

# ZIMBABWE



Republic of Zimbabwe

## CAADP BIENNIAL REVIEW BRIEF

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### Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard Performance and Lessons



# Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard Performance and Lessons for Zimbabwe<sup>1</sup>

## 1. Introduction

The 2014 Malabo Declaration signed by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union Commission (AUC) recommitted to the principles and goals of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) (AUC, 2014). The 2025 continental vision of accelerated agricultural growth and transformation in Africa in the second-generation CAADP is guided by the seven commitments of the Malabo Declaration:

1. Recommitment to the Principles and Values of CAADP
2. Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture
3. Ending Hunger by 2025
4. Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025
5. Boosting Intra-Africa Trade in Agriculture
6. Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability
7. Enhancing Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results

The Biennial Review (BR) mechanism and the Agriculture Joint Sector Review (JSR) help operationalise the CAADP mutual accountability framework. The results from both the BR and JSR activities contribute to generate evidence-based information and data that help countries improve planning and implementation of their National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans (NAFSIPs). The inaugural BR was implemented in 2017 and led by the AUC/African Union Development Agency–New Partnership for Africa's Development (AUDA-NEPAD), with the assistance of technical and development partners such as the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA). The African Agriculture Transformation Scorecard, based on the results of the inaugural BR, was presented at the 30<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of the AUC in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in January 2018.

With this background, the main objective of this BR brief is to summarize the performance, key issues, and recommendations for improving progress toward agricultural transformation in Zimbabwe. This brief provides recommendations and action items based on Zimbabwe's performance in the inaugural BR mechanism to help the country improve its domestication and implementation of the Malabo Declaration commitments. In addition, recommendations are shared to help the country strengthen mutual accountability to actions and results, ultimately contributing to improving the country's progress towards achieving the Malabo targets by 2025.

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## 2. Agricultural Transformation Scorecard Performance

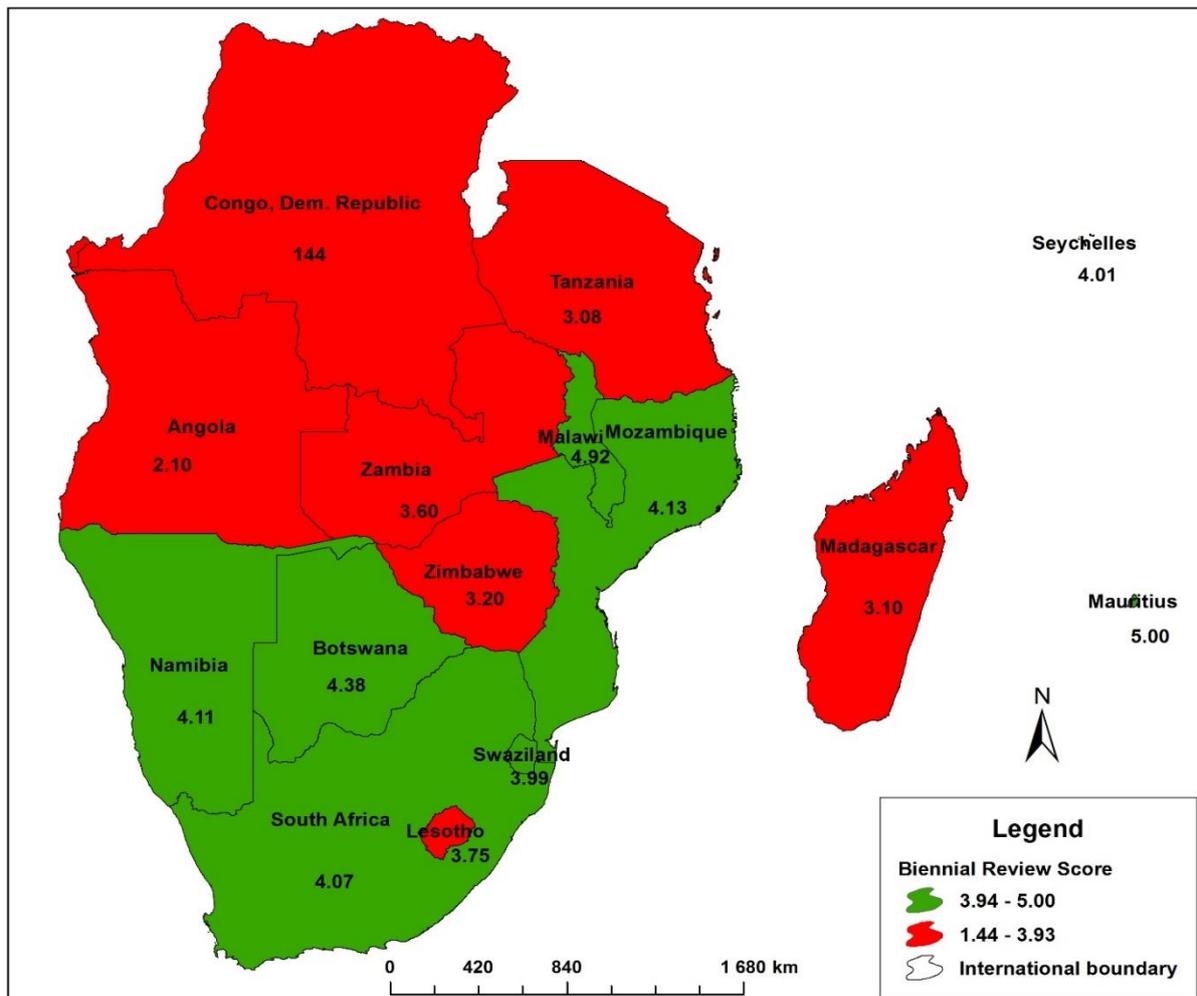
Figures 1 and 2 present the results of the Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard at both the continental and regional levels. The 2017 minimum score (benchmark) for a country to be on track to achieve the Malabo Declaration targets by 2025 was 3.94 out of 10 (AUC, 2018). Therefore, a score that is at least equal to the benchmark indicates that a country is on track (appears in green in the figures), while a score lower than 3.94 indicates that a country is not on track (appears in red). Zimbabwe's score was 3.20, which is below the benchmark score of 3.94, indicating that the country is not on track to achieve the Malabo targets. Of the 15 countries in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, Zimbabwe is among the 7 that are not on track to achieve the Malabo commitments (Figure 2).

