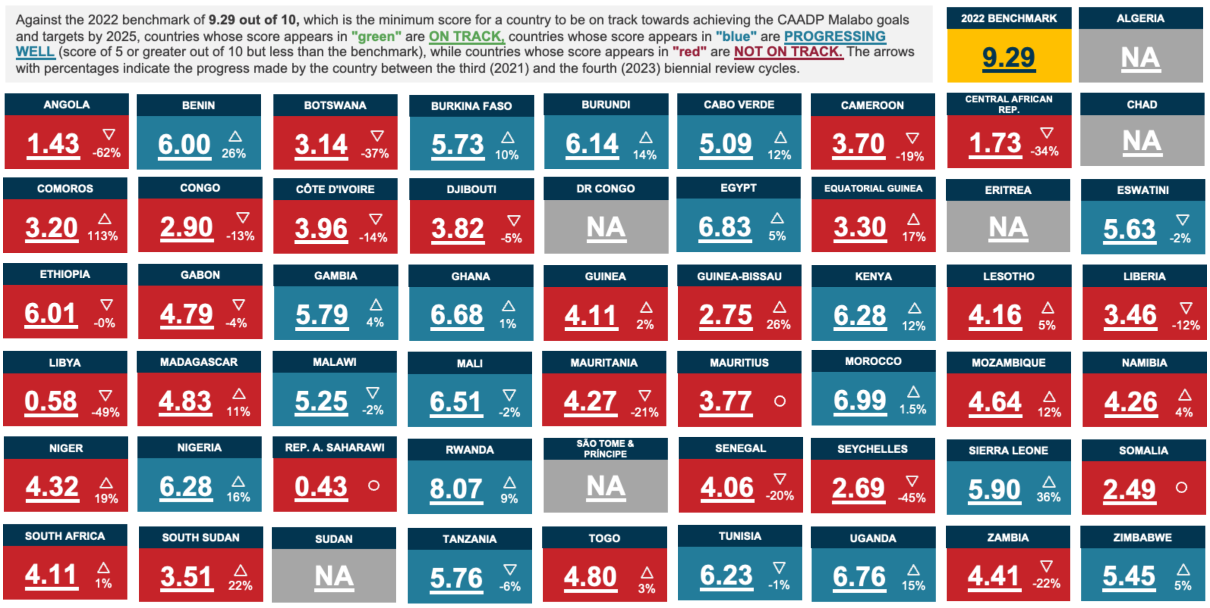
2. Progress in Achieving Commitments at Regional and Country Level

Overall Performance

African leaders agreed to a BR to determine progress towards the attainment of the Malabo Declaration commitments. The review would be based on the over 43 indicators for BR1, and this number rose to 47 for BR4). For the BR4, countries needed to achieve or surpass a BR score of 9.29 to show that they were on track toward achieving their Malabo Declaration goals. Based on this targeted score, none of the Southern African/SADC countries were on track, according to the Fourth BR. This was also true at the continental level. However, some countries performed better than the SADC average of 4.26 and attained scores of 5 or more points out of the maximum 10. These included: Eswatini (5.63), Malawi (5.25), Tanzania (5.76), and Zimbabwe (5.45), which were all making good progress according to the AU.

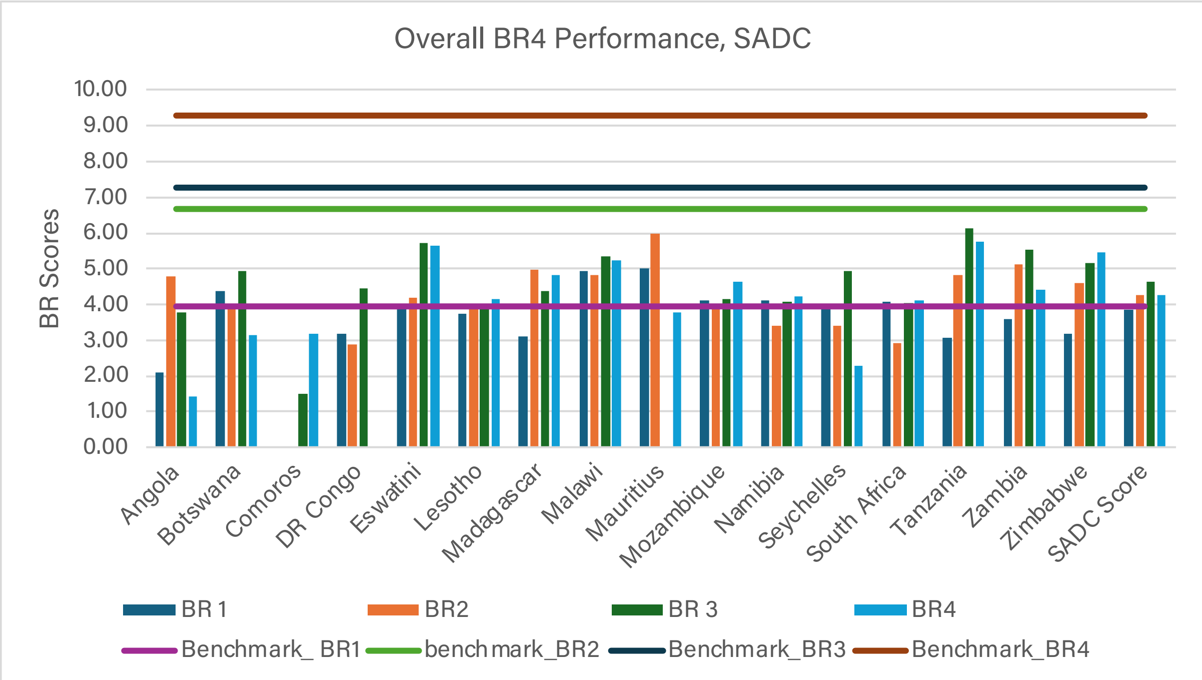
The largest declines in scores were observed in Angola (-62 percent), Botswana (-36.6 percent), Seychelles (-45 percent), and Zambia (-20 percent). The SADC countries that showed the most improvement in the BR4 cycle were: Comoros (113 percent), Mozambique (11.92 percent), Madagascar (10.5 percent), Zimbabwe (4.42 percent), Namibia (4.56 percent), and Lesotho (4.48 percent). South Africa's overall BR score increased by a modest 1.53 percent. Figure 1 shows the continental scorecard, while Figure 2 highlights the performance of SADC countries for BR4.

