

Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard: Performance and Lessons for the Southern Africa Development Community-SADC

Matchaya, Greenwell, Nhemachena, Charles, Muchero Martin, Elago, Panduleni, Nhlengethwa,
Sibusiso

1. Brief on CAADP/ Malabo Commitments

The African Union Assembly of 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. Heads of State and Government committed to focus on 7 key areas (Malabo Declaration Commitments): (1) A recommitment to CAADP principles and values as outlined in NEPAD/AUC (2003); (2) Commitment to Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture; (3) Commitment to Ending Hunger in Africa by 2025; (4) Commitment to reducing Poverty by the year 2025 (5) Commitment to Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural commodities and service; (6) Commitment to Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems to Climate Variability and other related risks; and (7) Commitment to Mutual Accountability to Actions and Results (AUC 2014).

Under the Commitment on Mutual Accountability, the Heads of State agreed to conduct reviews of their country's agricultural sectors every two years (Biennial Reviews-BR) in order to take stock of the progress being made in pursuit of the Malabo agreements/commitments. In the course of 2016 and 2017 the African Union Commission (AUC) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) together with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Member States, in collaboration with partners (technical and development) as part of implementing the commitment of strengthening mutual accountability to action and results, designed and implemented the inaugural agriculture sector Biennial Review (BR) for the continent. The inaugural BR results were presented to the Heads of State and Government at the 30th AU Assembly meeting in Addis Ababa in January 2018 (see (AUC (African Union Commission), 2018)).

This note presents summaries, experiences and lessons from the inaugural BR process focusing on the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC). It highlights country and regional averages of BR scores and brings out common policy lessons for the region.

2. Rationale for CAADP Mutual Accountability Mechanisms

Mutual accountability is a process by which two or more parties hold one another accountable for the commitments they have voluntarily made to one another. Mutual Accountability (MA) is a core principle of CAADP. A mutual accountability framework (MAF) for CAADP was developed by the NCPA in 2011 to guide MA processes at continental, regional, and country levels. The BR mechanism aims to provide a platform for mutual accountability, and peer review to motivate increased performance by AU Member States to deliver on targets set by the Malabo Declaration. The African Union Member States committed to achieve this through a well-designed, transparent and performance-based Monitoring and Evaluation and Biennial Sector Reporting to the AU Assembly. Biennial Review involves tracking, monitoring and reporting on the implementation progress in achieving the provisions of the Malabo Declaration commitments.

3. Southern Africa Development Community Regional Agricultural Transformation Scorecard

Figure 1 presents the summary of the African Agriculture Transformation Scorecard (AATS) presented to the Heads of State and Government at the African Union General Assembly in January 2018 in Addis Ababa. This note focuses on results of SADC member states: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Seychelles, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Against the 2017 Benchmark of 3.94 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 .			
Algeria	Angola	Benin	Botswana
n.a	2.10	4.32	4.38
Burundi	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	Cabo Verde
4.71	4.24	2.14	4.60
Central African Re	Chad	Comoros	Congo
2.41	2.22	n.a	2.80
Equatorial Guinea	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Gabon
3.61	n.a	5.35	2.86
Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia	Libya
4.77	3.75	0.95	n.a
Mauritius	Morocco	Mozambique	Namibia
5.00	5.54	4.13	4.11
São Tomé & Príncipe	Senegal	Seychelles	Sierra Leone
1.54	3.84	4.01	1.53
Swaziland	Tanzania	Togo	Tunisia
3.99	3.08	4.92	1.66
Algeria	Angola	Benin	Botswana
n.a	2.10	4.32	4.38
Burundi	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	Cabo Verde
4.71	4.24	2.14	4.60
Côte d'Ivoire	DR Congo	Djibouti	Egypt
3.52	1.44	3.19	3.37
Gambia	Ghana	Guinea	Guinea-Bissau
3.13	3.91	3.26	n.a
Madagascar	Malawi	Mali	Mauritania
3.10	4.92	5.57	4.78
Niger	Nigeria	Rwanda	Rep. A. Saharaw
3.53	3.36	6.09	n.a
Somalia	South Africa	South Sudan	Sudan
n.a	4.07	n.a	1.91
Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe	2017 Benchmark
4.45	3.60	3.20	3.94

