

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

Against the 2019 Benchmark of **6.66 out of 10** which is the minimum score for a country to be on track for implementing the CAADP Malabo Declaration, countries whose score appears in "green" are **ON TRACK** while countries whose score appears in "red" are **NOT ON TRACK** for the 2019 report to the February 2020 AU Assembly. The arrows with percentages indicate the progress made by the country between the first (2017) and second (2019) biennial review cycles.

Algeria	Angola	Benin	Botswana
n.a	4.77 ↑ 127%	5.76 ↑ 34%	3.35 ↓ -24%
Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cabo Verde	Cameroon
5.31 ↑ 26%	5.82 ↑ 24%	4.82 ↑ 5%	4.21 ↑ 100%
Central African Rep.	Chad	Comoros	Congo
4.41 ↑ 84%	3.89 ↑ 77%	n.a	3.46 ↑ 24%
Côte d'Ivoire	Djibouti	DR Congo	Egypt
4.79 ↑ 37%	2.82 ↓ -12%	3.33 ↑ 138%	n.a
Equatorial Guinea	Eritrea	Eswatini	Ethiopia
2.46 ↓ -32%	3.89	4.19 ↑ 5%	5.31 ↑ 0%
Gabon	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea
4.00 ↑ 38%	4.95 ↑ 60%	6.67 ↑ 71%	4.43 ↑ 34%
Guinea-Bissau	Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia
2.49	4.88 ↑ 2%	3.26 ↓ -12%	3.05 ↑ 239%
Libya	Madagascar	Malawi	Mali
n.a	4.92 ↑ 59%	4.81 ↓ -2%	6.82 ↑ 22%
Mauritania	Mauritius	Morocco	Mozambique
5.37 ↑ 12%	5.95 ↑ 19%	6.96 ↑ 27%	4.06 ↓ -1%
Namibia	Niger	Nigeria	Rep. A. Saharawi
3.38 ↓ -18%	4.11 ↑ 17%	5.18 ↑ 52%	n.a
Rwanda	São Tome & Príncipe	Senegal	Seychelles
7.24 ↑ 19%	n.a	5.18 ↑ 36%	4.53 ↑ 13%
Sierra Leone	Somalia	South Africa	South Sudan
5.34 ↑ 256%	0.55	2.88 ↓ -30%	2.89
Sudan	Tanzania	Togo	Tunisia
3.33 ↑ 75%	5.08 ↑ 64%	5.14 ↑ 5%	6.20 ↑ 265%
Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe	2019 Benchmark
5.68 ↑ 29%	5.11 ↑ 42%	4.58 ↑ 43%	6.66

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2021 Data collection exercise for the January 2022 Assembly of the Union.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process									
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture									
3	Ending Hunger									
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture									
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services									
6	Resilience to Climate Variability									
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results									
		Overall Country Score			n.a	Overall Progress			Not on track	
		The 2019 Benchmark is			6.66	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

Data not available by the country.

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

4.3%

for domestic food price volatility.

19.0%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

6.0%

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

488.9%

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

1.0%

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

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

17.1%

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

9.1%

as food safety health Index (FSHI).

57.3%

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

50.0%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

62.2%

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

Recommendations

- Angola should make efforts to increase yields for the country's priority agricultural commodities, including rice, maize, cowpea, peanut and cassava.
- Angola should strive to increase its performance by increasing the proportion of its food safety health index.
- The country should strengthen the statistical offices to collect data that feeds into the monitoring indicators of the biennial review process with a view to promoting inclusive mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.18	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	8.57	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	9.75	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.22	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.23	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.08	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.38	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	3.13	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.17	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.57	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	7.21	3.00	On track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.01	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.83	3.00	On track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.75	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.50	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.50	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	5.35	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	2.87	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.84	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.72	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	6.46	4.00	On track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.97	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.00	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	3.63	3.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.39	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		4.77		Overall Progress		Not on track				
		The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**100.9%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

100.0%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

2.6%

for domestic food price volatility.

67.1%

reduction rate of the gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price.

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**16.6%**

prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old.

5.9%

as food safety health Index (FSHI).

15.6%

of farm households having ownership or access to secured land.

16.2%

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

23.0%

of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

Recommendations

- Benin should make effort to increase its performance by increasing the proportion of its food safety health index.
- The country should strive to increase the proportion of farm households that have ownership or access to secure lands as well access to advisory services.
- The country should work hard to bring down the prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old as well as proportion of moderate and severe food insecurity of adult population.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.84	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.52	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	7.29	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.38	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	7.20	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	2.51	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.37	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.58	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	5.51	3.00	On track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.64	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.05	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.92	3.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	4.14	3.94	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	4.69	4.75	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	6.63	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	5.23	5.00	On track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	5.23	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	3.60	3.00	On track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.87	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.68	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	2.65	4.00	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.71	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.62	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.87	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		5.76		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.						

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**100.0%**

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

19.0%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

75.0%

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

72.5%

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

37.9%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**21.5%**

increase of agricultural value added per agricultural worker.

25.8 out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

2.8%

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

28.6%

for CAADP Process Completion.

2.0%

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

Recommendations

1. Botswana should intensify effort to increase its public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure to meet the CAADP target of 10%.
2. The country should ensure adequate policy framework to facilitate evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources as well as ensuring the completion CAADP process.
3. The country should facilitate adequate reforms that would ensure increase in agriculture value added and trade facilitation index (TFI).

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	5.92	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	2.86	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	9.13	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.79	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.76	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.53	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	3.40	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.51	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	3.23	3.00	On track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.63	3.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.21	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.83	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	0.65	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	1.29	3.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	4.00	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	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	9.17	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.32	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		3.35		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.						

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**103.2%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

101.9%

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

6.0%

for domestic food price volatility.

10.0%

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

190.3%

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

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**18.0%**

proportion of 6-23 months old children who meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet.

25.0%

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

17.8%

prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old.

33.5%

of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

2.1%

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

Recommendations

- Burkina Faso should strive to bring down the prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old and prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.
- Burkina Faso should make effort to increase the proportion of under 5-year old children who meet the minimum acceptable diet.
- The country should facilitate adequate reforms that would ensure increase in the proportion of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.19	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	8.57	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.01	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.21	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.75	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.67	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	1.78	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.57	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	4.24	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.46	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	1.42	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	3.32	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	3.22	4.75	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.05	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.26	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.76	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.76	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.54	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	6.19	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.89	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.88	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	5.79	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.06	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.80	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
5.31					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				
6.66									

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**100.0%**for CAADP
Process
Completion.**5.1%**for domestic food
price volatility.**5.0** out of 5agricultural
commodity value
chains for which a
PPP is established
with strong
linkage to
smallholder
agriculture.**30.8%**of agriculture
land under
sustainable land
management
practices.**51.5%**of farm, pastoral,
and fisher
households are
resilient to
climate and
weather related
shocks.**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****0.1%**of total
agricultural
research spending
as a share of
agriculture GDP.**15.9%**increase of
agricultural value
added per
agricultural
worker.**22.5%**increase of
supplied quality
agriculture inputs
to the total inputs
requirements for
agriculture
commodities.**28.0%**of the population
is
undernourished.**42.6%**of farmers having
access to
agriculture
advisory services.**Recommendations**

- The Government of Burundi should fast-track the implementation of Malabo supported by appropriate sector policies and investment particularly in agricultural research.
- Burundi should take measures to increase agricultural productivity through intensification, adequate supply of quality inputs and improved access to agricultural advisory services.
- Burundi should increase investment towards nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems to improve food availability and accessibility, as well as the quality and safety of diets.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.86	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	8.37	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.21	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.27	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	8.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.53	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	3.45	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.17	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.89	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	8.33	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.79	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	4.52	3.00	On track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	4.72	3.94	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.74	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	6.28	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.85	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.70	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.42	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.98	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	8.88	7.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	10.00	4.00	On track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.76	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.84	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	4.81	3.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.83	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.88	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		5.82		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.						

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**104.5%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

39.0%

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

0.4%

for domestic food price volatility.

49.0%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**11.4%**

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

14.8%

of farm households having ownership or access to secured land.