Figure 1: Continental Scorecard for the 4th BR



Participation by the SADC countries in the BR4 process was outstanding, as 15 of the 16 Member States took part in the exercise. The only SADC country that did not provide data was the Democratic Republic of Congo (D.R. Congo) see (Figure 1).

Figure 2: Overall CAADP BR Performance by SADC Member States over 4 Cycles



Source: AUC 2023

All SADC Member States have to step up their efforts in implementing their National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIP) if they and the SADC region as a whole are to meet the Malabo Declaration aspirations by 2025 or soon thereafter. The performance of the SADC Member States was also evaluated in the BR4 report by zooming in on performance across the region for each of the seven Malabo Declaration commitments. This detailed assessment was done to inform the SADC Secretariat about the commitments that would require specific interventions to accelerate progress towards their achievement in the region. The performance of the SADC region on the seven Malabo Declaration commitments is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Performance of the SADC region across the seven Malabo Declaration commitments

	BR1 (2017)	BR2 (2019)	BR3 (2021)	BR4 (2023)	% change from BR3	Benchmark BR4	Distance covered to the Target %	Status
On CAADP Commitment	5.36	7.42	7.14	7.59	6.3	10	75.9	Not on Track
On Agricultural Finance	3.97	4.22	4.15	3.05	-26.5	9.5	32.1	Not on Track
End Hunger by 2025	2.05	2.51	3.03	3.19	5.3	9.26	34.4	Not on Track
Eradicate Poverty through Agriculture	2.36	1.29	2.14	2.17	1.4	8.94	24.3	Not on Track
Boost Intra-Africa Trade	2.65	2.66	2.62	2.14	-18.3	9	23.8	Not on Track
Enhance Climate Resilience	3.63	4.81	5.98	4.65	-22.2	9.75	47.7	Not on Track
Mutual Accountability (MA)	5.59	7.04	6.74	7.02	4.2	8.6	81.6	Not on Track
Overall	3.77	4.25	4.54	4.26	-6.2	7.28	58.5	Not on Track

Source: Authors with Data from AUC 2023

The overall score for the SADC region in BR4 was 4.26, representing a 6 percent decrease from the score of 4.54 obtained in BR3 (See Table 1). This decrease from an already low overall score means the SADC region is "not on track" to achieve the Malabo Declaration commitments by 2025. The score fell well short of the benchmark score of 7.28, which had to be met in BR4 if the region was to be considered on track to meet the seven commitments.

A closer examination of performance per commitment shows that some SADC Member States made notable improvements from BR1 to BR2 (Matchaya et al. 2021), BR2 to BR3, and BR3 to BR4. The positive changes recorded from BR3 to BR4 included commitments on agricultural finance, which improved by 6 percent; ending hunger by 2025, which improved by 5 percent; and mutual accountability, which improved by 4 percent. While these improvements are worth highlighting, they are still insufficient to help SADC achieve the targets set in each commitment area by 2025. More significantly, BR4 noted declines for the four other commitments since BR3, which was conducted two years earlier. The SADC region's commitments to increase agricultural finance and boost intra-African trade also performed poorly in BR1 and BR2, which is particularly concerning. The commitment to mutual accountability in SADC showed an improved score, similar to the trend seen from BR1 to BR2. This same score had waned between BR2 and BR3 before rising again between BR3 and BR4.

Overall, the SADC bloc remains off track to achieving the Malabo Declaration commitments by 2025. This also includes the four commitments that recorded improved performances between BR3 and BR4, as the individual scores for each commitment lag behind the required benchmarks. This poor performance by the SADC region across all commitments is a cause for concern, and the gains made from BR1 are being eroded. In that 2017 review, the region was on track with four commitments: commitment to CAADP processes, halving poverty through agriculture, boosting intra-African trade, and mutual accountability. As the region is now off-track for all the commitments, it is critical that Member States commit themselves afresh to meeting the seven Malabo Declaration commitments. It is also vital for SADC to fast-track the alignment of both the SADC Regional Agricultural Investment Plan and the individual NAIPs of Member States to improve agricultural data and the monitoring and evaluation systems needed to support evidence-based implementation of these plans.

