

4th Biennial Review (BR) Performance Report of AUC on the Implementation of Malabo Declaration



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CCARDESA CAADP XP4 PROGRAMME MALABO IMPLEMENTATION STATUS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

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Happy Valley Hotel
Ezulwini, Eswatini

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. Overview of Southern Africa's Performance

2. NAIP in Eswatini over the four Biennial Reports

3. Post-Malabo Roadmap

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MALABO STATUS – OVERALL SOUTHERN AFRICA REGION

4th Biennial Malabo Declaration – Summary Status for Southern Africa

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- This region has twelve (12) Member States namely: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Eswatini, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Under the joint coordination of SADC and COMESA.
- The region is, as was the case in the third, 2nd and inaugural BRs, **again not on-track in any of the seven (7) Malabo commitments in the 2023 BR** though the region was on-track on four (4) commitments in the inaugural BR in 2017. However, the region has jointly made considerable effort to achieve half of the required milestones for the Commitment to CAADP Process and Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results.

4th Biennial Malabo Declaration – Summary Status for Southern Africa

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- Going forward, the region **needs to increase its efforts in meeting all the Malabo/CAADP commitments.**
- Greater effort should be made to **increase investment in agriculture** by among others, **increasing the share of the national budget to agriculture and creating a conducive environment for attracting both domestic and foreign private investment and public-private partnerships in agriculture.**
- This will **have ripple effects on ending hunger, eradicating poverty, promoting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services, and achieve resilience to climate variability.**

4th Biennial Malabo Declaration – Summary Status for Southern Africa

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Source Document	Highlights of the 5 key areas of strong performance of the Country
Inaugural Biennial Report of 2017	<p>57% for CAADP Process Completion. 2% prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years old. 100% of men and women engaged in agriculture having access to financial services. 50% increase of the value of intra-Africa trade of agricultural commodities and services. 83% for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review</p>
Biennial Report 2019	<p>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.</p>
Biennial Report 2021	<p>69.8% 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. 19.0% of public agriculture expenditure as a share of agriculture value added. 51.0% as food safety health Index (FSHI). 54.2% proportion of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale.</p>
Biennial Report 2023	<p>75.7% as Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information. 5.0 out of 5 agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture.</p>

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Source Document	Highlights of the 5 key areas that require country's attention
Inaugural Biennial Report of 2017	<p>3.3% of public agriculture expenditure as a share of total public expenditure.</p> <p>-28.4% annual growth of the agriculture value added (agricultural GDP).</p> <p>0.5% of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.</p> <p>58% response to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups, from the government budget.</p> <p>18% for domestic food price volatility.</p>
Biennial Report 2019	<p>10.1% increase of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total inputs requirements for agriculture commodities.</p> <p>0.1% of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.</p> <p>3.7% of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.</p> <p>6.5% reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at national poverty line.</p> <p>33.3% response to spending needs on resilience building initiatives, from the government budget</p>
Biennial Report 2021	<p>3.5% of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.</p> <p>6.5% reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at national poverty line.</p> <p>19.1% increase of yield for the country's priority agricultural commodities.</p> <p>28.8% increase of the size of irrigated areas, from its value of the year 2000.</p> <p>0.3% of total agricultural Research spending as a share of agriculture GDP</p>
Biennial Report 2023	<p>3.1% of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains.</p> <p>5.7kg/ha of fertilizer consumption per hectare of arable land lower than the recommended 50 kg/ha.</p> <p>0.4% of total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture GDP.</p> <p>44.4% for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.</p> <p>61.9% response to spending needs on social protection for vulnerable social groups, from the government budget.</p>

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Source Document	Overall Recommendation
Inaugural Biennial Report of 2017	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Swaziland should increase its public expenditure into agriculture to further boost the sector development in line with the CAADP target of 10% of national budget. 2. The country should improve on the budget allocation to social protection to meet total budget requirements for coverage of the vulnerable social groups. 3. The country should strengthen agriculture data collection and management systems (monitoring and evaluation) to ensure that missing indicators are reported in the next round of the Biennial Review.
Biennial Report 2019	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eswatini should increase its spending in agricultural research as a share of agriculture GDP. 2. Eswatini should increase agricultural research spending as a share of agricultural GDP from 0.1% to 1%. 3. Eswatini should continue to increase the supply of quality agriculture inputs to the total requirement for agricultural commodities
Biennial Report 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve youth access to new job opportunities in agriculture value chains 2. Increase spending on agricultural research as measured by the share of agriculture GDP. 3. 3. Adopt high yielding and drought tolerant modern crop varieties to increase both land and labour productivity.
Biennial Report 2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eswatini should create favorable environment to improve youth access to new job opportunities in agriculture value chains. 2. Eswatini should improve spending on agriculture research as measured by the share of agriculture GDP. 3. Eswatini should expand social protection programs to protect vulnerable social groups especially the poor.

Post-Harvest Loss Management in Eswatini

Country	Post-harvest Loss (Performance # 3 under the Malabo Declaration Commitment # 3 (Ending Hunger) (Score out of 10)				Status towards achieving this target by 2025 based on the 2023 Biennial Report
	2017	2019	2021	2023	
Angola	0.00 (Measured against benchmark of 1.00)	7.21 (Measured against benchmark of 3.00)	7.54 (Measured against benchmark of 5.00)	0.00 (Measured against benchmark of 9.0)	Not on track (Minimum score in order to be on track for this performance category for 2023 was pegged at 9.0)
Botswana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Not on track
Comoros	No report	No Report	0.00	0.00	Not on track
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	0.00	0.00	0.11	Did not report	
Eswatini	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Not on track
Lesotho	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Not on track
Madagascar	0.00	2.83	5.80	10.00	On Track to achieving this target by 2025
Malawi	4.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	Not on track
Mauritius	0.00	4.55	No report	0.00	Not on track
Mozambique	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	On Track
Namibia	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	On Track
Seychelles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Not on track
South Africa	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	Not on track
Tanzania	0.00	0.00	5.67	0.00	Not on track
Zambia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Not on track
Zimbabwe	0.00	0.00	5.27	0.00	Not on track

Source: AUC, 2017; AUC, 2019; AUC, 2021; AUC, 2024

Post-Malabo Roadmap

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Post-Malabo Declaration

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Thank You

Sunset Picture by Martin T. Muchero
Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area – Eswatini (June 2021)