Figure 1: Country overall progress for implementing the Malabo Declaration for Agriculture

Source: AUC, 2018

The report/AATS by region is based on the five AU geographic regions. Based on this classification, Angola, DRC and Tanzania were not part of the Southern Africa geographic region. The performance of the Southern Africa region has an average of 4.02 which is higher than the benchmark score of **3.94** indicating that the region is **on track** to meet the Malabo commitments targets by 2025. However, analysis of all 15 SADC countries gives an average score of 3.66 implying that the region is **not on track** to meet the CAADP/ Malabo targets. All the 15 SADC countries (100%) submitted their BR reports. The results showed that 8 countries in the region are on-track in meeting Malabo commitments: South Africa, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Swaziland, Mozambique, Botswana and Seychelles. The top performers were: Mauritius (5.0), Malawi (4.92) and Botswana (4.38) while the least performers were DRC (1.44) and Angola (2.10). The performance of the SADC countries is summarised in **Figure 2**.

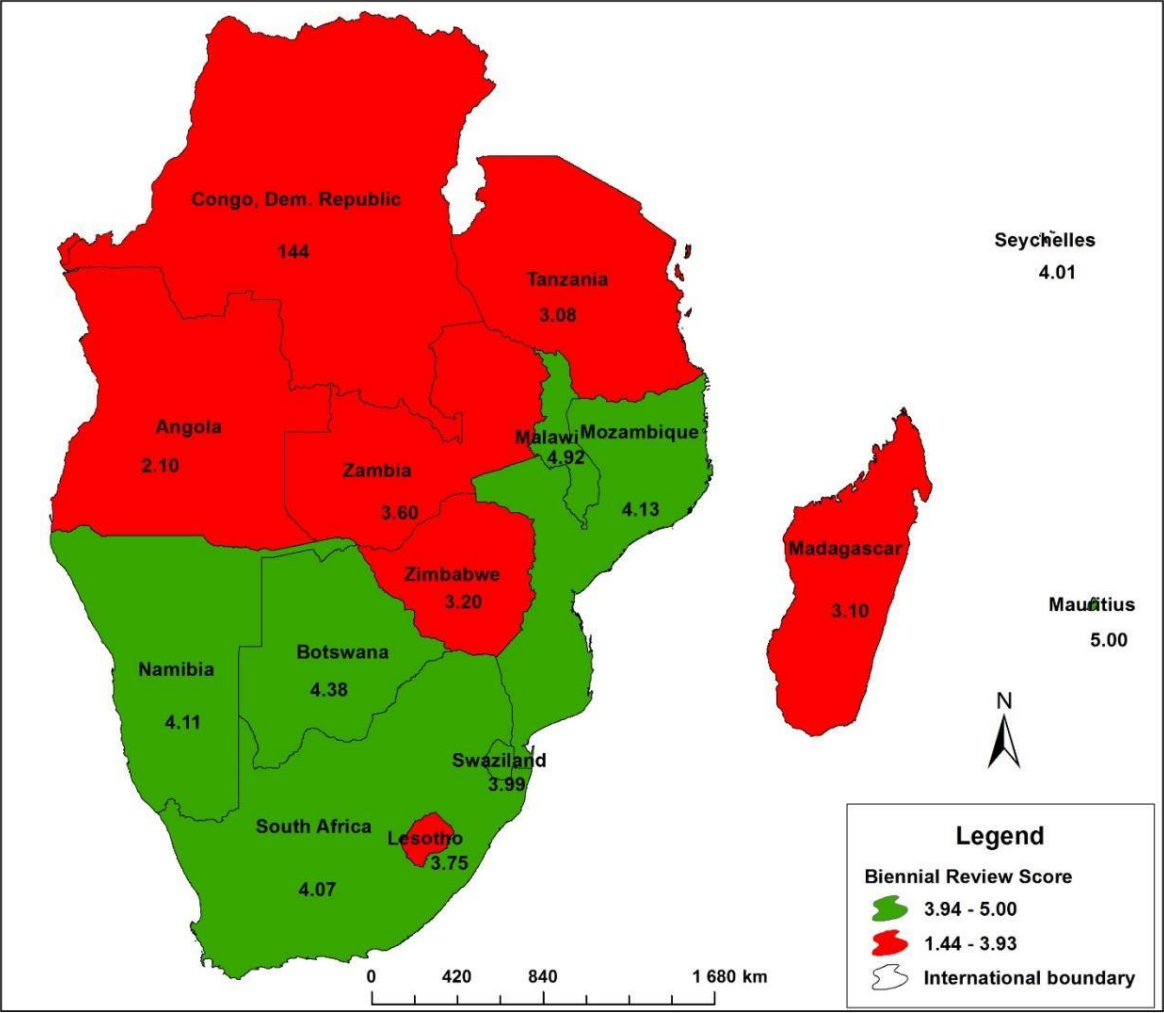


Figure 2: Progress for implementing the Malabo Declaration for Agriculture by the SADC member states

Source: Authors illustration based on data from AUC, 2018

Table 1 shows that the SADC region did well and is on track in four thematic areas: i) Re-commitment to CAADP process; ii) halving poverty through agriculture by 2025; iii) boosting intra-Africa trade in agriculture commodities; and iv) Commitment to mutual accountability for action and results. Although there are country variations, the SADC region as a whole needs to pay attention to three thematic areas where it was not on track: i) Ending hunger by 2025; ii) Enhancing resilience to climate variability; and iii) Enhancing investment in agricultural finance. Recommendations on how these challenges may be addressed are provided in section 4 below.

Table 1 : BR Scores for the SADC Member States