**Figure 1: Results of the 2017 Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard**

Country overall progress for implementing the Malabo Declaration for Agriculture transformation in Africa										
<p>Against the 2017 benchmark of <b>3.9 out of 10</b> which is the minimum score for a country to be on track for implementing the Malabo Declaration, countries whose score (out of 10) appears in "green" are <b>ON TRACK</b>, and countries whose score appears in "red" are <b>NOT ON TRACK</b> for the 2017 reporting exercise to the January 2018 AU Assembly.</p>					Algeria	Angola	Benin	Botswana		
					n.a	2.1	4.3	4.4		
					Burundi	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	Cabo Verde		
					4.7	4.2	2.1	4.6		
Central African Rep.	Chad	Comoros	Congo	Côte d'Ivoire	DR Congo	Djibouti	Egypt			
2.4	2.2	n.a	2.8	3.5	1.4	3.2	3.4			
Equatorial Guinea	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Gabon	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea	Guinea-Bissau			
3.6	n.a	5.3	2.9	3.1	3.9	3.3	n.a			
Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia	Libya	Madagascar	Malawi	Mali	Mauritania			
4.8	3.7	0.9	n.a	3.1	4.9	5.6	4.8			
Mauritius	Morocco	Mozambique	Namibia	Niger	Nigeria	Rwanda	Rep. A. Saharawi			
5.0	5.5	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.4	6.1	n.a			
São Tomé & Príncipe	Senegal	Seychelles	Sierra Leone	Somalia	South Africa	South Sudan	Sudan			
1.5	3.8	4.0	1.5	n.a	4.1	n.a	1.9			
Swaziland	Tanzania	Togo	Tunisia	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe	2017 Benchmark			
4.0	3.1	4.9	1.7	4.4	3.6	3.2	3.9			

Source: AUC (2018)

**Figure 2: Summary of Country BR Scores in the SADC Region**



Source: Authors, based on country BR scores

Table 1 presents the breakdown of Zimbabwe’s performance in each commitment/performance theme of the Malabo Declaration BR report. Table 1 also compares Zimbabwe’s performance to that of other countries in the SADC region, including by economic groupings: low-income, lower-middle-income, and upper-middle-income countries. The results indicate that Zimbabwe was on track only in recommitting to CAADP. In addition to being on track on all indicators for recommitment to the CAADP process, the country was on track for three other indicators: strengthening social protection (within 3 on Ending Hunger); improving food security and nutrition (ending hunger by 2025 commitment theme); and establishing intra-Africa trade policies and institutional conditions (boosting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities theme).