Table 2: Fourth CAADP BR performance for SADC countries, by Malabo Declaration commitment and country

	Re-com-mitment to CAADP	Enhance Agricultural Finance	End Hunger by 2025	Eradicate Poverty through Agriculture	Boost Intra-Africa Trade in Agriculture	Enhance Climate Change Resilience	Mutual Accountability for Actions & Results	Overall Score BR3	Overall Score BR4	Change (%)	Progress
Benchmark	**10**	**9.50**	**9.26**	**8.94**	**9.00**	**9.75**	**8.6**	**7.28**	**9.29**		
Angola	7.16	0.00	1.95	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.85	3.77	1.43	-62.24	Not on Track
Botswana	7.39	0.30	1.39	1.54	3.88	3.33	4.12	4.95	3.14	-36.62	Not on Track
Comoros	8.97	5.37	2.02	0.11	0.00	5.83	0.12	1.50	3.20	113.48	Not on Track
D.R. Congo								4.46		-100.00	Not on Track
Eswatini	6.74	7.92	1.46	5.29	3.94	6.74	7.35	5.73	5.63	-1.74	Not on Track
Lesotho	4.76	7.67	1.08	1.24	3.09	4.40	6.90	3.98	4.16	4.48	Not on Track
Madagascar	7.30	3.96	5.05	4.92	0.98	4.30	7.30	4.37	4.83	10.50	Not on Track
Malawi	8.28	4.91	3.98	3.28	0.85	6.25	9.17	5.33	5.25	-1.66	Not on Track
Mauritius	8.89	3.66	2.03	0.63	0.12	3.33	7.76		3.77	.	Not on Track
Mozambique	8.50	1.91	6.40	1.50	0.00	7.01	7.13	4.14	4.64	11.92	Not on Track
Namibia	7.71	1.45	4.55	0.25	4.06	3.33	8.48	4.08	4.26	4.56	Not on Track
Seychelles	4.04	6.00	1.81	1.07	3.17	0.00	2.75	4.92	2.69	-45.35	Not on Track
South Africa	7.39	0.06	1.98	3.38	2.04	5.83	8.09	4.05	4.11	1.53	Not on Track
Tanzania	9.15	2.05	4.81	5.58	3.26	8.88	6.57	6.14	5.76	-6.16	Not on Track
Zambia	7.50	1.13	3.86	1.51	5.00	4.07	7.76	5.55	4.41	-20.60	Not on Track
Zimbabwe	9.44	3.59	4.51	2.50	1.71	7.14	9.27	5.17	5.45	5.42	Not on Track

Source: Authors' calculations based on AUC (2023) data. Blue color indicates "on track," yellow indicates "progressing well," and no color means "not on track."

Notable Performances by Theme (Table 2)

- Re-commitment to CAADP: All SADC countries achieved scores above 70 percent of the final target, except Seychelles, Eswatini, and Lesotho.
- Enhancing Agricultural Finance: Only Eswatini and Lesotho achieved scores of 70 percent or above for this commitment.
- Ending Hunger by 2025: No country scored 70 percent or above for this target.
- Eradicating Poverty Through Agriculture: No country achieved a score of 70 percent or above for this target.
- Boosting Intra-Africa Trade in Agriculture: No country achieved a score of 70 percent or above for this target.
- Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change: Tanzania and Zimbabwe were the only countries that achieved scores of 70 percent or above.
- Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results: All countries except Seychelles, Angola, Botswana, and Comoros achieved scores of 70 percent or above on this target.

These scores indicate varying levels of progress across different CAADP commitments, with some countries demonstrating strong performance in specific areas such as agricultural finance and climate resilience, while others face challenges in meeting targets related to hunger, poverty eradication, and intra-Africa trade in agriculture.

In the inaugural 2017 BR, eight SADC countries – Botswana, Eswatini, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, and South Africa – were on-track to meet the Malabo Declaration commitments by 2025 (Matchaya et al. 2018). However, several years later, in the BR2 and BR3 reports, none of the SADC countries were found to be on track (Matchaya et al. 2021). This situation remained the same in the recently concluded BR4. While the general performance for SADC across the seven commitments is poor, Table 2 shows that individual country performance is considerably more variable. Seven of the fourteen SADC Member States that provided data showed improved overall scores between BR3 and BR4. The aggregate BR scores for the rest of the countries regressed over this period*.

