



ZIMBABWE'S 4TH CYCLE BIENNIAL REVIEW REPORT RESULTS

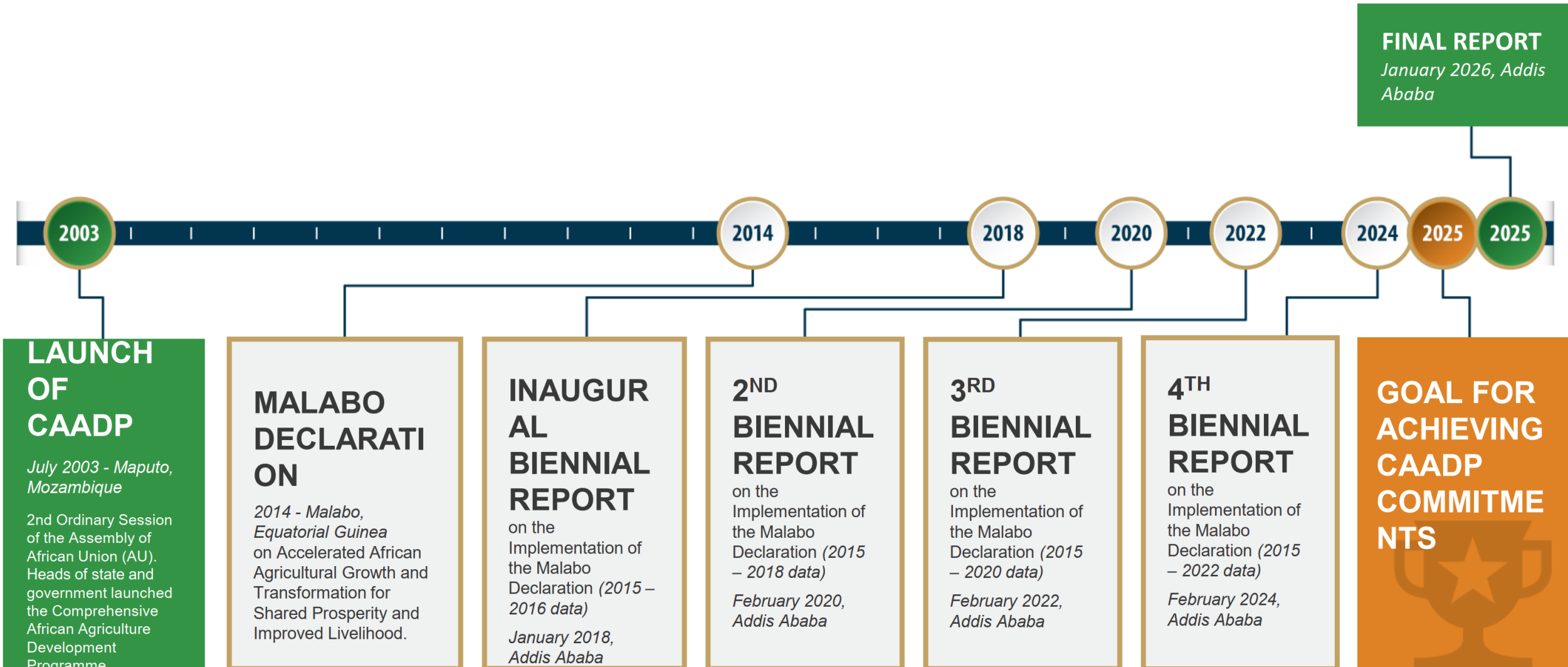
GAMUNDANI MOSES

**MANA RESORT
14 MAY 2024**

THE SEVEN CAADP MALABO COMMITMENTS

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

THE CAADP BIENNIAL REVIEW PROCESS



ZIMBABWE BIENNIAL REVIEW PROCESS IN 2023

Stage 1

- Review of the previous BR Report



Stage 2

- Capacity building at regional level
- Invite submission of data from **BR Clusters**



Stage 3

- Data collection to complete the BR template



Stage 4

- Completion of BR Template
- Technical validation of the report



Stage 5

- Submission of BR Report to Cabinet for approval



Stage 6

- Submission of validated report to SADC for review
- Submission of validated final report to AU