20.4%

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

39.4%

of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

52.8%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

Recommendations

- The Government of Cabo Verde should institutionalize mechanism for mutual accountability and peer review
- Cabo Verde should enhance farm household's ownership or access to secured land, access to agriculture advisory and financial services in order to boost agricultural productivity and spur transformation.
- The country should increase its budgetary allocation each year to social protection measures, in combination with targeted pro-poor investments to fast-track ending hunger and extreme poverty.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.32	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.97	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.34	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.53	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	1.14	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.54	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.70	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	2.04	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	3.49	3.00	On track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	6.03	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.64	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.29	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	8.98	7.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	10.00	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.97	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	4.93	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.28	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.51	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
4.82					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				
6.66									

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**100.0%**

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

102.7%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

1.0%

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

98.0%

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

5.2%

prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**5.5%**

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

37.6%

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

49.0%

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

50.0%

of farm households having ownership or access to secured land.

11.1%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

Recommendations

1. The Government of Cameroon should increase and sustain its budgetary allocation to strengthen the resilience of farm households to climate and weather related shocks.
2. Put in place and effectively implement measures to enhance farmers' ownership or access to secured land as well as financial services to sustain agriculture transformation and rural development.
3. The country should increase public expenditure in agriculture and provide enabling environment for strategic foreign investment that will boost productivity and economic transformation.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.11	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	8.57	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.75	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.17	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.45	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	4.90	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	1.73	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.72	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	2.09	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.30	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.27	3.00	On track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.61	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	5.69	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.74	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.26	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.52	3.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.14	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.92	4.00	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.36	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.48	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.43	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		4.21		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.						

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**100.0%**

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

102.6%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

1.3%

for domestic food price volatility.

61.0%

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

92.5%

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**37.7%**

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

12.0%

increase of agricultural value added per agricultural worker.

0.1%

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

18.9%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

1.0 out of 5

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

Recommendations

- The Central African Republic should increase the spending in agriculture research, as a share of agriculture GDP.
- The Central African Republic should increase agriculture value added per arable land and per agricultural worker.
- The Central African Republic should put in policies improving children nutrition to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.69	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	8.57	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.50	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.04	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	2.08	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	1.08	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.40	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.03	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.41	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.57	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.08	3.00	On track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	3.17	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.66	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	7.07	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	5.59	3.00	On track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	8.56	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	4.00	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.49	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.48	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		4.41		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.						

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

102.2% for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.	100.0% for CAADP Process Completion.	19.0% of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.	104.1% increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2000.	1.0% of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.
--	--	--	--	---

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

7.0% reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at national poverty line.	30.3% for evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources.	3.0% of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.	36.4% response to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups, from the government budget.	48.3% official development assistance (ODA) disbursed to agriculture, against ODA commitments.
---	---	--	---	--

Recommendations

- The country should increase funding to the agricultural sector to meet the Malabo target of 10%, increase investment in agricultural sector in order to enhance productivity and improve people livelihood.
- Chad should increase the part of its budget for social protection programmes for sustained support to vulnerable groups.
- Chad should put in place strategies for evidence-base policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources to spur agricultural transformation.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.68	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	3.03	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.04	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.95	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.12	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	2.25	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.44	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.10	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	3.64	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	3.27	3.00	On track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.02	3.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	2.32	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.35	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	8.73	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.21	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.06	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.12	3.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.76	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	2.85	4.00	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.15	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.61	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.85	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		3.89	Overall Progress		Not on track					
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.							

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2021 Data collection exercise for the January 2022 Assembly of the Union.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process									
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture									
3	Ending Hunger									
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture									
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services									
6	Resilience to Climate Variability									
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results									
		Overall Country Score			n.a	Overall Progress			Not on track	
		The 2019 Benchmark is			6.66	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

Data not available by the country.

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**102.3%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

100.0%

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

19.0%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

1.0%

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

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**1.1%**

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

13.0 out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

6.6%

as food safety health Index (FSHI).

13.9%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

29.8%

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

Recommendations

- Congo should increase funding to the agricultural sector to meet the Malabo target of 10% and institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.
- The country should put in place strategies and effective policies to enhance men and women engaged in agriculture access to financial services and farmers' access to advisory services.
- Congo should improve intra-regional African trade in agricultural commodities and services.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.58	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.73	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.00	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.03	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	2.98	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	1.41	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.17	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.43	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.87	3.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.36	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	4.06	3.00	On track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.65	3.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	4.00	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	3.53	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	1.39	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.19	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		3.46		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.						

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**100.0%**for CAADP
Process
Completion.**100.0%**for inclusive
institutionalized
mechanisms for
mutual
accountability
and peer review.**1.5%**for domestic food
price volatility.**5.0** out of 5agricultural
commodity value
chains for which a
PPP is established
with strong
linkage to
smallholder
agriculture.**166.8%**increase of
agricultural value
added per arable
land.**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****11.7%**prevalence of
underweight
among children
under 5 years old.**7.3kg/ha**of fertilizer
consumption per
hectare of arable
land lower than
the recommended
50 kg/ha.**20.0%**increase of yield
for the country's
priority
agricultural
commodities.**4.3%**of public
agriculture
expenditure as a
share of
agriculture value
added.**3.6%**of public
agriculture
expenditure as a
share of total
public
expenditure.**Recommendations**

- Côte d'Ivoire should increase funding to the agricultural sector to meet the Malabo target of 10%, increase investment in agricultural sector in order to enhance productivity and improve agricultural worker revenue and livelihood.
- The country should put in place strategies and target policies to enhance fertilizers consumption to meet the recommended dose in order to increase productivity.
- Cote d'Ivoire should put in place targeted policies and invest in nutrition to improve nutritional status of children under 5 years old.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.97	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	8.87	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.04	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.49	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.48	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.50	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.87	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.37	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	7.33	3.00	On track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	6.39	3.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.18	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.97	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	4.36	3.94	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.20	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	5.26	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.93	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.86	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.59	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.77	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
4.79					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				
6.66									

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**100.0%**for CAADP
Process
Completion.**1.2%**for domestic food
price volatility.**81.5%**increase of the
size of irrigated
areas, from its
value of the year
2000.**52.7%**as food safety
systems Index
(FSSI).**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****4.9%**of farm, pastoral,
and fisher
households are
resilient to
climate and
weather related
shocks.**19.6** out of 100as trade
facilitation Index
(TFI).**23.2%**of farmers having
access to
agriculture
advisory services.**16.0%**of the population
is
undernourished.**48.2**as Index of
capacity to
generate and use
agriculture
statistical data
and information.**Recommendations**

- The country should put in place strategies and targeted policies to help farmers accessing advisory services in order to improve global performances of agricultural sector.
- Djibouti should put in policies helping farming household to be resilient to climate and weather related shocks.
- Djibouti should improve intra-regional African trade in agricultural commodities and services.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.79	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	9.10	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	4.26	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.23	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	1.02	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	3.45	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	0.65	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.81	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.34	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	1.76	3.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.99	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.98	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	0.41	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.81	4.00	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.66	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.70	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.83	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.46	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		2.82		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.						

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**100.0%**

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

100.0%

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

2.2%

prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.

59.0 out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**12.7%**

of farm households having ownership or access to secured land.

55.4

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

5.9%

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

66.7%

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

72.8%

for Country Biennial Report submission.

Recommendations

- The Democratic Republic of Congo should increase the share of public agriculture expenditure which is still very low (5.9%) compared to the Malabo target of at least 10%.
- The Democratic Republic of Congo should increase the spending needs on resilient building initiatives from the government budget.
- The Democratic Republic of Congo should put in policies to improve farmers' ownership and access to secure land.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.07	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	8.57	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	8.63	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	10.00	10.00	On track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.06	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.32	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.80	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	0.27	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.21	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.43	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.48	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.95	3.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	4.00	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.09	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.65	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.33	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.28	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		3.33		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.						

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2021 Data collection exercise for the January 2022 Assembly of the Union.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process									
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture									
3	Ending Hunger									
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture									
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services									
6	Resilience to Climate Variability									
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results									
		Overall Country Score			n.a	Overall Progress			Not on track	
		The 2019 Benchmark is			6.66	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

Data not available by the country.