Selected Sub-sectoral Performance Trends

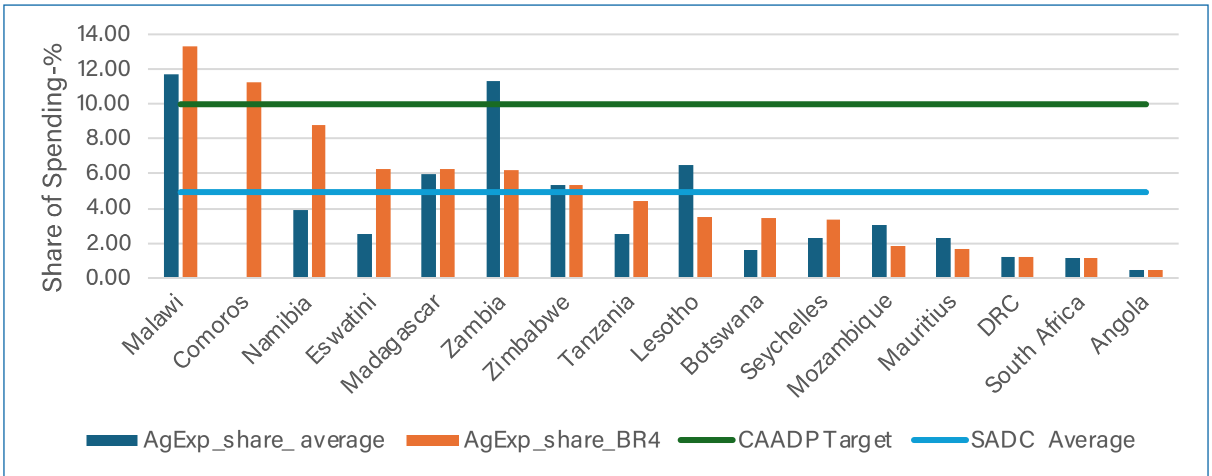
Despite the region's poor performance in BR4, those SADC Member States with relatively good agricultural data management systems produced improved reports for the fourth BR process compared to previous BR processes. These countries were able to produce reports based on analysis of over 90 percent of the data required. This section covers results on the share of public expenditures devoted to agriculture in each reporting country, the intensity of inorganic fertilizer use, and the share of agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) devoted to agricultural research and development.

In terms of increasing financing to agriculture, governments are expected to invest at least 10 percent of their national budget in the country's agricultural sector every year as per the second Malabo Declaration commitment. This target originates from the 2003 Maputo

* D.R. Congo and Mauritius did not participate in BR4, consequently no trend analyses could be done on these countries for the two years

Declaration and was carried forward into the 2014 Malabo Declaration. Of the 16 SADC Member States, only Malawi and Zambia reported investing 10 percent of their national public budget in the sector (Figure 3). Lesotho, Madagascar, and Zimbabwe all made budget allocations to agriculture above the average level for SADC Member States. The lowest levels of public investment in agriculture among SADC Member States were recorded in Angola, D.R. Congo, and South Africa. The share of total public spending on agriculture has remained below 10 percent for most SADC Member States. Programs to drum up support for increased public spending in agriculture at both the regional level and within the SADC Member States should be initiated or strengthened.

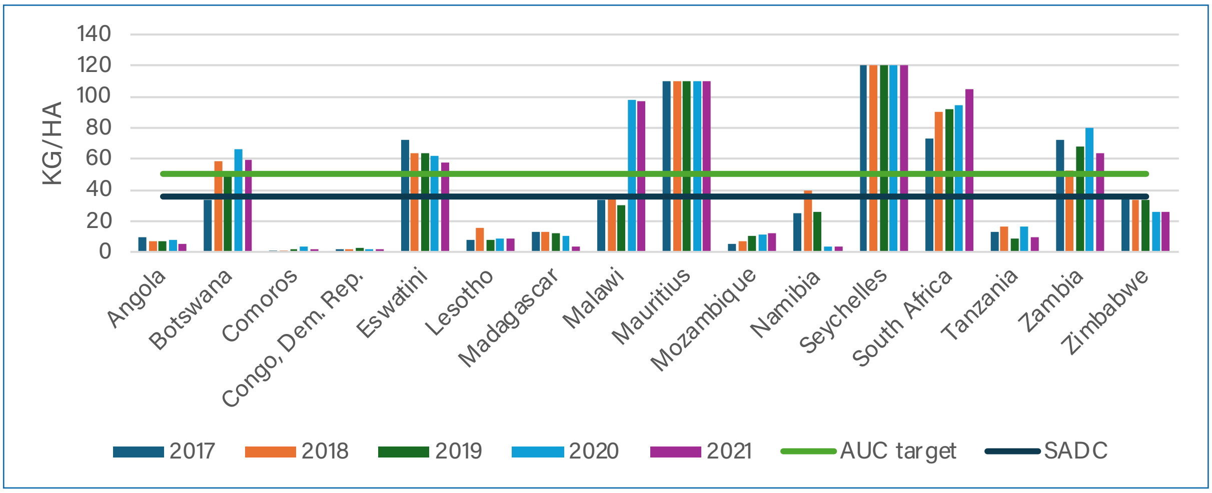
Figure 3: Public spending on agriculture as a share of total public spending among SADC Member States