COUNTRIES REPORTING ON THE BIENNIAL REVIEW IN THE FOUR CYCLES

1st Biennial Review



2nd Biennial Review



3rd Biennial Review

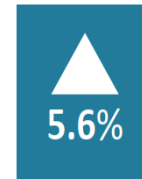
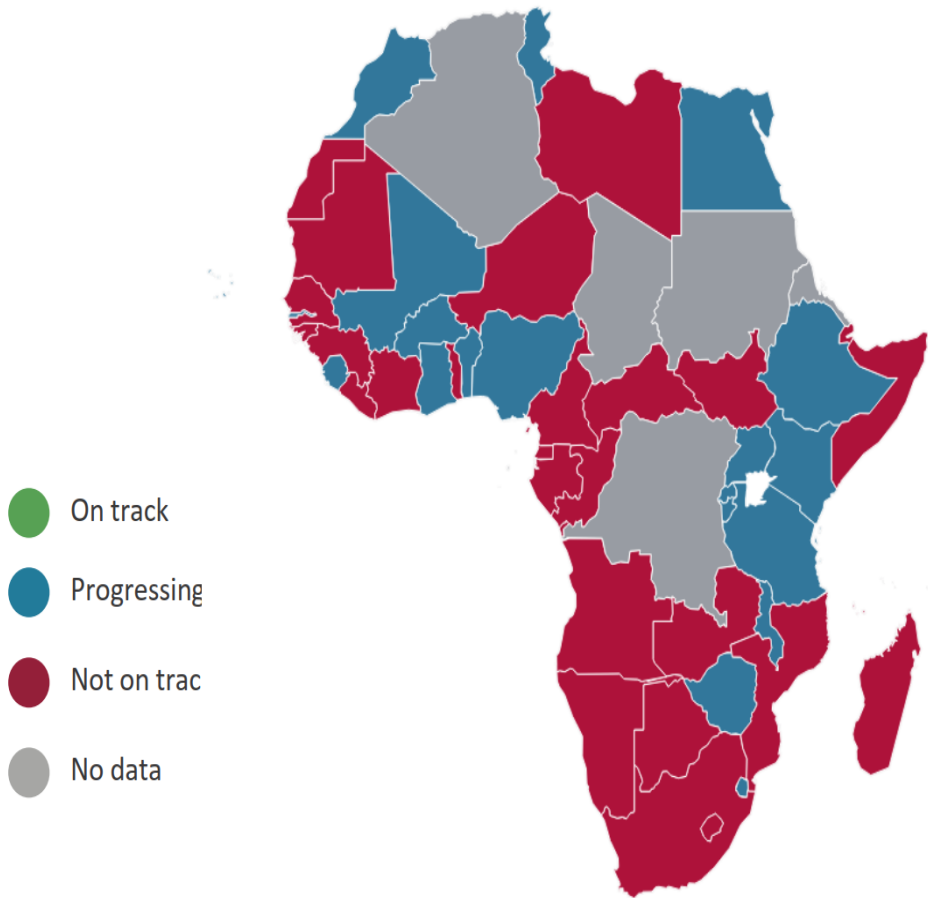


4th Biennial Review



SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRESS TOWARD 2025 GOALS

Performance was assessed against a benchmark of 9.29 out of 10



4.56 avg. score out of 10

average score for the whole of Africa, based on the 49 country reports. 5.6% increase in continent score.

0

Member state on-track

19

Member states are progressing well

30

Member states not on-track

6

Member states did not report

THE AFRICA AGRICULTURE TRANSFORMATION SCORECARD

Against the 2022 benchmark of **9.29 out of 10**, which is the minimum score for a country to be on track towards achieving the CAADP Malabo goals and targets by 2025, countries whose score appears in "green" are **ON TRACK**, countries whose score appears in "blue" are **PROGRESSING WELL** (score of 5 or greater out of 10 but less than the benchmark), while countries whose score appears in "red" are **NOT ON TRACK**. The arrows with percentages indicate the progress made by the country between the third (2021) and the fourth (2023) biennial review cycles.

2022 BENCHMARK	ALGERIA
9.29	NA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	CHAD
1.73 ▽ -34%	NA
ERITREA	ESWATINI
NA	5.63 ▽ -2%
LESOTHO	LIBERIA
4.16 △ 5%	3.46 ▽ -12%
MOZAMBIQUE	NAMIBIA
4.64 △ 12%	4.26 △ 4%
SIERRA LEONE	SOMALIA
5.90 △ 36%	2.49 ○
ZAMBIA	ZIMBABWE
4.41 ▽ -22%	5.45 △ 5%

ANGOLA 1.43 ▽ -62%	BENIN 6.00 △ 26%	BOTSWANA 3.14 ▽ -37%	BURKINA FASO 5.73 △ 10%	BURUNDI 6.14 △ 14%	CABO VERDE 5.09 △ 12%	CAMEROON 3.70 ▽ -19%
COMOROS 3.20 △ 113%	CONGO 2.90 ▽ -13%	CÔTE D'IVOIRE 3.96 ▽ -14%	DJIBOUTI 3.82 ▽ -5%	DR CONGO NA	EGYPT 6.83 △ 5%	EQUATORIAL GUINEA 3.30 △ 17%
ETHIOPIA 6.01 ▽ -0%	GABON 4.79 ▽ -4%	GAMBIA 5.79 △ 4%	GHANA 6.68 △ 1%	GUINEA 4.11 △ 2%	GUINEA-BISSAU 2.75 △ 26%	KENYA 6.28 △ 12%
LIBYA 0.58 ▽ -49%	MADAGASCAR 4.83 △ 11%	MALAWI 5.25 ▽ -2%	MALI 6.51 ▽ -2%	MAURITANIA 4.27 ▽ -21%	MAURITIUS 3.77 ○	MOROCCO 6.99 △ 1.5%
NIGER 4.32 △ 19%	NIGERIA 6.28 △ 16%	REP. A. SAHARAWI 0.43 ○	RWANDA 8.07 △ 9%	SÃO TOME & PRÍNCIPE NA	SENEGAL 4.06 ▽ -20%	SEYCHELLES 2.69 ▽ -45%
SOUTH AFRICA 4.11 △ 1%	SOUTH SUDAN 3.51 △ 22%	SUDAN NA	TANZANIA 5.76 ▽ -6%	TOGO 4.80 △ 3%	TUNISIA 6.23 ▽ -1%	UGANDA 6.76 △ 15%