	Re-commitment to CAADP	Enhance Agriculture Finance	Ending Hunger by 2025	Halving Poverty Through Agriculture	Boosting Intra-Africa Trade in Agriculture	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change	Mutual Accountability for Actions & Results	Country Averages	Progress 2017 Benchmark = 3.94
S. Africa	3,52	2,46	3,02	3,3	3,79	3,35	9,09	4,07	On Track
Botswana	5,4	3,4	2,37	3,68	4,68	4,61	6,52	4,38	On Track
Mozambique	5,59	2,7	2,65	5,27	3,84	3,36	5,49	4,13	On Track
Malawi	7,2	4,92	2,09	4,98	1,36	4,65	9,24	4,92	On Track
Zimbabwe	9,24	2,39	3,31	0	0,94	3,36	3,14	3,2	Not on track
Zambia	7,19	6,08	2,32	0,18	0,88	3,42	5,11	3,6	Not on track
Swaziland	5,15	8,07	2,72	1	1,54	3,33	6,16	3,99	On Track
Lesotho	4,44	3,3	2,38	0,05	5,19	3,33	7,52	3,75	Not on track
Namibia	4,79	4,16	2,65	3,13	3,85	4,01	6,16	4,11	On Track
Madagascar	4,41	2,31	0,49	3,53	3,44	4,1	3,39	3,1	Not on track
Mauritius	8,09	5,55	1,44	3,13	4,93	6,47	5,39	5	On Track
Seychelles	3,64	8,33	1,65	2,85	4,17	3,33	4,1	4,01	On Track
Angola	3,4	2,33	2,08	0,63	0	3,33	2,93	2,1	Not on track
DRC	4,34	0,57	0,42	0,63	0	0	4,15	1,44	Not on track
Tanzania	3,95	3,05	1,17	3,13	1,12	3,74	5,39	3,08	Not on track
SADC Regional Average**	5,36	3,97	2,05	2,37	2,65	3,63	5,59	3,66	Not on track
Minimum Score	3,33	6,67	3,71	2,06	1	6	4,78	3,94	
Progress	On track	Not on track	Not on track	On track	On track	Not on track	On track	Not on track	
Regional Average***	5,72	4,47	2,26	2,59	3,22	3,94	5,94	4,02	On Track
Minimum Score	3,33	6,67	3,71	2,06	1	6	4,78	3,94	
Progress	On track	Not on track	Not on track	On track	On track	Not on track	On track	On track	

Source: Authors based on AUC (2018) Scorecard data. **SADC Regional Average calculated based on country data for all 15 countries, *** AUC Southern Africa country grouping averages as in Scorecard report

A conspicuous challenge that many countries faced in the region concerned missing data for a number of indicators. The desired target was for all countries to report on 100% of the 43 CAADP indicators, but none of the SADC member states met the target (**Table 2**). The countries that reported on most indicators were Zambia, South Africa and Malawi, whereas Angola and DRC reported on the least number of indicators implying that they faced the most challenges in data access.