Source: Authors, based on AUC 2023 data

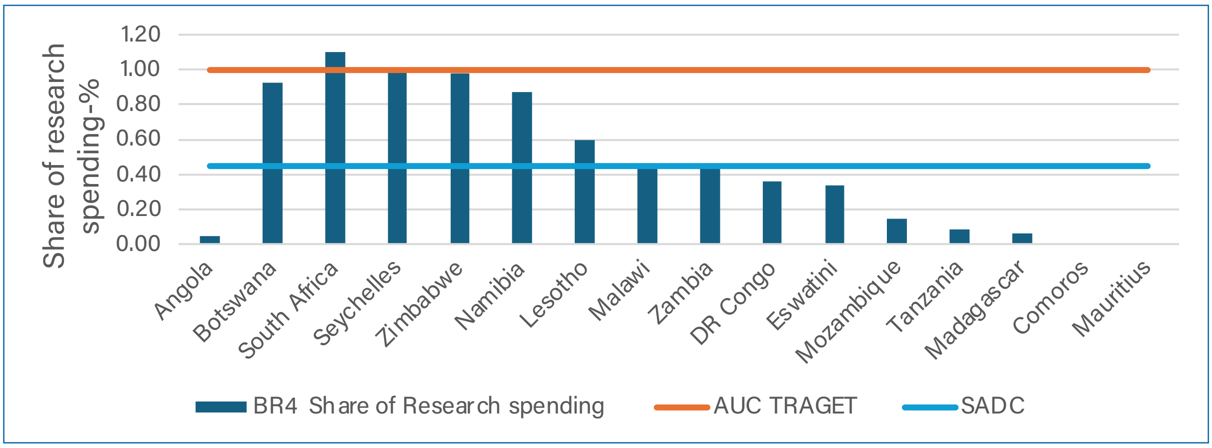
Turning to fertilizer, Botswana, Eswatini, Malawi, Zambia, South Africa, Mauritius, and Seychelles all reported relatively high levels of inorganic fertilizer use per hectare (Ha) of cropland (Figure 4). However, most countries fell short of the targeted level of 50 kg/ha. The SADC average is approximately 36 kg/ha, which is very low compared to 140 kg/ha for Central Europe, 150 kg/ha for the European Union (EU), 186 kg/ha for South Asia, 206 kg/ha for Latin America and the Caribbean, and 130 kg/ha for North America. Exceptions among the SADC Member States are Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia, Eswatini, Botswana, and Zambia, which recorded fertilizer usage rates above 60 kg/ha in some years.

Figure 4: Fertilizer consumption in Kilograms per Hectare (Kg/Ha) for SADC



Source: AUC 2023 and World Bank 2023

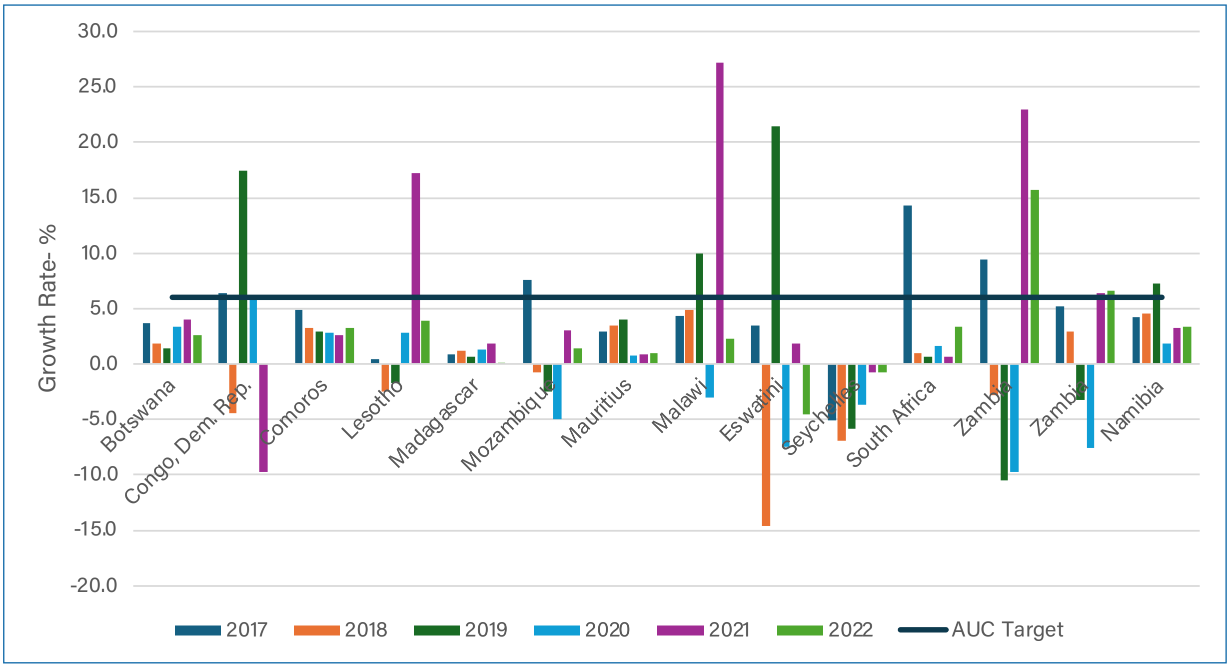
Figure 5: Agricultural research and development spending as a share of agricultural GDP among SADC Member States



Source: AUC 2023

For agricultural research and development, BR4 showed that most SADC countries direct less than 1 percent of their agricultural GDP toward agricultural research and development (R&D). All AU Member States are required to invest at least 1 percent of their agricultural GDP in agricultural R&D because of its catalytic effects on overall sectoral growth. Figure 5 shows that only South Africa exceeded the 1 percent target among SADC countries. Seychelles has attained this target, while Zimbabwe's levels of investment are almost on target. Other SADC Member States did not invest as much, meaning they need to increase their spending on agricultural R&D to attain the 1 percent target. This would help them realize long-term sustainability in agricultural development.