DATA REPORTING RATE IN THE FOURTH BR BY COUNTRY

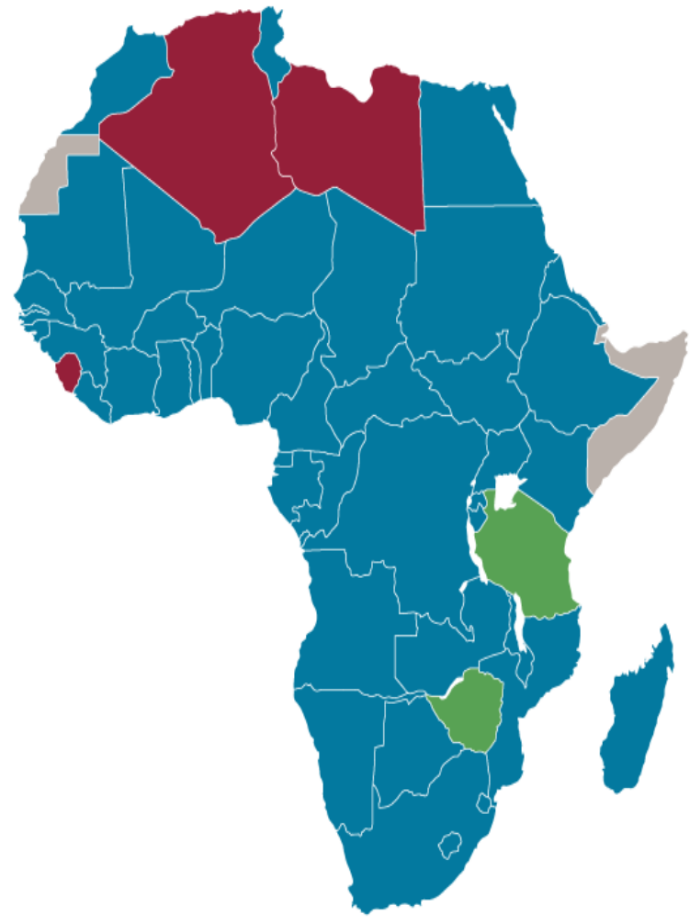
Country	Data reported		Country	Data reported	
	Number	percent of total		Number	percent of total
Gambia	3162	96.1	Guinea	1853	56.3
Nigeria	3138	95.3	Mauritania	1846	56.1
Tanzania	3134	95.2	Lesotho	1805	54.8
Togo	2867	87.1	Comoros	1684	51.2
Egypt	2814	85.5	South Africa	1657	50.3
Rwanda	2794	84.9	Djibouti	1643	49.9
Kenya	2762	83.9	Zambia	1510	45.9
Madagascar	2721	82.7	Cameroon	1494	45.4
Burkina Faso	2679	81.4	Namibia	1471	44.7
Ethiopia	2673	81.2	Niger	1411	42.9
Ghana	2653	80.6	Cabo Verde	1390	42.2
Burundi	2651	80.5	Liberia	1185	36.0
Uganda	2584	78.5	Mauritius	1169	35.5
Eswatini	2569	78.0	Congo	1163	35.3
Sierra Leone	2566	77.9	South Sudan	1129	34.3
Mali	2500	75.9	Seychelles	1011	30.7
Benin	2473	75.1	Botswana	1011	30.7
Mozambique	2448	74.4	Angola	958	29.1
Tunisia	2374	72.1	Guinea-Bissau	825	25.1
Zimbabwe	2323	70.6	Central African Rep.	798	24.2
Morocco	2195	66.7	Somalia	770	23.4
Cote d'Ivoire	2157	65.5	Equatorial Guinea	656	19.9
Gabon	2052	62.3	Rep. A. Saharawi	209	6.3
Malawi	1975	60.0	Libya	68	2.1
Senegal	1901	57.7			