Table 2: BR Data submission by the SADC member states

Country	Percent of data submitted (%)
Zambia	91
South Africa	90
Malawi	86
Madagascar	84
Botswana	83
Namibia	83
Mozambique	81
Mauritius	81
Swaziland	80
Lesotho	80
Tanzania	80
Zimbabwe	77
Seychelles	73
DRC	54
Angola	52

4. Key Policy Issues and Recommendations

The fact that the SADC region has not scored 10.00 in any of the seven themes implies that even for themes where it has surpassed the minimum benchmark of 3.94, the region should still maintain and or do more to ensure that there is no retrogression in the next round. The recommendations below ensue from the four themes in which the SADC was not on track; we highlight only the main issues faced by the region. The data challenges were reported in almost all the SADC countries although degrees of challenges differed from one country to another.

4.3. Theme 2. Enhancing Agricultural Finance

- Develop programs that will increase public investments in agriculture in the region.
- Consider developing regional development finance bank/s to ease access to reliable and cheaper sources of finance by farmers and other agro-dealers.
- Support the development of an active private sector that sustainably provides agricultural finance and create an enabling environment to encourage foreign direct investments in the agricultural sector.

4.1. Theme 3. Ending hunger by 2025

- Boost intra-regional trade in agriculture inputs especially seed, fertilizer, irrigation technology, and pesticides.
- Develop or strengthen existing social protection programs to ensure the protection of the vulnerable.
- Develop technologies and trainings that purport to reduce post-harvest losses due to pests and effects of harsh weather conditions. Regional programs to promote processing of agricultural products and trainings in the availability and use of storage facilities may be very important to achieve this goal.
- Develop policies and programmes to encourage transboundary cooperation in the use of cross-boundary resources of importance to agriculture such as river systems and aquifers. This would reduce hunger through intensified irrigation, fishing and other water system-based livelihoods.
- Promote development of regional gene banks as well as collective action in technology generation for improved crop varieties and livestock breeds (e.g. high yielding, early maturing, drought tolerant varieties and breeds); and
- Develop robust corporeal and intellectual property rights to enhance technology development and investments in land improvements in general, which are key for agricultural production.

4.4. Theme 5. Boosting intra-Africa trade in agriculture.

- Develop regional sanitary and Phyto-sanitary programs to improve food safety and hence the flow of agricultural products within the SADC region.
- Harmonize trade and other related policies, product/service standards and regulations;
- Improve regional physical infrastructure (railways, roads, one stop border posts, ports) in terms of capacity, effectiveness and efficiency;
- Simplify border procedures e.g. customs, migration, etc.;
- Improve market information systems including use of modern ICTs to increase availability and access of market information to all relevant stakeholders.
- Eliminate any remaining tariff barriers on agricultural commodities to enhance the volumes of agricultural trade.

4.2. Theme 6. Enhancing resilience to climate variability

- Develop regional best practices for climate change and variability adaptation and mitigation.
- Develop effective and robust vulnerability assessments and early warnings systems to inform decision making.
- Develop regional strategic food reserves that can be tapped into in case of need.
- Promote diversification of agriculture to minimize potential impacts of negative changes in climate.

5. Lessons Learnt and Recommendations for Improving the BR process in the Region

5.1 Lessons Learnt

- a. The SADC Secretariat produces and publishes regional data including that which is sought for the purpose of the Biennial Reporting. There is need therefore to synchronize and harmonize the indicators for CAADP / Malabo and the collection of data to those of the SADC Statistical Unit;
- b. SADC data collection period runs from April each year with a report expected by October of the same year. This is the same timeline for the CAADP/Malabo requirements; and
- c. The Secretariat uses a specific protocol in the collection, verification and validation of country statistical data. The process employed in collecting the data for the Malabo Declaration commitments has the Country CAADP Team as the entry point at the country level whereas SADC's entry point is the Central Statistical Office. This difference in protocol may cause duplication of data, discrepancies in data and disputable validity of data collected requiring that data sources and methods of collection be harmonized and that the same SADC protocol for data processing, verification and validation be used.
- d. It is important to train national and regional representatives on how to use the BR tool for data entry and analysis and if possible, it would be useful equip them with the ability to generate their country score in their respective countries. This may require AUC/NPCA and partners to deploy the software for data entry and analysis together with the required expertise, in countries and RECs.