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**65.0%**

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

40.5 out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**1.7%**

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

29.0

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

42.9%

for CAADP Process Completion.

47.3%

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

58.3%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

Recommendations

- Equatorial Guinea should make efforts to speed up the CAADP process completion.
- Equatorial Guinea should increase the share of public agriculture expenditure which is still very low (1.7%) compared to the Malabo target of at least 10%.
- Equatorial Guinea should increase the size of irrigated area.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	6.55	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	4.29	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	6.02	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.33	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	0.28	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	0.56	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	0.71	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.11	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.17	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.01	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.02	3.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.34	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.05	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.83	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.13	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
2.46					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				
6.66									

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

100.0%

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

31.2%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

176.1%

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

279.0%

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

35.6%

as food safety health Index (FSHI).

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

10.1%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

2.3%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

28.6%

for CAADP Process Completion.

51.9%

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

66.7%

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

Recommendations

- Eritrea should make efforts to speed up the CAADP process completion.
- Eritrea should increase the spending needs on resilient building initiatives from the government budget.
- Eritrea should increase public expenditure to the agriculture sector as share of agriculture value added.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.38	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	2.86	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	9.27	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	10.00	10.00	On track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.26	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.52	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	1.31	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.48	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.34	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.48	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.55	3.00	On track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	5.03	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	10.00	3.00	On track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.06	3.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.83	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	5.00	4.00	On track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.44	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.61	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.72	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		3.89	Overall Progress		Not on track					
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.							

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**5.0** out of 5

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

100.0%

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

127.5%

reduction rate of the gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price.

100.0%

of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

2.0%

prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**10.1%**

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

0.1%

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

3.7%

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

6.5%

reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at national poverty line.

33.3%

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

Recommendations

- Eswatini should increase its spending in agricultural research as a share of agriculture GDP.
- Eswatini should increase agricultural research spending as a share of agricultural GDP from 0.1% to 1%.
- Eswatini should continue to increase the supply of quality agriculture inputs to the total requirement for agricultural commodities

2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name		Eswatini								
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)					
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	6.89	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	4.29	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	9.05	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.33	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.27	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.41	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.13	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	3.34	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.75	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	3.43	3.00	On track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.85	3.00	On track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	3.51	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.83	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	1.23	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.39	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.59	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.20	3.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.82	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	4.30	4.00	On track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	3.33	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.12	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	5.28	3.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.39	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.68	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		4.19		Overall Progress		Not on track				
		The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**100.0%**of CAADP
Process
Completion.**55.3%**of farm, pastoral,
and fisher
households are
resilient to
climate and
weather related
shocks.**100.0%**response to
spending needs
on social
protection for
vulnerable social
groups, from the
government
budget.**100.0%**as food safety
systems Index
(FSSI).**50.0kg/ha**of fertilizer
consumption per
hectare of arable
land lower than
the recommended
50 kg/ha.**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****20.6%**of the population
is
undernourished.**12.7%**increase of
agricultural value
added per
agricultural
worker.**4.6%**of youth engaged
in new job
opportunities in
agriculture value
chains.**28.9%**increase of yield
for the country's
priority
agricultural
commodities.**5.6%**of public
agriculture
expenditure as a
share of
agriculture value
added.**Recommendations**

- Ethiopia should endeavor to expand value chains in the economy to create job opportunities to take care of the youth.
- Ethiopia should put in place policies and strategies to improve access to inputs in order to increase agricultural productivity and yield of the country's priority commodities.
- Ethiopia should promote initiatives to improve nutritional status to bring down the high levels of undernourishment among the population.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.16	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	9.03	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.46	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.56	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.01	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	4.11	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	3.79	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	6.74	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	2.38	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.27	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.33	3.00	On track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	3.34	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.84	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	1.53	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	5.00	On track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.69	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.80	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.58	3.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	7.53	7.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	8.39	4.00	On track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.10	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.61	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.69	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		5.31		Overall Progress		Not on track				
		The 2019 Benchmark is 6.66				which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

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

102.7%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

2.2%

for domestic food price volatility.

6.0%

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

98.0%

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

18.7%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

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

10.8%

of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

48.6

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

12.9%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

1.5%

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

1.0 out of 5

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

Recommendations

- Gabon should facilitate access of men and women engaged in agriculture to advisory services in order to enhance investment and agricultural productivity.
- Gabon should increase public expenditure as a share of total public expenditure in order to meet the CAADP target of 10%.
- Gabon should endeavor to build the capacity to generate, analyse and use data, information, knowledge and innovations for planning.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.63	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	8.57	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.33	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.72	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	3.31	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.14	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	0.72	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.65	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.43	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.27	3.00	On track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	3.63	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.50	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	5.00	On track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.30	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.60	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.89	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	3.12	4.00	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.07	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	1.09	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	4.72	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.41	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		4.00		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.						

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

70.0%

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

1.8%

for domestic food price volatility.

100.0%

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

133.3%

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

300.0%

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

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

4.6%

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

0.2%

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

1.0 out of 5

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

11.5%

growth rate of the proportion of Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women.

27.8%

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

Recommendations

- Gambia needs to increase agricultural research funding as a percentage of GDP to boost generation of better technologies in the agricultural sector.
- Gambia should expand value chains in the economy to create job opportunities to take care of the youth and implement policies and strategies that can promote PPP that link small holder farmers to value chains of priority agricultural commodities.
- Gambia should promote initiatives to improve nutritional status to improve dietary diversity for women and children.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.61	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	8.57	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	9.37	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.89	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.76	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	3.88	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	3.65	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	4.24	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.93	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	5.71	3.00	On track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.81	3.00	On track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.88	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	1.53	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.67	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.89	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.45	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.73	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	6.79	4.00	On track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.75	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	3.74	3.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.94	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.57	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score						4.95	Overall Progress			Not on track
The 2019 Benchmark is						6.66	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.			

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

103.3%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

100.0%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

45.2%

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

2.2%

for domestic food price volatility.

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

18.0%

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

15.9%

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

37.3%

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

19.6%

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

27.4kg/ha

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

Recommendations

- Ghana should promote initiatives to improve nutritional status to bring down stunting among children less than 5 years.
- Ghana should put in place and implement measures to enhance availability and access to fertilizers and implement policies and strategies that will ensure financial inclusion of men and women engaged in agriculture to acquire other inputs in order boost to agricultural productivity and yields.
- Ghana should create and enhance its institutional conditions and support systems to simplify and formalize the current trade practices to increase the value of intra-African trade in goods and services.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.64	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.91	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.01	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	8.07	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	1.96	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	3.05	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	6.25	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	2.29	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	5.77	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.60	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.40	3.00	On track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	6.02	3.94	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.93	4.75	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	3.16	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	9.00	5.00	On track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.43	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.86	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.99	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	9.44	7.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	10.00	4.00	On track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	8.87	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.07	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	7.33	3.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.90	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		6.67		Overall Progress		On track				
		The 2019 Benchmark is 6.66				which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**211.5%**

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

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

310.8%

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

53.1%

proportion of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale.

98.8%

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**3.8%**

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

2.7%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

20.2%

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

24.2%

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

53.2

as index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

Recommendations

- Guinea should increase the country's public expenditure as a share of agriculture value-added in order to meet the CAADP target of 19%.
- Guinea should increase the budget lines on social protection as percentage of the total resource requirements for coverage of the vulnerable social groups.
- Guinea should promote initiatives to ensure that at least 30% of agricultural land is placed under sustainable land and water management, and increase in yields and productivity.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.37	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	8.23	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.90	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.12	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.24	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	1.89	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.50	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.67	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	2.42	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.43	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.29	3.00	On track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.24	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.98	4.75	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	6.08	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	10.00	3.00	On track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.15	3.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.58	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	4.49	4.00	On track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.72	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.48	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	9.44	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.24	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		4.43		Overall Progress		Not on track				
		The 2019 Benchmark is 6.66				which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**1.5%**

for domestic food price volatility.

59.0%

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

40.9 out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

38.5

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**2.4%**

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

1.9%

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

40.9%

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

66.7%

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

71.4%

for CAADP Process Completion.