COMMITMENT 1: RECOMMITMENT TO THE PRICIPLES AND VALUES OF THE CAADP PROCESS

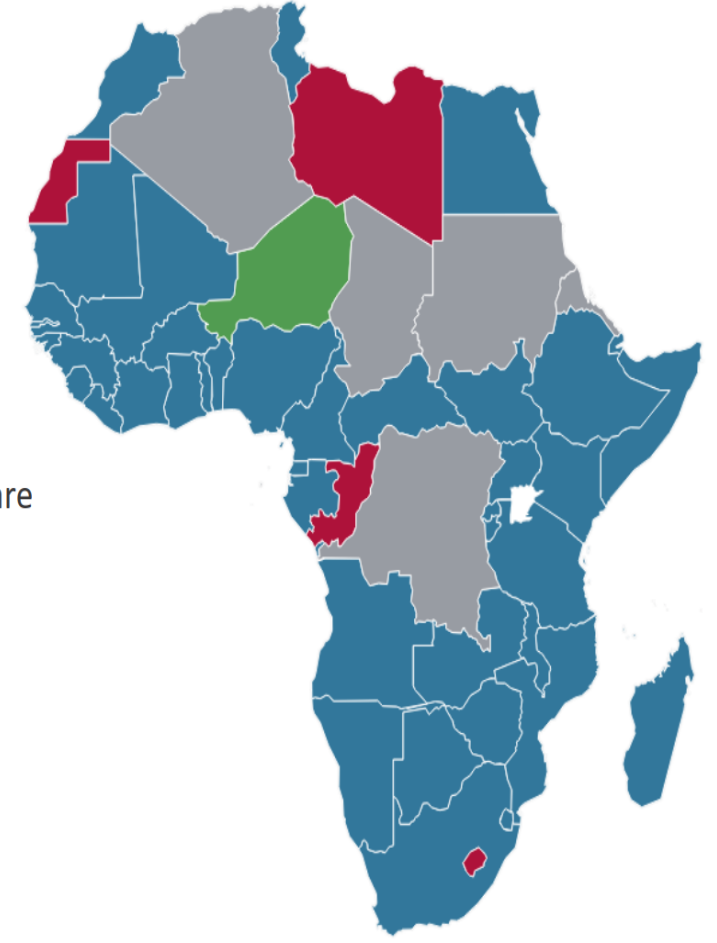
2021 **7.28** Continent Score **▼ -0.14%** Benchmark **10**

2023 **7.66** Continent Score **▲ 5.22%** Benchmark **10**

- 3** member states are on track
- 44** member states progressing well
- 4** member states are not on track
- 4** member states did not report



- 1** member state is on track
- 43** member states progressing well
- 5** member states are not on track
- 6** member states did not report



● On track ● Progressing Well ● Not on track ● No data

COMMITMENT 1: RECOMMITMENT TO THE PRINCIPLES AND VALUES OF THE CADDP PROCESS

- **Overall, Zimbabwe** close to being on-track having scored over 9 out of 10

INDICATOR	STATUS
Tracks the completion of national CAADP processes-Zimbabwe (and 48 other member states) showed evidence that this process is completed	Zim on track
Seeks to strengthen multi-sector coordination among stakeholders to improve implementation of the CAADP towards results, through establishment of a functional multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body	Zim not on track
Tracks the progress made by Member States to ensure that there are evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources critical to driving investments in the CAADP through the NAIPs to attain the goals and targets articulated in the Malabo Declaration:	Zim close to being on track Zim (among 9 member states) scored above 9 out of 10