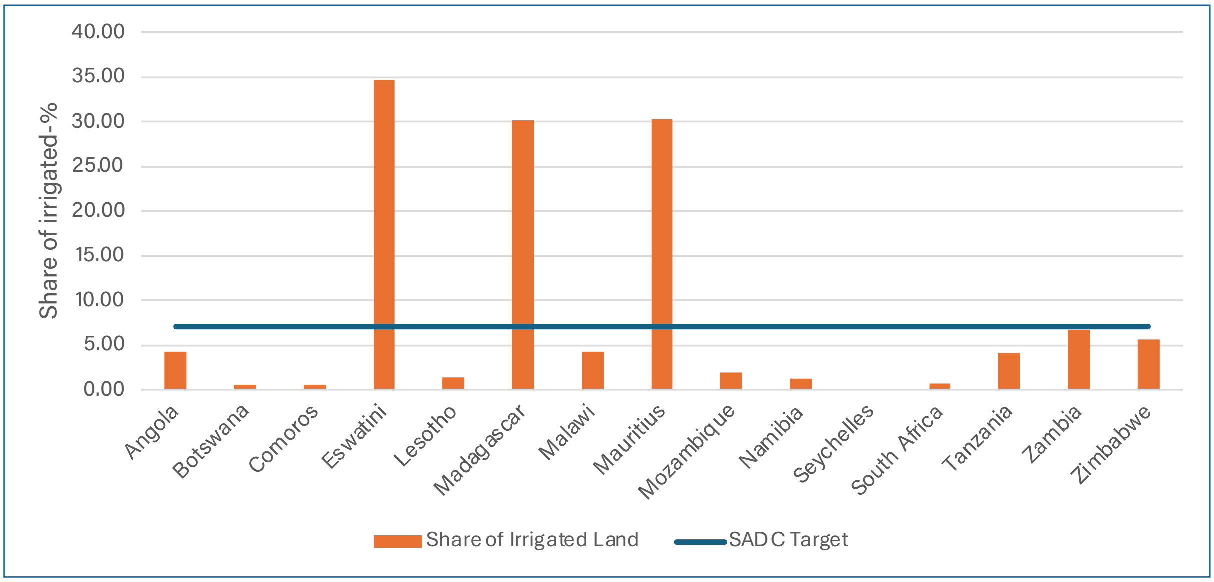
Figure 6: Agricultural GDP Growth Rate among SADC Member States



Source: AUC 2023

The African Union Commission (AUC) has set the target of achieving an annual growth rate of 6 percent for the agricultural sector (Figure 6). This growth rate is considered crucial for improving the livelihoods of millions across the continent. However, many African countries are not achieving this target, and agricultural sector growth rates in many countries have been volatile over the years. Besides the low fertilizer application rates, the volatility can also be attributed to the low levels of investment in irrigation technology. This limits the ability of countries to mitigate the effects of climate variability, making agricultural output dependent on unpredictable rainfall patterns. Increased investments in irrigation infrastructure and technology could help stabilize agricultural production, enhance food security, and contribute to achieving sustainable growth in the sector.

Figure 7: Share of irrigated land among SADC Member States



Source: AUC 2023

Additionally, SADC Member States' share of irrigated land should ideally be above the minimum 7 percent, as shown in Figure 7. Most SADC countries are currently below 7 percent, meaning that a significant portion of agriculture in the region is rainfall-dependent. This reliance on rain-fed agriculture makes the region particularly prone to climate variability and associated risks, such as droughts and irregular rainfall patterns. Increasing the share of irrigated land could enhance resilience to climate change and variability, ensuring more reliable agricultural production and contributing to food security across the region.

3. Selected Policy and Programmatic Changes at SADC Regional Level following the First, Second, and Third BRs

Many of the countries within SADC reported having made policy, procedural, and investment changes in their agricultural sectors, partly in response to the results of the first two rounds of the BR. Several reported making programmatic changes to improve investments in the agriculture sector since BR1 was conducted in 2017. Among the policy and programmatic changes reported are:

Angola – Due to the poor performance of the investment in agriculture commitment, the government has emphasized enforcement of good practices in public finance management and elevated citizen involvement in such management, leading to less pilferage.

Botswana – In response to the country's poor BR performance regarding its commitment to the CAADP process, the government fast-tracked the development of its NAIP, integrating it into the national agriculture policy review and sector strategy development processes.