Recommendations

- Guinea Bissau should drastically increase and sustain its public expenditure in the agriculture sector in order to meet the CAADP target of 10% of the national budget and ensure that ODA committed is fully disbursed.
- Guinea Bissau should promote initiatives of building resilience and ensure adequate budget lines to enhance and respond to climate resilience building strategies to climate related risks
- Guinea Bissau should implement policies and strategies to sustain annual agricultural GDP growth of at least 6%.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	4.79	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	7.14	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.22	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.19	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	2.38	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	0.38	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.05	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.28	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	1.97	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.20	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.79	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.52	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.05	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	3.99	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	3.03	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.96	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
2.49					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				
6.66									

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**104.3%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

2.2%

for domestic food price volatility.

100.0%

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

383.3%

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

4.0%

prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**12.4%**

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

26.7%

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

0.2%

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

5.2%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

3.6%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

Recommendations

- Kenya was able to improve its overall country score since the last BR round, however, the country should increase its public agricultural expenditure as a share agriculture of agriculture value-added in order to meet the CAADP target of 19% and allocate sufficient funds to support agriculture research in line with the Malabo Declaration target of at least 1% of AgGDP.
- The country should implement policies and programmes that would ensure increase in the share of agricultural land under sustainable land management practices.
- The government should implement policies that would help to expand Intra Africa Trade of agricultural commodities and services to meet the target of 200% in 2025.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.15	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	8.57	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.89	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	6.95	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.98	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	8.93	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	4.04	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.93	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	3.75	3.00	On track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.02	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.63	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.92	3.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.38	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.50	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.77	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.34	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	8.20	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.23	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.87	4.00	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.60	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	4.65	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	4.17	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.79	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		4.88		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.						

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

100.0%

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

3.5%

prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.

49.4%

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

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

9.7%

prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old.

6.5%

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

2.8%

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

28.1 out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

58.9

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

Recommendations

1. Lesotho experienced a decrease in its overall BR score from the last BR round; the country should increase public expenditure in the agriculture sector to stimulate agriculture growth.
2. Lesotho should put in place and implement policies that would help to facilitate intra Africa trade in agricultural commodities to meet the CAADP target of 100%.
3. The country is also advised to implement policies that would help to reduce the prevalence of underweight and malnourished children in the population.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	6.57	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	4.29	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	9.80	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.63	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.57	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.14	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	0.79	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.48	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.59	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	1.65	3.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.54	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	2.15	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	0.70	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	1.41	3.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.31	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	1.96	4.00	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.30	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.84	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.94	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.13	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		3.26		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.						

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**102.0%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

136.8%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

6.0%

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

4.8%

prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.

47.0%

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**2.2%**

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

1.2%

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

11.0%

proportion of 6-23 months old children who meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet.

33.3%

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

47.6%

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

Recommendations

- Liberia improved its overall BR score from the last round, however, the country should increase its agriculture expenditure vis-à-vis its total public expenditure.
- Liberia government should increase spending on resilience building initiatives to protect rural and vulnerable populations to meet the CAADP/Malabo target of 100% by 2025.
- The country should put in place strategies and measure to improve on the proportion of children who meet the minimum acceptable diet to achieve the target of 50% by 2025.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.42	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	8.57	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.69	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.48	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	2.38	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.58	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	1.54	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.30	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	4.70	3.00	On track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.69	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	1.57	3.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.95	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.50	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.30	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.05	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.10	3.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	1.68	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.02	4.00	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	3.33	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.26	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	9.44	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.32	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		3.05		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.						

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2021 Data collection exercise for the January 2022 Assembly of the Union.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process									
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture									
3	Ending Hunger									
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture									
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services									
6	Resilience to Climate Variability									
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results									
		Overall Country Score			n.a	Overall Progress			Not on track	
		The 2019 Benchmark is			6.66	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

Data not available by the country.

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

214.3%

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

1.2%

for domestic food price volatility.

1.0%

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

177.0%

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

57.8

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

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

6.4%

prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.

26.4%

prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old.

6.1%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

10.1kg/ha

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

4.3%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

Recommendations

1. Madagascar increased its overall country score during the 2019 BR process however, the country needs to put in place strategies to increase the consumption of fertilizer to meet the CAADP target of 50kg/ha.
2. Government should implement food and nutrition security policies so as to reduce the prevalence of underweight and wasting among children that are less than 5 years of age.
3. Madagascar should endeavour to increase its public expenditure into agriculture in order to meet the CAADP target and implement policies and programmes that would ensure increase in the share of agricultural land under sustainable land management practices.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress		
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.57	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	7.14	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	9.91	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.67	10.00	Not on track		
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.35	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.69	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0		
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0		
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track		
3	Ending Hunger	1.72	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.58	8.25	Not on track		
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	2.83	3.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.90	3.00	Not on track		
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.04	3.00	Not on track		
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.13	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track		
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track		
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	4.53	3.00	On track		
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track		
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	8.58	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	10.00	3.00	On track		
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.15	3.00	On track		
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.85	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	3.04	4.00	Not on track		
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track		
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.26	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	6.78	3.00	On track		
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.56	10.00	Not on track		
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.45	10.00	Not on track		
Overall Country Score					4.92		Overall Progress			Not on track	
The 2019 Benchmark is					6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

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

102.5%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

100.0%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

37.3%

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

100.0%

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

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

12.0%

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

33.1%

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

15.9%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

11.5%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

61.5%

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

Recommendations

1. Malawi marginally increased its overall BR score in 2019. The country should increase public expenditure in agriculture including spending on agricultural research and development (R&D).
2. Government of Malawi should also put in place policies to improve access to financial services by the farming population.
3. The country should put in place and effectively implement food and nutrition security policies that would help to reduce the current high prevalence of stunting among children less than 5 years of age.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.72	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.15	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.77	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	8.34	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	1.20	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	3.31	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	6.31	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.82	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	9.41	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.72	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	1.61	3.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	2.92	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.67	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.10	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.03	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.17	3.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.26	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	3.84	4.00	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.61	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	3.10	3.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.73	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		4.81		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.						

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

100.0%

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

100.0%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

71.4

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

38.2%

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

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

8.0%

proportion of 6-23 months old children who meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet.

7.2%

reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at national poverty line.

10.9%

reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at international poverty line.

11.3%

reduction rate of the gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price.

24.1%

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

Recommendations

1. Mali is on track having improved its overall BR score from 3.00 to 6.82. However, the country should invest more on interventions and policies to reduce the poverty rate Government should put in place infrastructure and policies that would reduce the gap between the wholesale and farm gate price for agricultural commodities to meet the CAADP target of 50% by 2025.

2. The country should put in place strategies and measures to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children less than 5 years of age, and improve on the proportion of children who meet the minimum acceptable diet to achieve the target of 50% by 2025.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.74	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	9.23	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	10.00	10.00	On track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.53	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.21	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	3.85	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	4.26	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	7.59	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	9.45	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.37	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	6.17	3.00	On track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	5.62	3.94	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.47	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.00	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.32	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.64	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	9.31	7.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	9.85	4.00	On track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	8.77	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.94	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	3.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.81	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		6.82		Overall Progress		On track				
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.						

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**101.6%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

0.7%

for domestic food price volatility.

100.0%

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

10.0%

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

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**8.8%**

of the population is undernourished.

3.8%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

14.3kg/ha

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

11.8%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

67.7%

of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

Recommendations

1. The Mauritanian Government should invest in programmes to reduce (below the 5% threshold) the proportion of the population that is undernourished. Similarly, there is the need for the government to increase its expenditure on agriculture as a percentage of agriculture value added.
2. The Mauritanian Government should increase fertilizer consumption per hectare of arable land and improve sustainable land management practices.
3. The Mauritanian Government should facilitate access of men and women engaged in agriculture to advisory services in order to enhance investment and agricultural productivity.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.41	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.22	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.89	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.33	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.45	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	1.86	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.05	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.16	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.63	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.33	3.00	On track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.86	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	4.00	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	3.46	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.84	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.69	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	8.26	7.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	6.97	4.00	On track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	9.54	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	8.49	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	8.46	3.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	7.50	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.50	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		5.37		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.						

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**100.0%**

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

72.1

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

100.0%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

4.7%

for domestic food price volatility.