COMMITMENT 2: ENHANCING INVESTMENT FINANCE IN AGRICULTURE

2021

3.15

Continent Score

▼ -9.84%

Benchmark

7.50

2023

3.15

Continent Score

Benchmark

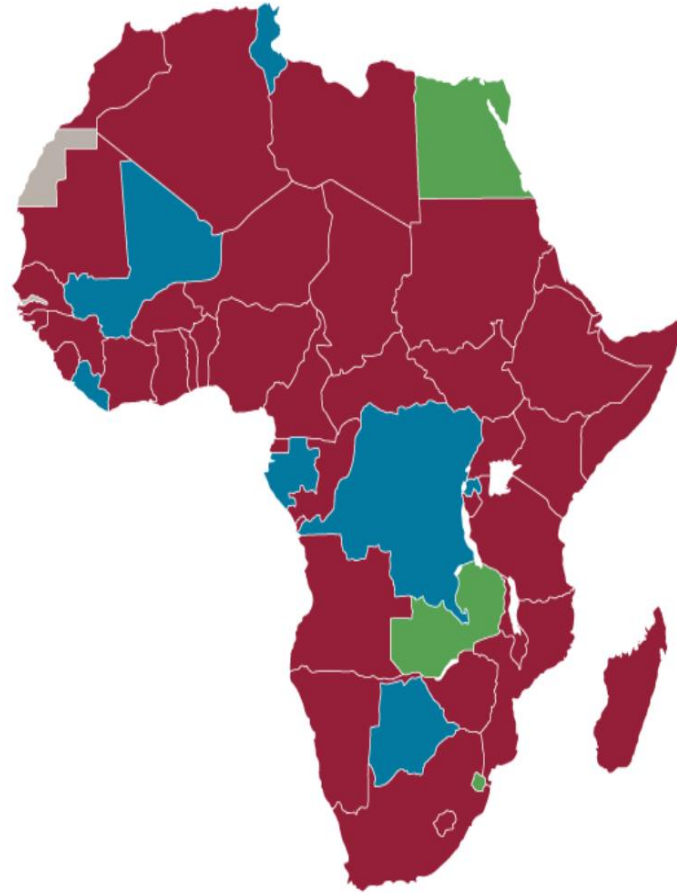
9.50

4 member states are on track

7 member states progressing well

40 member states are not on track

4 member states did not report



A map of africa with different colored states

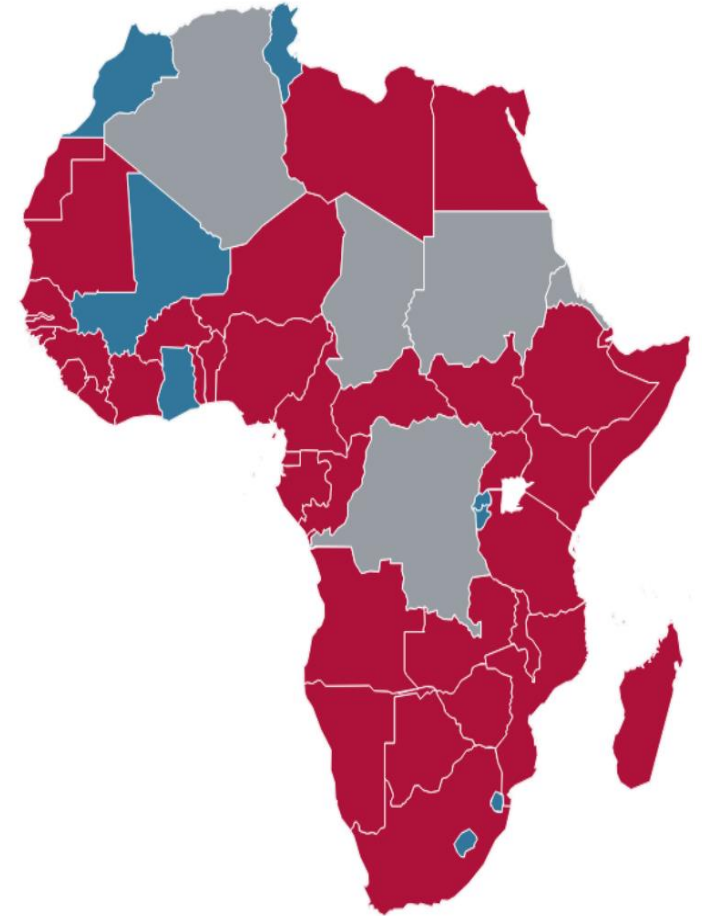
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0 member states are on track

11 member states progressing well

38 member states are not on track

6 member states did not report



● Not on track

● No data

COMMITMENT 2: ENHANCING INVESTMENT FINANCING IN AGRICULTURE

- The commitment includes the following indicators and targets:

INDICATOR	STATUS
Government agriculture expenditure as % of total public expenditures , with a target of 10% each year from 2015 to 2025.	Zim not on track
Government agriculture expenditure as % of agriculture value added , with a target of 19% each year from 2015 to 2025	Zim not on track
Official Development Assistance to agriculture, disbursement as % of commitment, with a target of 100% each year from 2015 to 2025	Zim not on track
Ratio of domestic private sector investment in agriculture, to agriculture value added, with a target of 5% each year from 2015 to 2025	Zim not on track
Foreign private direct investment in agriculture-to-agriculture value added, with a target of 9% each year from 2015 to 2025	Zim on track
Proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services , with a target of 100% by 2025	Zim not on track
Total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture value added , with a target of 1% each year from 2015 to 2025	Zim not on track

COMMITMENT 3: ENDING HUNGER BY 2025

2021

2.71

Continent Score

▲ 18.81%

Benchmark

6.32

2023

2.90

Continent Score

▲ 7.01%

Benchmark

9.26

1

member states are on track

1

member states progressing well

49

member states are not on track

4

member states did not report



0

member states are on track

7

member states progressing well

42

member states are not on track

6

member states did not report



● On track

● Progressing Well

● Not on track

● No data

COMMITMENT 3: ENDING HUNGER BY 2025

- The commitment includes the following indicators and targets:

INDICATOR	STATUS
<i>Access to agriculture inputs and technologies</i>	
Fertilizer consumption (kilogram of nutrients) per hectare of cropland) (Malabo target - 50kg/ha)	Zim not track-no data on organic fert
Growth rates of the size of irrigated areas from its value in year 2025 (target to increase irrigated areas by 100%)	Not on track
Growth rate of the ratio of supplied quality inputs to total national inputs requirements (target to increase by 100% access to inputs crops (seed), livestock (breed), and fisheries (fingerlings))	Target met
Proportion of farmers having advisory services	Zim on track
Total spending in agricultural research as a share of GDP	Zim not on track
Proportion of farmers having land rights (target 100%)	Zim not on track