Eswatini – The BR revealed weaknesses in financing for the agricultural sector. This partly contributed to the launch, in 2019, of a program to promote private sector investment in agriculture. Eswatini also launched the Country Agribusiness Partnership Framework to promote targeted contract farming for staple food production, including maize, beans, and vegetables. This framework resulted in the leasing of more than five thousand hectares of government land to private producers to increase production.

Lesotho – In response to the observed slow increase in budget allocations to the agricultural sector, the government undertook to increase agricultural spending by 34 percent in the 2020/21 financial year. The Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition has developed a Comprehensive National Agriculture policy, which is aligned with the draft National Agriculture Investment Plan and is awaiting independent technical review. For the 2023/24 financial year, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition has been allocated an additional 200 million malotis (~USD11 million). Implementation of ROLL (Regeneration of Landscape and Livelihoods) will also help increase the government's agricultural expenditure.

Madagascar – The Ministry of Agriculture commissioned a study to understand how best to design and implement a financing support mechanism for the agricultural sector.

Malawi – The BR process was reported to have led to increased dialogue between public and private players in the agricultural sector, which, in turn, generated interest in initiating policy changes in the sector. Some affected policies included a Fertilizer Policy and a Fertilizer Bill, a Seed Bill, and an Agricultural Extension and Advisory Strategy.

Mozambique – The BR process has helped to sensitize civil society and other stakeholders about the low levels of public agricultural spending, which have averaged 4.8 percent of total public spending since 2011. Consequently, stakeholders have engaged the government in dialogue to boost the share of the public budget that goes to agriculture. The government has recommitted itself to allocate 10 percent of total annual spending to the agricultural sector over the next five years. The government has further undertaken the following actions to increase agricultural financing: (i) financing smallholder farmers through the Agriculture and Natural Resource Landscape Management Project under emergent small commercial farmers; (ii) financing smallholder farmers through the inclusive Agrifood Value Chain Development Programme ; (iii) implementation of one district, one bank program; (iv) approval and implementation of the economic acceleration package, which decreases the VAT from 17 to 16 percent and reduces income tax for agriculture companies to 10 percent. This would direct more private sector investments into agriculture.

Tanzania – The BR results, combined with other factors, have influenced reforms of taxes, levies, and fees to promote agricultural sector investment and attract more foreign and private sector funding. This is in line with the findings of Ulimwengu et al. (2020) and Matchaya et al. (2022), which show the positive effects of mutual accountability on investments in the agricultural sector.

Zambia – The country changed how its BR results were publicized, reflecting its commitment to the CAADP process. The results of the second BR report were shared with all stakeholders, and a road map for the next BR was developed. Zambia also reviewed its first NAIP (2014-2018) and made improvements to the investment plan. In 2023, Zambia established a technical working group to spearhead the CAADP reporting process. Members of the working group were drawn from development partners, civil society organizations, farmer associations, and government agencies. The government also established data clusters to facilitate data collection and validation.

4. Lessons Learned from the Fourth CAADP BR in the SADC Region

The Fourth BR has highlighted several key areas that require action:

- There is an urgent need to increase public expenditure on agriculture, research, and irrigation.
- Enhancement of farmer's access to agricultural inputs and technologies.
- Investment in resilience building is crucial to manage the effects of climate variability.
- Improved post-harvest storage technology will limit post-harvest losses.
- Strengthening agricultural data collection and management systems is essential to ensure that all Malabo Declaration goals and targets are accurately tracked and reported.
- Trade facilitation and openness are critical to improving SADC's performance in terms of the Malabo Declaration's intra-Africa trade commitment.

These results should be interpreted in the context of the many crises and disasters that SADC has faced, including El Niño, droughts, floods, the Russia-Ukraine Crisis, and the COVID-19 pandemic. These events have had both short-term and long-term impacts on the agricultural sector.

There is an urgent need to develop resilient food systems at both country and regional levels. Strong political leadership and commitment are essential to leverage sufficient resources for the sector.

5. Recommendations to Ensure Achievement of the Malabo Declaration's Commitments by 2025

Angola: The country should invest in yield improvement efforts, including adopting high-yielding and drought-tolerant varieties. To enhance the use of evidence in decision-making, Angola needs to invest in data systems and strengthen its monitoring and evaluation (M&E) programs while improving multi-sectoral coordination. The country should also expand its share of irrigated agriculture to minimize the negative impacts of climate variability on yields.

Botswana: In addition to increasing its fertilizer use per hectare, Botswana should increase public and private spending on agriculture and create programs to attract youth engagement in agricultural value chains. Botswana already spends a lot on agriculture, but weak M&E and reporting systems mean the country's efforts are not accurately reported. The country, therefore, also needs to invest in stronger data systems.

Comoros: The island state needs to invest in irrigation, food safety improvements, women empowerment programs, and strengthening resilience by allocating more resources in national budgets.

Eswatini: The government should invest more in policies and programs that strengthen social protection, increase fertilizer use, boost domestic agricultural research, and empower young people.

Lesotho: The country needs to improve land ownership/rights, invest in social protection, and increase public spending on the agricultural sector.