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**17.8** out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

1.9%

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

68.0%

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

84.0%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

17.2%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

Recommendations

1. The Government of Mauritius should address the constraints in agricultural trade to improve the level of the trade facilitation index.
2. The Government should increase the share of public agricultural expenditure in total public expenditure and in relation to agricultural value added.
3. Similarly, the Government should increase spending on resilience-building initiatives from the State budget.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.47	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	8.40	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	10.00	10.00	On track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	8.49	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.97	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	10.00	10.00	On track	
3	Ending Hunger	2.03	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.01	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	4.55	3.00	On track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.64	3.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	2.65	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.59	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	5.00	On track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.35	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.81	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	5.89	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.90	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	5.00	4.00	On track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.80	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.75	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	3.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.25	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		5.95		Overall Progress		Not on track				
		The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**100.0%**

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

101.1%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

100.0%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

73.7

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**26.1%**

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

13.2%

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

19.3%

increase of agricultural value added per agricultural worker.

21.9 out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

24.3%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

Recommendations

- The Government of Morocco should increase the provision of quality agricultural inputs in relation to total input requirements for basic agricultural products.
- The Government of Morocco should address the constraints in agricultural trade to improve the level of the trade facilitation index.
- The Moroccan Government should address the constraints to agricultural productivity to increase agricultural value added per agricultural worker and arable land.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.96	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.88	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.83	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.87	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	4.80	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.34	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	6.12	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.63	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	7.30	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.43	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.57	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	6.07	3.94	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.74	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	8.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	7.88	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	6.68	5.00	On track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.70	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.31	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.09	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	10.00	7.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	10.00	4.00	On track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	10.00	10.00	On track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.83	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.48	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					6.96				
					Overall Progress				
					On track				
					The 2019 Benchmark is 6.66 which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**109.6%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

1.4%

for domestic food price volatility.

100.0%

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

328.2%

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

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**1.0** out of 5

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

43.1%

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

4.8%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

29.0 out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

3.1%

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

Recommendations

- The Government of Mozambique should strengthen priority agricultural value chains for which a PPP is established with a close link to small farms.
- The Government of Mozambique should increase the share of public agricultural expenditure in relation to agricultural value added and in relation to total public expenditure.
- The Government of Mozambique should address the constraints in agricultural trade to improve the level of the trade facilitation index, and the value on intra-African agricultural trade.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.13	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.40	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.34	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.59	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.10	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.54	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.54	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.19	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	4.79	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.43	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	5.30	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.50	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.30	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	2.16	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.45	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.24	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	9.17	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.57	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
4.06					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				
6.66									

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

455.1%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

100.0%

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

100.0%

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

384.6%

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

79.8 out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

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

14.3%

for CAADP Process Completion.

8.0%

proportion of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale.

5.5%

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

19.1%

of farm households having ownership or access to secured land.

51.4%

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

Recommendations

- The Namibian Government should develop a Malabo-compliant National Agricultural Investment Plan for implementing Malabo declaration using an inclusive and participatory process.
- The Namibian Government should expand opportunities for more farm households to increase ownership or access to secure land.
- The Namibian Government should expand the provision of incentives that generate employment opportunities in agricultural value chains for the youth.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	4.26	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	1.43	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	6.22	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.14	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.48	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	8.91	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.06	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	1.47	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.54	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.72	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.23	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.33	3.00	On track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.55	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	1.82	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.38	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.99	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	3.99	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.83	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	5.00	4.00	On track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.10	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.83	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.47	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		3.38		Overall Progress		Not on track				
		The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**100.3%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

100.0%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

2.0%

for domestic food price volatility.

341.6%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**12.6%**

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

0.2%

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

18.8%

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

30.0%

of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

6.8%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

Recommendations

1. The Government of Niger should increase the agriculture research spending to at least 1% of Agriculture GDP as per Malabo target.
2. The Government of Niger should ensure that farmers receive quality inputs for the five priority commodities.
3. The Government should invest investments that will increase the yields of the five priority commodities.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.22	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.67	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.40	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.81	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	2.47	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.03	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	3.96	3.00	On track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.24	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	6.37	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.09	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.12	3.00	On track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.62	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.25	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.39	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.12	4.00	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.65	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.65	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.30	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		4.11		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.						

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

102.8%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

3.0%

for domestic food price volatility.

19.0%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

1.0%

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

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

38.2%

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

2.3%

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

53.7%

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

66.7%

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

71.0%

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

Recommendations

1. Government should increase spending on resilience building initiatives to reduce the shock experienced by smallholders.
2. The Government of Nigeria should enhance trade in agricultural goods with other African countries.
3. The Government should increase government agricultural expenditure to meet the Malabo target of 10%.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.90	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.70	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	6.49	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.89	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	7.10	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	2.61	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.54	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.29	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	5.29	3.00	On track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.56	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.00	3.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.01	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.60	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.91	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.29	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	4.00	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.31	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	9.81	3.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.61	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.52	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		5.18		Overall Progress		Not on track				
		The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66				which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.		

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2021 Data collection exercise for the January 2022 Assembly of the Union.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process									
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture									
3	Ending Hunger									
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture									
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services									
6	Resilience to Climate Variability									
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results									
		Overall Country Score			n.a	Overall Progress			Not on track	
		The 2019 Benchmark is			6.66	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

Data not available by the country.

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**103.9%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

100.0%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

100.0%

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

78.0

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**5.5%**

reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at international poverty line.

34.9%

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

36.2%

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

12.2%

as food safety health Index (FSHI).

27.5%

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

Recommendations

1. The Government of Rwanda should intensify its targeted programs to continuously reduce stunting among children under 5 as per the SDG goals.
2. The Government of Rwanda should enhance trade in agricultural goods with other African countries.
3. The Government should implement strategies to enhance access to finance for men and women engaged in agriculture.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	10.00	10.00	On track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	5.00	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.26	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	2.75	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	4.87	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	6.14	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	5.43	3.00	On track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	3.93	3.00	On track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	7.70	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.90	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	4.15	3.00	On track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	6.79	3.94	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.46	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	4.70	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	5.00	On track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.70	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.81	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.58	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	9.33	7.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	10.00	4.00	On track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	8.67	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.95	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	3.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.84	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		7.24		Overall Progress		On track				
		The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

The country is requested to participate in the next round of 2021 Data collection exercise for the January 2022 Assembly of the Union.

2019 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name		São Tome & Príncipe								
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)					
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process									
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture									
3	Ending Hunger									
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture									
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services									
6	Resilience to Climate Variability									
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results									
		Overall Country Score			n.a	Overall Progress			Not on track	
		The 2019 Benchmark is			6.66	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

Data not available by the country.

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

101.5%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

71.6

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

2.3%

for domestic food price volatility.

5.0 out of 5

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

173.9%

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

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

20.1%

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

19.0%

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

13.5%

prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old.

22.1%

of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

25.2%

increase of agricultural value added per agricultural worker.

Recommendations

1. The Government of Senegal should implement targeted programs to reduce underweight and stunting among children under 5 as per the SDG goals.
2. The Government of Senegal should enhance trade in agricultural goods with other African countries.
3. The Government of Senegal should develop and implement strategies to improve and enhance access to finance for men and women engaged in agriculture.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.61	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	7.14	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.70	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.93	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	7.87	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	2.14	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.25	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.23	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	2.73	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.99	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.64	3.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	3.10	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.42	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.02	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.04	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.80	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	2.00	4.00	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.61	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.64	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	3.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	9.17	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.75	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		5.18		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.						

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**80.1**

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

100.0%

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

80.0%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

100.0%

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

19.0%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**3.4%**

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

11.8%

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

2.1%

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

63.9%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

66.7%

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

Recommendations

- The Government of Seychelles should increase public expenditure in agriculture towards the CAADP target of 10 percent per annum.
- The Government of Seychelles should institutionalize mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.
- The Government of Seychelles should put in place measures to increase the number of youths employed in new job opportunities in agricultural value chains.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	2.22	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.67	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	7.22	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.43	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	10.00	10.00	On track	
3	Ending Hunger	2.81	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	7.78	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	3.33	3.00	On track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.43	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	4.35	3.00	On track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.20	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	1.14	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	3.66	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.82	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.15	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	3.49	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	8.33	7.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	10.00	4.00	On track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	8.14	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	3.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.39	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.03	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		4.53		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.						