COMMITMENT 3: ENDING HUNGER BY 2025

- Majority of Member States, solely depend on evaluated and certified imported seed and unevaluated and uncertified local livestock seed, hence livestock industry is uncompetitive & over-dependent on foreign certified livestock seed, which are often not best-matched to the local production system and also contribute to the indiscriminate cross breeding and breed replacement and loss.
- The **Seed Sector Performance Index (SSPI)** tracks **17 parameters**, which have been selected from over 150. The **SSPI has been developed by The Africa Seed Access Index (TASAI)** in close collaboration with AGRA and Steering Committee members of the ASBP.

INDICATOR	STATUS
<i>Access to agriculture inputs and technologies</i>	
Livestock Seed (N)	Zim not on track
Access to Seed and Biotechnology <i>(vibrant private sector involved in key activities in the seed system and private breeding programs - TASAI) Maize: Zambia-131,017 MT, Zimbabwe - 50,480 MT, SA -43,110 MT</i>	Zim on track

COMMITMENT 3: ENDING HUNGER BY 2025

- The commitment includes the following indicators and targets:

INDICATOR	STATUS
<i>Agricultural Productivity</i>	
Growth rate of agriculture value added, in constant US dollars, per agricultural worker	Zim not on track
Growth rate of agriculture value added, in constant US dollar, per hectare of agricultural arable land	Zim not on track
Growth rate of yields for five key national priority commodities	Zim on track
Post-Harvest Loss – <i>maize sorghum, Banana, Tomato, Dairy - (from 11 AU strategic agricultural commodities: Rice, Maize, Legumes, Cotton, Oil palm, Beef, Dairy, Poultry and fisheries, Cassava, Sorghum and Millet)</i>	Reported 5 priority commodities with data
Social Protection Budget lines (percent) on social protection as percentage of the total resource requirements for coverage of the vulnerable social groups	Zim (81.7%) progressing well

COMMITMENT 3: ENDING HUNGER BY 2025

- The commitment includes the following indicators and targets:

INDICATOR	STATUS
<i>Food and Nutrition Security</i>	
Prevalence of stunting (Percentage of children 0-59 months of age with a height for age Zscore of <-2 SD) to <10% by 2025)	Zim (26.7%) not on track
Prevalence of underweight (percentage of children 0-59 months of age with a weight for age Z-score of <-2 SD) to <5% by 2025)	Zim (26.7%) not on track (high)
Prevalence of wasting (percentage of children 0-59 months of age with a height for weight Z-score of <-2 SD) to 5percent or less by 2025)	Zim not listed on all categories
Prevalence of undernourishment (proportion of the population that is undernourished to 5% or less by 2025)	Zim (36%) not on track
Growth rate of the proportion of Minimum dietary diversity women (proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) that attain the minimum dietary diversity by 50% by 2025)	Not on track – no stastics for MS not on track
Proportion of 6-23 months old children who meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet (proportion that receive the minimum acceptable diet to at least 50% by 2025)	Zimbabwe (6%) not on track

COMMITMENT 3: ENDING HUNGER BY 2025

- The commitment includes the following indicators and targets:

INDICATOR	STATUS
<i>Food and Nutrition Security</i>	
Reduction in the prevalence of adult individuals (15 years or older) that are experiencing moderate and severe food insecurity in the population (target 50% by 2025)	Zim on track
Cost of a healthy diet as a percentage of household food expenditure (target for energy balance required 2,330 kcal/day)	No status for all member states
Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures	
SPS Systems Indicator (target -100% functional SPS systems) - benchmark - 9 out of 10	Zim (7.4) not track
SPS Health Indicator (target - 50% reduction in foodborne diarrheal diseases and associated mortalities) – benchmark 9 out 9	Zim (9) on track
SPS Trade Indicator	No status for all member states