Madagascar: In this case, the government should invest in productive inputs such as fertilizer and organic manure, mechanization, and the reduction of non-tariff barriers that impede trade. Madagascar also needs to increase spending on agriculture.

Malawi: The country should spend on productive inputs, including research and mechanization, improving trade facilitation, and enhancing financial inclusion.

Mauritius: The island state has to increase public spending in the agricultural sector and improve agricultural productivity for its non-sugar sub-sectors.

Mozambique: Requires greater investments in food safety, data systems, and increased fertilizer consumption. Mozambique should also increase its share of spending on agriculture.

Namibia: Needs to invest in better agricultural data systems, irrigation structures, and stronger social protection systems.

Seychelles: In addition to strengthening data systems and CAADP processes, Seychelles should increase youth engagement in agriculture.

South Africa: Greater attention should be given to improving trade facilitation (e.g., by easing immigration and reducing non-tariff barriers). The country also needs to invest in drawing youth to agriculture and enhancing multi-sectoral coordination.

Tanzania: Increasing public spending on agriculture and productive sub-sectors such as agricultural research is important.

Zambia: The country should invest in yield improvement factors, including irrigation technology, fertilizers, and mechanization. Zambia should also improve trade facilitation and food safety measures.

Zimbabwe: The government should work towards increased adoption of irrigation, enhanced financial inclusion for farming households, and improved trade facilitation.

SADC: The regional body needs to invest in programs that support regional reporting and M&E systems, trade facilitation, gene banks, development and finance institutions, early warning systems, and anticipatory actions to hedge against major regional risks. Improvements are also needed in transboundary water management and cooperation.

These recommendations aim to address specific challenges and opportunities identified in the Fourth BR, with the goal of strengthening agricultural development and resilience across the SADC region.

Developing robust M&E and data systems is urgently needed to improve data quality and strengthen the evidence base for agricultural-based economic transformation. This is also the time to strengthen M&E systems as post-Malabo strategies are being developed. To guarantee seamless monitoring, the SADC Member States should ensure that all key BR indicators are featured in their future NAIPs.

Each country should also develop or strengthen data clusters and joint sector review systems. These systems would help ensure BR results are taken up effectively.

Going forward, the region needs to intensify efforts to meet all the Malabo Declaration/CAADP commitments. Greater efforts are needed to increase agricultural investments by expanding public spending and leveraging the private sector. This would have ripple effects on ending hunger, eradicating poverty, promoting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services, and achieving resilience to climate variability.

References

AUC (African Union Commission). 2014. *Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods*. Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, 26-27 June 2014. Addis Ababa.

AUC (African Union Commission). 2018*.* Biennial Report to the AU Assembly on implementing the June 2014 Malabo Declaration. Addis Ababa.

AUC (African Union Commission). 2020. *Biennial Report to the AU Assembly on implementing the June 2014 Malabo Declaration.* Addis Ababa.

AUC (African Union Commission). 2021. *Biennial Report to the AU Assembly on implementing the June 2014 Malabo Declaration*. Addis Ababa.

AUC (African Union Commission). 2023. *Biennial Report to the AU Assembly on implementing the June 2014 Malabo Declaration*. Addis Ababa.

Matchaya, G., C. Nhemachena, M. Muchero, P. Elago, and S. Nhlengethwa. 2018. *Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard: Performance and Lessons for the Southern Africa Development Community-SADC*. ReSAKSS Issue Note 28. Pretoria: ReSAKSS-SA.

Matchaya, G., S. Nhlengethwa, P. Elago, I. Greffiths, and B. Fakudze. 2021. *Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard: Performance and Lessons for the Southern African Development Community and COMESA*. 2019 CAADP Biennial Review Brief. Kigali: Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS), AKADEMIYA2063.

Ulimwengu, J.M., G. Matchaya, T. Makombe, and J.F. Oehmke. 2020. "Mutual Accountability in African Agricultural Transformation." In *Sustaining Africa's Agrifood System Transformation*, 2020 ReSAKSS Annual Trends and Outlook Report, edited by D. Resnick, X. Diao, and G. Tadesse, 183-194. Kigali and Washington, DC: AKADEMIYA2063 and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

World Bank. 2022. *World Development Indicators*. Washington DC.

ReSAKSS ESA
Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
by AKADEMIYA2063 & IWMI

ReSAKSS-Eastern and Southern Africa
Hatfield Gardens, Block G - Ground Floor
333 Grosvenor Street, Hatfield 0083
Pretoria, South Africa
Email: resakss@akademiya2063.org
Website: www.resakss.org

AKADEMIYA
The Expertise We Need. The Africa We Want.

AKADEMIYA2063 Headquarters
Kicukiro/Niboye KK 341 St 22
P.O. Box 1855
Kigali, Rwanda
Tel: +250 788 318 315
Email: kigali-contact@akademiya2063.org
Website: www.akademiya2063.org

AKADEMIYA2063 Regional Office
Lot N*2 Almadies
BP 24 933
Dakar, Senegal
Tel: +221 33 865 28 81
Email: dakar-contact@akademiya2063.org
Website: www.akademiya2063.org