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**445.0%**

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

103.0%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

62.1%

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

5.0 out of 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 country's attention:**10.6%**

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

5.0%

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

1.5%

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

12.2%

proportion of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale.

27.9%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

Recommendations

1. The Government of Sierra Leone should put in place measures to enhance the resilience of farming households to climate and weather-related shocks.

2. The Government of Sierra Leone should put in place measures to address food insecurity among its population including the children who are unable to meet minimum acceptable diet.

The Government of Sierra Leone should the challenges that are limiting growth in the yields for priority agricultural commodities.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.92	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.76	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.42	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.34	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.50	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	3.26	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.93	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.28	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	9.21	3.00	On track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.35	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	4.79	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	5.46	3.94	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.61	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.25	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	5.86	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	1.71	3.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.61	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.84	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	8.39	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.86	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	3.09	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.83	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.65	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
5.34					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				
6.66									

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

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

10.6%
for Country
Biennial Report
submission.

19.7%
prevalence of
stunting among
children under 5
years old.

14.5%
as food safety
systems Index
(FSSI).

28.6%
for CAADP
Process
Completion.

64.2%
for the quality of
multi-sectorial
and
multistakeholder
coordination.

Recommendations

1. The Government of Somalia should ensure the completion of the CAADP process and domesticate the Malabo declaration. It should also strengthen agricultural data collection and management systems to ensure that all data required for BR process are reported.
2. The Government of Somalia should implement targeted programs to reduce stunting among children under 5 as per the SDG goals.
3. The Government of Somalia should establish and strengthen food safety systems in the country.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	3.37	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	2.86	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	6.42	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	0.83	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	0.01	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	0.03	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	0.11	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.00	8.75	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.20	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	0.48	3.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.75	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	0.00	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	4.00	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	0.35	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	1.06	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score						0.55	Overall Progress			Not on track
The 2019 Benchmark is						6.66	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.			

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

103.2%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

74.8

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

1.3%

prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.

83.5%

as food safety systems Index (FSSI).

50.4 out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

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

2.5%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

14.3%

for CAADP Process Completion.

18.3%

of farm households having ownership or access to secured land.

57.0%

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

58.3%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

Recommendations

- The Government of South Africa should ensure the completion of the CAADP process and domesticate the Malabo declaration.
- The Government of South Africa should establish and institutionalize inclusive mutual accountability systems in the agriculture sector.
- The Government of South Africa should reform its policies to provide access and secure land tenure for more farm households.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	5.71	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	1.43	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.70	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	0.43	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	0.78	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.07	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	0.83	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.31	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.45	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.43	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.78	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.31	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.11	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.52	3.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.36	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.06	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	8.50	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.83	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.67	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					2.88				
					Overall Progress				
					Not on track				
					The 2019 Benchmark is 6.66 which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

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

19.0%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

91.9%

proportion of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale.

53.9

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

17.0%

growth rate of the proportion of Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women.

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

14.4%

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

23.0 out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

46.1%

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

57.1%

for CAADP Process Completion.

67.0%

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

Recommendations

- The Government of South Sudan should ensure the completion of the CAADP process and domesticate the Malabo declaration.
- The Government of South Sudan should prioritize investments and actions of increase yields for the country's priority agricultural commodities.
- The Government of South Sudan should enhance trade facilitation indicators to increase trade in agricultural goods and services with other African countries.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	6.23	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	5.71	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	8.36	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	4.61	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	6.34	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.98	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	6.70	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	0.40	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	0.00	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.48	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.91	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	0.00	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.00	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	0.57	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	1.15	3.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	0.00	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.66	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	3.52	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.89	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.57	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
2.89					Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is					which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				
6.66									

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**100.0%**of CAADP
Process
Completion.**255.9%**increase of yield
for the country's
priority
agricultural
commodities.**29.0%**of agriculture
land under
sustainable land
management
practices.**52.8%**as food safety
systems Index
(FSSI).**13.1%**of youth engaged
in new job
opportunities in
agriculture value
chains.**Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:****10.5%**of farmers having
access to
agriculture
advisory services.**11.1%**for inclusive
institutionalized
mechanisms for
mutual
accountability
and peer review.**7.1%**proportion of
moderate and
severe food
insecurity in the
population, based
on the Food
Insecurity
Experience Scale.**1.7%**of public
agriculture
expenditure as a
share of total
public
expenditure.**56.0**as Index of
capacity to
generate and use
agriculture
statistical data
and information.**Recommendations**

1. The Government of Sudan should increase access to quality agricultural advisory services to all farmers.
2. The Government of Sudan should increase government agricultural expenditure to meet the Malabo target of 10%.
3. The Government should put in place measures to address severe and moderate food insecurity among its population.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.92	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	8.14	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	5.62	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	0.61	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	0.57	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.66	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	2.59	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.22	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	3.33	3.00	On track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	9.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	0.20	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	1.76	3.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.22	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	4.38	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.50	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.12	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.50	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	1.74	3.00	Not on track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.75	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	4.83	4.00	On track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	4.11	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	1.98	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	1.11	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.25	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		3.33		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.						

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**104.0%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

100.0%

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

104.2%

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

100.0%

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

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**31.8%**

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

1.6%

for domestic food price volatility.

6.4%

reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at national poverty line.

7.5kg/ha

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

8.2%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

Recommendations

- The Government of Tanzania should implement targeted programs to reduce stunting among children under 5 as per the SDG goals.
- The Government of Tanzania should put in place measures to increase the level of fertilizer use to a minimum requirement of 50kg/ha as per the Abuja Declaration.
- The Government of Tanzania should put in place measures to enhance reduction of overall national poverty to meet the Malabo target of reducing poverty by 50% in 2025.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	10.00	10.00	On track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.26	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.46	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	0.06	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	4.92	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.06	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	8.49	3.00	On track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	3.72	3.00	On track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.23	3.00	On track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	3.13	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.54	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	10.00	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.58	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	3.16	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.68	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.18	4.00	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	9.18	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.96	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	5.92	3.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.33	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.63	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		5.08		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.						

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**102.1%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

3.2%

for domestic food price volatility.

79.7%

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

93.9%

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

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**4.3%**

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

18.9%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

23.8%

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

0.2%

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

26.9%

increase of agricultural value added per agricultural worker.

Recommendations

1. The Government of Togo should increase agriculture research spending to at least 1% of Agriculture GDP as per Malabo target.
2. The Government of Togo should develop mechanisms for increasing agricultural land under sustainable land management practices.
3. The Government of Togo should implement targeted programs to reduce stunting among children under 5 as per the SDG goals.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.24	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.71	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.90	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.77	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	4.02	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	2.73	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.54	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	4.61	3.00	On track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	4.28	3.00	On track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.21	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.23	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.50	3.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	2.81	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	2.59	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	8.00	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.60	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.03	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.14	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	8.28	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	6.21	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	5.71	4.00	On track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.71	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.96	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.06	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.82	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		5.14		Overall Progress		Not on track				
		The 2019 Benchmark is 6.66				which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

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

103.9%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

71.1

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

158.2%

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

5.0 out of 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 country's attention:

3.2%

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

14.0%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

15.6%

increase of agricultural value added per agricultural worker.

20.0%

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

21.6%

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

Recommendations

- The Government of Tunisia should put in place measures to increase the number of youth employed in new job opportunities in agricultural value chains.
- The Government of Tunisia should implement strategies to enhance access to finance for men and women engaged in agriculture.
- The Government of Tunisia should address the challenges of the low rate of growth in yield for priority agricultural commodities by considering the underlying productivity challenges.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.31	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.94	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.60	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.19	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	2.00	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	4.78	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	7.99	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.71	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	5.71	3.00	On track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.29	3.00	On track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	5.62	3.94	On track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.41	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	1.08	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	10.00	5.00	On track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	3.73	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.91	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.54	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	7.05	7.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	7.43	4.00	On track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.34	7.67	On track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	3.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.33	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.68	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		6.20		Overall Progress		Not on track				
		The 2019 Benchmark is 6.66				which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.				