COMMITMENT 4: HALVING THROUGH AGRICULTURE BY 2025

2021 **2.69** Continent Score **▲ 32.71%** Benchmark **5.81**

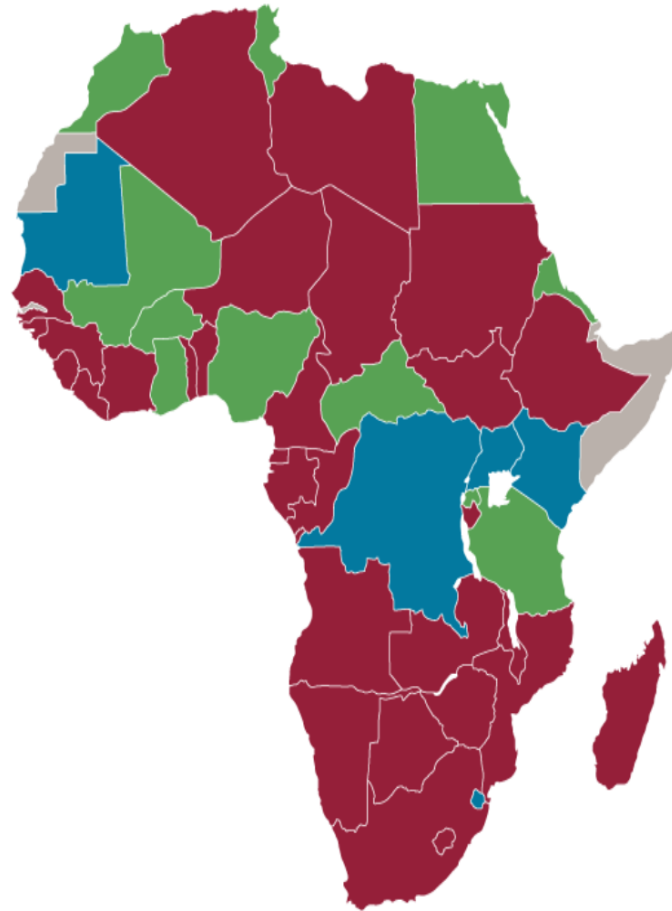
2023 **3.04** Continent Score **▲ 13.01%** Benchmark **8.94**

9 member states are on track

5 member states progressing well

37 member states are not on track

4 member states did not report

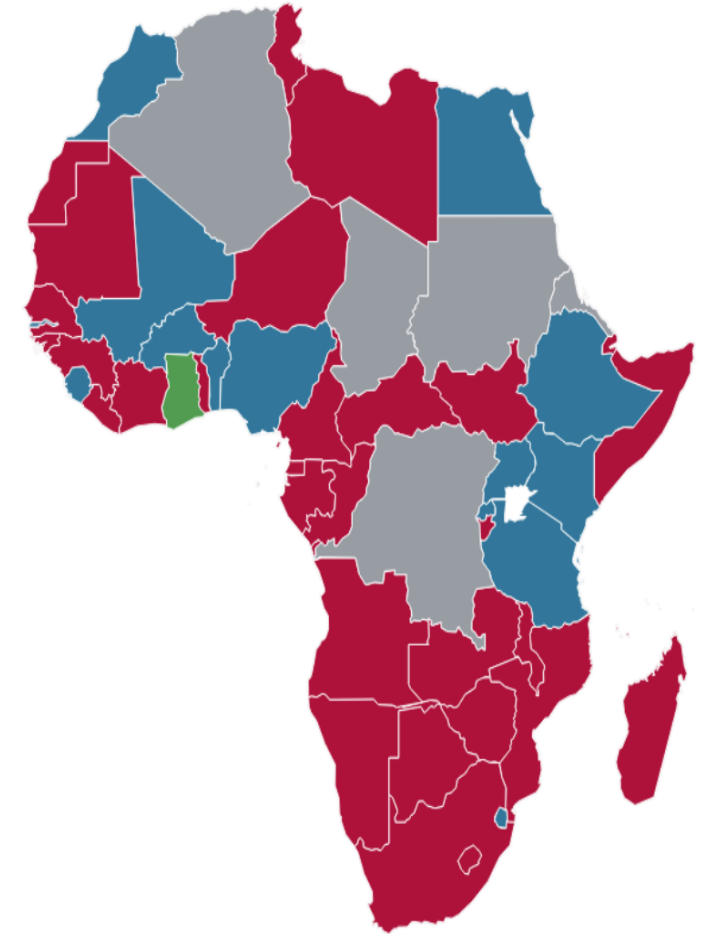


1 member state is on track

14 member states progressing well

34 member states are not on track

6 member states did not report



On track

Progressing Well

Not on track

No data

COMMITMENT 4: HALVING POVERTY THROUGH AGRICULTURE BY 2025

- The commitment includes the following indicators and targets:

INDICATOR	STATUS
Agricultural growth rate (target - 6percent growth rate of the agriculture value added per annum)	Zim not on track
Poverty rate	Zim not on track
Gap between the wholesale price and farm-gate price	Zim not on track
Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture.	Zim not on track
Percentage of youth that is engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains. (attain at least 30% youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains)	Zim on track
Proportion of rural women that are empowered in agriculture (proportion of rural women that are empowered in agriculture to 20percent by 2025)	Zim not on track