5.2 Recommendations

- a. Invest more resources in data systems to improve evidence-based planning in order to adequately report on all CAADP indicators;
- b. Synchronize all Malabo Declaration Biennial Reporting Indicators with those that the SADC uses in its Statistical and M & E systems to allow for easier future collection and reporting on Malabo Declaration without duplicating efforts and minimizing discrepancies in data collected and reported on;
- c. Collection of statistical data including on Malabo Declaration targets and indicators, should all be synchronized, harmonized and centralized through one official country authority such as the Country's Central Statistical Office to avoid duplication of data, to maximize of scarce resources, and to ensure uniformity;
- d. The standard (e.g. SADC) protocol of data collection, verification, validation should be established for the Malabo Declaration Biennial Reporting in the SADC countries; and

- e. Overall, the Statistics departments of RECs should be involved in the formulation and updating of Technical Guidelines related to statistical definition of CAADP/Malabo Declaration indicators to ensure consistency with definitions of data ordinarily collected by the SADC in its routine statistical publications.

References

- AUC (African Union Commission). (2014). *Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods, Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, June 26-27, 2014* available online at: <http://www.resakss.org/sites/de>. Addis Ababa: AUC.
- AUC (African Union Commission). (2018). *Biennial Report to the AU Assembly on implementing the June 2014 Malabo Declaration, the 2017 report to the January 2018 Assembly*. Addis Ababa: AUC.
- De Pinto, A., & Ulimwengu, J. (2017). De Pinto, A., and J. M. Ulimwengu (Eds). 2017. A Thriving Agricultural Sector in a Changing Climate: Meeting Malabo Declaration Goals through Climate-Smart Agriculture. ReSAKSS Annual Trends and Outlook Report 2016. Washington DC: Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

For more information contact

Greenwell Matchaya
ReSAKSS Coordinator Southern Africa
International Water Management Institute
P. Bag X813 Cresswell Street 141
Silverton Pretoria South Africa
Tel +27 (0)12 8459100
Email: g.matchaya@cgiar.org

Martin Muchero & Panduleni Elago
SADC FANR, SADC House
Plot No. 54385
Central Business District
Private Bag 0095
Gaborone, Botswana
Telephone: +267 395 1863
Fax: +267 397 2848, +267 318 1070
Email: mmuchero@SADC.int; pelago@sadc.int

About ReSAKSS | www.resakss.org

The Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) is an Africa-wide network of regional nodes supporting implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). ReSAKSS offers high-quality analyses and knowledge products to improve policymaking, track progress, document success, and derive lessons for the implementation of the CAADP agenda and other agricultural and rural development policies and programs in Africa.

ReSAKSS is facilitated by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in partnership with the Africa-based CGIAR centers, the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), the African Union Commission (AUC), and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs). The Africa-based CGIAR centers and the RECs include: International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) for ReSAKSS–WA; the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) for ReSAKSS– ECA; and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) for ReSAKSS–SA.

ReSAKSS has been established with funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. ReSAKSS also receives funding from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Netherlands (MFAN).

The goal of the ReSAKSS Issue Note series is to provide timely access to data and preliminary research findings to strengthen ongoing discussions on African agriculture and rural development, particularly implementation of CAADP. The Issue Notes are subjected to a review process involving at least one reviewer from within the ReSAKSS network of partners and at least one external reviewer.

Send comments and feedback to:

Sub-Regional Coordinator

Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System for Southern Africa (ReSAKSS-SA)

Private Bag X813 Silverton 0127 Pretoria, South Africa

Tel: +27 (0)12 845 9100

Fax: +27 (0)12 845 9110

[E-mail: resakss-africa@cgiar.org](mailto:resakss-africa@cgiar.org)

www.resakss.org

Copyright: Except where otherwise noted, this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>).