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

101.7%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

100.0%

for CAADP Process Completion.

100.0%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

1.2%

for domestic food price volatility.

32.3%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

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

26.8%

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

27.1%

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

0.8%

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

10.2%

prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old.

3.4%

of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added.

Recommendations

- The Government of Uganda should implement targeted programs to reduce stunting and underweight among children under 5 as per the SDG goals.
- The Government of Uganda should increase government agricultural expenditure to meet the Malabo target of 10%.
- The Government of Uganda should invest in areas to enhance trade in agricultural goods with other African countries.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.04	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.11	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.86	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	3.91	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	5.81	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	5.10	5.04	On track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	5.03	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	2.70	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	8.92	3.00	On track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	9.06	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.35	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.54	3.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	2.10	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.35	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	6.00	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	2.05	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.63	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.34	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	7.93	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	7.39	7.00	On track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	8.05	4.00	On track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.73	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.61	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.83	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		5.68		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.						

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

100.0%

for CAADP
Process
Completion.

100.0%

for inclusive
institutionalized
mechanisms for
mutual
accountability
and peer review.

1.8%

for domestic food
price volatility.

100.0%

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

19.0%

of public
agriculture
expenditure as a
share of
agriculture value
added.

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

6.0%

as food safety
health Index
(FSHI).

27.9%

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

34.6%

prevalence of
stunting among
children under 5
years old.

55.4

as Index of
capacity to
generate and use
agriculture
statistical data
and information.

31.6%

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

Recommendations

1. The Government of Zambia should implement targeted programs to reduce stunting among children under 5 as per the SDG goals.
2. The Government of Zambia should strengthen agricultural data collection and management systems to ensure evidence-based decision making.
3. The Government of Zambia should implement strategies to enhance access to finance for men and women engaged in agriculture.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	9.23	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	8.35	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.35	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	6.33	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	9.49	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	3.16	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	4.34	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.76	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	5.69	3.00	On track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	2.12	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.48	3.00	On track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	0.90	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.00	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	3.62	3.00	On track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.03	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.40	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.67	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.60	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	4.00	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.20	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.34	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.40	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	10.00	On track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.62	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		5.11		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.						

Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country:**128.7%**

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

100.0%

of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

0.1%

of the population is undernourished.

7.8%

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

0.2%

prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old.

Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention:**15.3%**

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

1.0 out of 5

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

50.0

as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information.

2.2%

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

4.0%

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

Recommendations

1. The Government of Zimbabwe should strengthen agricultural data collection and management systems to ensure evidence-based policy and decision making.
2. The Government of Zimbabwe should put in place measure to encourage more public-private partnership investment projects for priority agricultural commodity value chains.
3. The Government of Zimbabwe should increase government agricultural expenditure to meet the Malabo target of 10%.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.39	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	4.29	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	8.31	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	9.58	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	6.77	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.54	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	8.00	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	2.78	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.02	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	5.05	3.00	On track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.00	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	5.29	3.00	On track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.34	3.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.36	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.93	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	0.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	2.50	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.21	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.23	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.19	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.46	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	4.25	4.00	On track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.06	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.91	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.83	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.44	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Country Score		4.58		Overall Progress		Not on track				
The 2019 Benchmark is		6.66		which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2019.						

Regional analysis

This region is made up of 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, most of these countries, except Sao Tome and Principe, submitted their reports representing 90% submission rate. The average score for the region is 3.22 which indicates that region is not on-track in meeting the CAADP/ Malabo commitments when assessed against the 6.6 benchmark for 2018.

Out of the 8 countries of the region that reported, five are on track in establishing CAADP based cooperation, partnership and alliances while only 2 are on track in the completion of the CAADP Malabo Process and 1 only in establishing CAADP based policy and institutional support.

Central Africa has not fully established inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for CAADP Mutual Accountability and peer review with only 2 countries on track.

Public expenditure in agriculture and access to finance are still very low with scores of 3.71 and 1.12 respectively. Access to agricultural inputs and technology and agriculture productivity are still very low with scores of 1.84 and 0.58 respectively in the region. Apart from the indicator on youth in agriculture for which the region is on track, the region's performance on eradicating poverty through agriculture is still marginal.

While the region is on track for intra-African trade policies and institutional conditions, its performance on intra African trade of agriculture commodities and services is still a challenge with a score of 1.21.

The region therefore needs to pay attention to all the seven commitment areas. In addition, the region needs to consider and implement the following recommendations:

- i) increase investment finance in agriculture to meet the 10 percent CAADP target
- ii) improve access of men and women engaged in agriculture to financial and advisory services
- iii) improve its data collection systems because most of the indicators were not reported on.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.29	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	7.32	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	8.08	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.46	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.41	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	3.71	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	1.12	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	1.02	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	1.84	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.58	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	0.51	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.13	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.08	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.34	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.44	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.50	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	3.05	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.37	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.19	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.21	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	3.18	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.39	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	0.86	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	5.92	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	4.89	7.62	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.72	3.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.11	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.85	10.00	Not on track
Overall Region Score						3.22	Overall Progress		Not on track
The 2019 Benchmark is						6.66	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a region to be on track in 2019.		

Regional analysis

The Eastern Africa region performed well in improving policies and institutional conditions to boost intra-African trade. Seven out of 12 countries are on track on this performance category. This good performance should be maintained so as to be on track in achieving the target of tripling intra-African trade where the region did not do well.

The region did well in promoting initiatives on building resilience of production systems to reduce climate related risks. The region is on track to ensure that farm, pastoral, and fisher households have improved their resilience capacity to climate and weather-related risks. Seven out of 12 countries are on track on this performance category.

The Eastern Africa region is not spending enough in for agriculture in national budgets. None of the countries in the region is on track on this indicator. Neither has the region put in place or strengthened mechanisms to attract domestic private investment in agriculture. Only one country is on track on the indicator of access to finance.

The region has not been successful in promoting utilization of cost-effective and quality agricultural inputs, irrigation, mechanization, and agrochemicals for crops, fisheries, livestock and forestry to boost agricultural productivity. None of the countries in the region is on track on this indicator.

The region is not on track to sustainably raise agriculture sector growth and use it as a vehicle for poverty reduction. None of the countries in the region is on track on this indicator.

The region should consider the following recommendations:

- i) Efforts to promote initiatives for building resilience of production systems to reduce climate related risks need to be maintained for the region to stay on track.
- ii) Countries in the region should spend at least 10 percent of national expenditure in line with the CAADP commitment.
- iii) The region needs to implement innovative mechanizations to facilitate access by agriculture value chain actors to agricultural inputs and technologies. These must be delivered in appropriate packages to boost agricultural productivity.
- iv) The region needs to promote initiatives that facilitate preferential entry and participation of women in gainful and attractive agri-business. Women are important players in African agriculture and their empowerment will enable them to realize their full potential.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.01	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	6.92	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	7.59	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.51	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.74	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.16	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	3.31	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	2.62	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.49	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.82	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	1.64	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	4.93	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.32	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.51	3.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.76	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.80	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.00	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	2.31	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.92	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.51	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.26	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	3.76	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.80	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	4.47	4.00	On track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	5.12	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.58	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	2.99	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	5.98	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	7.75	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Region Score						4.00	Overall Progress			Not on track
The 2019 Benchmark is						6.66	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a region to be on track in 2019.			

Regional analysis

This region is made up of seven (7) countries namely: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Sahrawi Republic and Tunisia. Out of the seven (7) Member States from the region, only three (3) reported data on progress. These countries and their respective scores for this reporting period are: Mauritania (5.37), Morocco (6.96) and Tunisia (6.20) and only Morocco is on track.

Of the twenty four performance categories in the BR, the Northern Africa region is on track in only two (2): Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains (PC4.4), and Country capacity for evidence-based planning, implementation and M&E. (Overall, the region is not on track on any of the seven (7) Malabo Commitment Areas. The overall regional score is 2.65, compared with a benchmark of 6.66. Therefore, the region as a whole is not on track.