**Table 1: Summary of Zimbabwe's BR Results Relative to the SADC Average, by Theme**

Theme	Minimum Score	Zimbabwe	SADC Regional Average**	Regional Average**	Low-Income	Lower-Middle-Income	Upper-Middle-Income
Recommitment to CAADP	3,33	9,24	5,36	5,72	5,79	5,05	5,09
Enhancing Agriculture Finance	6,67	2,39	3,97	4,47	2,66	4,95	4,78
Ending Hunger by 2025	3,71	3,31	2,05	2,26	1,69	2,38	2,23
Halving Poverty through Agriculture	2,06	0	2,37	2,59	2,92	0,47	3,22
Boosting Intra-Africa Trade in Agriculture	1	0,94	2,65	3,22	1,78	1,90	4,28
Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change	6	3,36	3,63	3,94	3,20	3,35	4,35
Mutual Accountability for Actions & Results	4,78	3,14	5,59	5,94	5,13	5,43	6,25
Country Averages	3,94	3,2	3,66	4,02	3,31	3,36	4,31
<b>Progress 2017 Benchmark=3.94</b>		<b>Not on track</b>	<b>Not on track</b>	<b>On Track</b>	<b>Not on track</b>	<b>Not on track</b>	<b>On Track</b>

Source: Authors' calculations based on country BR scores

### 3. Key Issues and Recommendations for Improving Progress Toward Agricultural Transformation

Below is a summary of key issues and recommendations for each of the Malabo commitments where the country did not perform well:

1. *Enhancing investment finance in agriculture*: Public expenditures in agriculture should be increased to at least 10 percent of the national budget. There were no data reported on Official Development Aid in livestock and forestry sectors. In addition to improving data collection on these indicators, there is also a need to increase overall funding for the NAFSIP and other development plans.
2. *Ending hunger by 2025*: The country should prioritise access to improved agricultural inputs and technologies (such as seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation) to help double agricultural productivity. No data were reported on postharvest losses, although there is technical work being done in the country on postharvest losses. In addition to collecting appropriate data, measures should be put in place to reduce postharvest losses.

3. *Halving poverty through agriculture by 2025*: For all indicators under this theme, Zimbabwe earned “zeros” due to lack of available data. In addition to improving data collection, the country should improve the implementation of the NAFSIP in order to (1) increase agricultural GDP growth for poverty reduction, (2) establish inclusive public-private partnerships for the country’s priority value chains, and (3) promote job creation for youth in agricultural value chains and participation of women in agribusiness.
4. *Boosting intra-Africa trade in agricultural commodities*: Zimbabwe should implement policies to triple intra-Africa trade for agricultural commodities and services.
5. *Enhancing resilience to climate variability*: The country should strengthen planning and implementation of measures to ensure resilience to climate-related risks and investment in resilience building in agriculture.
6. *Mutual accountability for actions and results*: The results for this commitment highlight the need to strengthen knowledge management and data systems in the country. Zimbabwe did conduct a JSR assessment in 2016 and should have reported and performed better on increasing capacity for evidence-based planning, implementation, and M&E and on fostering peer review and mutual accountability. In addition, efforts are required to strengthen systematic implementation of measures to increase mutual accountability for actions and results for the NAFSIP.

#### **4. Key Issues and Recommendations for Improving Progress Toward Agricultural Transformation**

This section identifies critical actions required to ensure effective implementation of the Malabo commitments and improvement of the BR process as well as agriculture sector performance.

1. *Strengthening of M&E and agricultural data systems*: Zimbabwe’s performance shows a number of data gaps, indicating either that the data could not be fully gathered in time for reporting or that they were not available. Strengthening M&E and agricultural data systems should help the country systematically track performance of the NAFSIP and on Malabo commitment indicators. Up-to-date M&E and agricultural data systems also help inform evidence-based decision making in the planning and implementation of the country’s NAFSIP.
2. *Coordination with other ministries and agriculture sector technical institutions*: Linked to the data gaps highlighted above, improving coordination with other ministries and technical partners that collect data on different Malabo indicators is necessary to support and track implementation of the NAFSIP. Through the same platform, other ministries and technical institutions can provide strategic analysis relevant to other Malabo commitments and the country’s NAFSIP priorities.
3. *Strengthening integration and implementation of Malabo commitments in the NAFSIP*: The results show that Zimbabwe lags behind on most of the Malabo commitments—it is on track on only 6 of the 43 indicators. In addition to addressing some of the issues raised

above, the results highlight the need for Zimbabwe to strengthen integration and implementation of Malabo commitments in the NAFSIP. The review of the Zimbabwe Agriculture Investment Plan (ZAIP) needs to identify priorities which the country should focus on going forward.

4. *Strengthening mutual accountability to actions and results and facilitating evidence-based planning and implementation of agriculture sector programs:* Zimbabwe needs to strengthen the institutionalisation of inclusive and participatory mutual accountability and peer review in the agriculture sector. It should also improve the use of evidence to support the design and implementation of ZAIIP and other sector programmes.

## 5. References

- AUC. (2014). Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: African Union Commission.
- AUC. (2018). African Agricultural Transformation Scorecard (AATS). Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: African Union Commission.

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