The region needs to improve increase on the number of countries reporting on CAADP implementation and also to intensify efforts on all commitments.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	4.10	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	4.29	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	4.29	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	3.72	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.90	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	2.77	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	1.03	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	1.43	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	2.74	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	0.48	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	2.49	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.40	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	1.46	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.94	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.45	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	3.14	3.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	1.77	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	2.38	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	1.61	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	0.32	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.90	3.00	Not on track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	3.62	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	3.49	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	3.74	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	3.95	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	4.07	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	3.69	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	4.10	10.00	Not on track
Overall Region Score						2.65	Overall Progress		Not on track
The 2019 Benchmark is						6.66	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a region to be on track in 2019.		

Regional analysis

This region is made up of twelve (12) countries namely: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Eswatini, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Under the joint coordination of SADC and COMESA, all 12 countries submitted their reports representing 100% submission rate. The overall average score for the region is 4.27, which indicates that region is not on-track in meeting the CAADP Malabo commitments when assessed against the 6.66 benchmark for 2019. This, however, represents a 9.8% improvement on performance when compared to the inaugural BR report. Among the 12 countries, none is on-track.

Southern Africa is not on-track in any of the seven Malabo commitments in the 2020 BR whilst it was on track on four commitments in the inaugural BR. The details at country level, however, show that countries with relatively good agricultural data management systems seem to be performing better in the Biennial Review process. Secondly, aligning and implementing policies and programmes based on CAADP principles contribute to better performance of the countries (meeting the targets set in the Malabo/CAADP process and agriculture sector performance). This is depicted by the fact that five (5) countries (Eswatini, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius and, South Africa) are on track when it comes to implementing the CAADP Process. Thirdly, openness to trade has contributed to good performance on intra-regional trade in the region (six countries are on track; Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe).

The region needs to pay attention to all the commitments and consider implementing the following recommendations: There should be a further drive towards public expenditure in agriculture; Member States need to be increase access to agriculture inputs and technologies; there is need for Member States to enhance investment in resilience building; Member states should strengthen agricultural data collection and management systems to ensure that all Malabo Declaration 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 to end hunger and poverty reduction; Member states should domesticate the Malabo Declaration and targets into their NAIPs; Member states should increase investments in resilience building in order to make households resilient to climate and weather related shocks.

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.50	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	6.19	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	9.08	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.25	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.15	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	6.37	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	1.93	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.47	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.75	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.56	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	1.22	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	3.68	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.68	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.96	3.00	Not on track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.25	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.73	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	1.17	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	2.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.12	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.91	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.52	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.31	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.65	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	2.83	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.47	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	6.95	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	3.91	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	7.48	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.48	10.00	Not on track
Overall Region Score						4.27	Overall Progress		Not on track
The 2019 Benchmark is						6.66	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a region to be on track in 2019.		

Regional analysis

The region is under the coordination of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The fifteen (15) countries that make up the region are: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. The submission rate increased from 93% (in the last report) to 100% in the current report. The average score for the region is 4.96, which indicates that the region is not on-track in meeting the CAADP/Malabo commitments when assessed against the 6.66 benchmark for 2019. Although the region is not on-track, its performance improved by 36.6% compared to the last report. Among the fifteen (15) countries, only two (2) are on-track namely: Ghana and Mali. All the twelve countries that submitted during the first BR and are not on-track this time improved on their previous performance with average increase of 65.7%.

West Africa is on-track in only one (1) out of the seven (7) commitments of Malabo, which is Intra-African Trade in Agricultural Commodities and Services. For this commitment, 14 out of the 15 ECOWAS Member States are on track.

Out of the 7 countries that are in track in tripling intra African trade in agricultural goods and services, 3 are from the region: Benin, Guinea and Sierra Leone. The region's good performance in Intra-African Trade in Agricultural goods and services can be attributed to various trade facilitation mechanisms, including free movement of persons and goods within the ECOWAS region.

Furthermore, the region has put in place regional policies and regulations that promote trade as well as facilitate the implementation of such policies and regulations. This explains that the region as a whole as well as 12 Member States are on track on "Intra-African Trade Policies and Institutional Conditions".

In order to improve its performance, the region needs to pay special attention to the following performance categories: (i) public expenditures in agriculture; (ii) access to finance and (iii) access to Agriculture Inputs and technologies. Therefore, the following recommendations are made: i)- Advocacy for more agriculture funding by MS; ii)- Advocacy to promote access of smallholders including women and youth to financial services; and iii)- Strengthening the regional programmes dealing with agricultural inputs and technologies and strengthen collaboration with research organizations (international, regional and national).

2019 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 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	8.85	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	9.33	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	9.05	10.00	Not on track
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	8.18	10.00	Not on track
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.97	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	5.87	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	2.08	10.00	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger	2.62	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.93	8.25	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.82	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	2.06	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	2.92	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.68	3.00	Not on track
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	3.31	3.00	On track
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	2.47	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	1.56	4.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	4.00	3.00	On track
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	3.15	3.00	On track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.19	5.00	Not on track
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	4.09	3.00	On track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	2.00	3.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	6.18	3.00	On track
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	5.46	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	3.91	4.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	7.02	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.08	7.67	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	3.73	3.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	8.06	10.00	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.45	10.00	Not on track
Overall Region Score						4.94	Overall Progress		Not on track
The 2019 Benchmark is						6.66	which is the minimum overall SCORE for a region to be on track in 2019.		

Continental analysis

The continent remains off-track in achieving the overall CAADP Malabo Declaration commitments, obtaining an overall score of 4.52 compared to the benchmark of 6.66 to be on-track. With the relatively higher benchmark of 6.66 in this reporting period compared to the 3.94 in the previous reporting period, the rate of progress in the continent appears to have been slower than expected, somewhat dampening the momentum gained in 2017 when its overall score of 3.60 then was much closer to the 3.94 benchmark.

Furthermore, the continent is only on-track in one commitment on “Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities” (Commitment 5) in this reporting period, compared to being on-track in four of the seven commitments in the 2017 reporting period. The continent lost its traction in Re-committing to CAADP Process (Commitment 1), Halving Poverty through Agriculture (Commitment 4), and Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results (Commitment 7).

This low performance is reflected in only 4 countries (Ghana, Mali, Morocco, and Rwanda) being on track, as opposed to 20 in the 2017 period, with 17 of the initial 20 countries dropping off and Ghana, which was off-track then, joining the remaining three.

Regarding Commitment 5 on Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities, the only commitment for which the continent was on track, 28 of the 49 reporting countries were assessed to be on-track. Only four countries met the target of spending at least 10 percent of the total national expenditure on agriculture and these are Burkina Faso, Burundi, Mali and Mauritania.

2019 Continent Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Africa										
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)					Commitments Categories (C)					
No.	Item	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	T-Progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2019	C-Progress	
1	Commitment to CAADP Process	7.29	10.00	Not on track	PC 1.1	Country CAADP Process	7.14	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.2	CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	7.96	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 1.3	CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.76	10.00	Not on track	
2	Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.46	10.00	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures to Agriculture	4.87	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	-	-	0.0	
					PC 2.4	Access to finance	2.06	10.00	Not on track	
3	Ending Hunger	2.20	5.04	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.33	8.25	Not on track	
					PC 3.2	Agricultural Productivity	1.41	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.3	Post-Harvest Loss	1.22	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.4	Social Protection	3.16	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.5	Food security and Nutrition	1.48	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 3.6	Food Safety	2.63	3.00	Not on track	
4	Eradicating Poverty through Agriculture	1.81	3.94	Not on track	PC 4.1	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	0.90	4.25	Not on track	
					PC 4.2	Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	2.29	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.3	Youth job in agriculture	2.51	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	1.53	5.00	Not on track	
5	Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and services	2.87	3.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services	1.39	3.00	Not on track	
					PC 5.2	Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	4.35	3.00	On track	
6	Resilience to Climate Variability	4.59	7.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Resilience to climate related risks	3.31	4.00	Not on track	
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	5.87	10.00	Not on track	
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	5.98	7.62	Not on track	PC 7.1	Country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	3.20	3.00	On track	
					PC 7.2	Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	6.60	10.00	Not on track	
					PC 7.3	Biennial Agriculture Review Process	8.14	10.00	Not on track	
Overall Continent Score						4.03	Overall Progress			Not on track
The 2019 Benchmark is						6.66	which is the minimum overall SCORE for the continent to be on track in 2019.			