COMMITMENT 5: BOOSTING INTRA-AFRICA TRADE IN AGRICULTURE COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

2021

2.44

Continent Score

▼ 17.62%

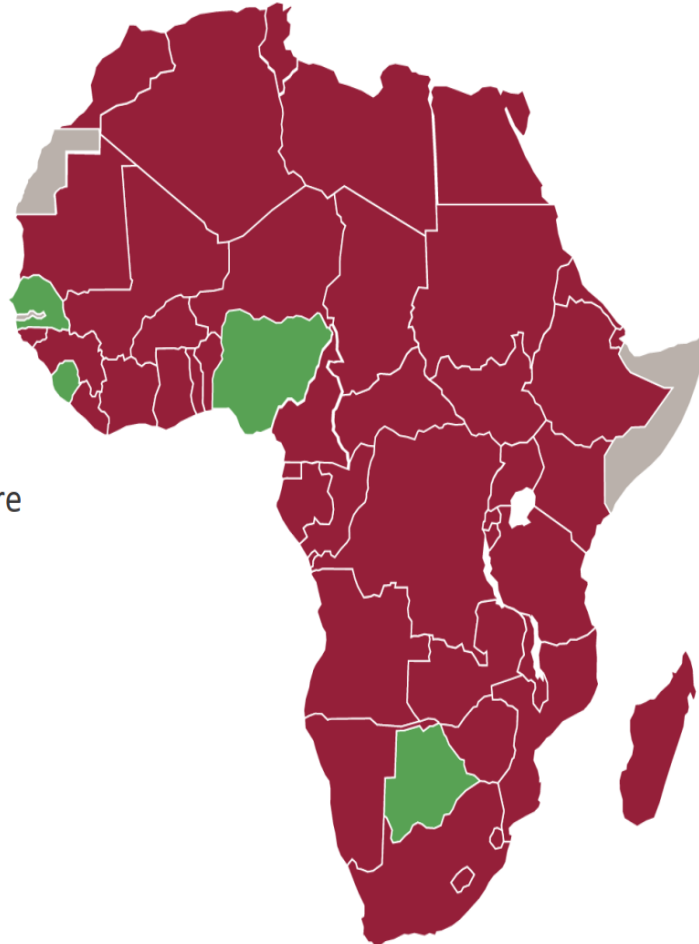
Benchmark

5.00

4 member states are on track

47 member states are not on track

4 member states did not report



● On track

● Progressing Well

● Not on track

● No data

2023

2.23

Continent Score

▼ 8.61%

Benchmark

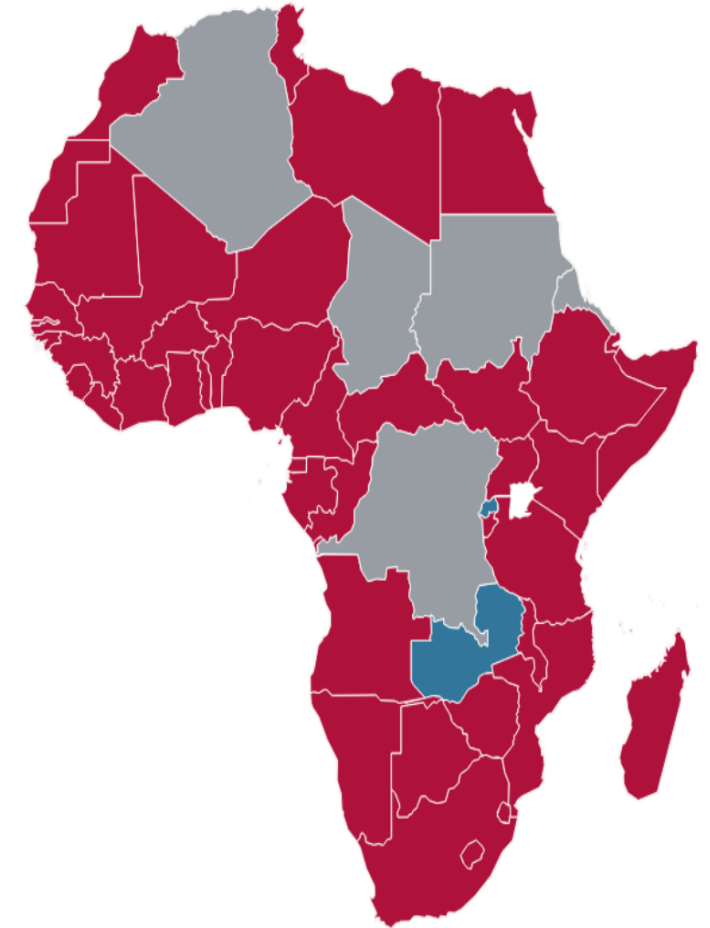
9.00

0 member states are on track

2 member states progressing well

47 member states are not on track

6 member states did not report



● On track

● Progressing Well

● Not on track

● No data

COMMITMENT 5: BOOSTING INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE IN AGRICULTURE COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

- The commitment includes the following indicators and targets:

INDICATOR	STATUS
To increase the value of intra-trade in agricultural commodities and services by 200percent by 2025 from the levels in 2015	Zim not on track
To create an enabling environment for intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services by improving the trade policy and institutional environment	Zim not on track
Fast tracking the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)	Zim not on track

- At the regional level, none of the regions were on-track in achieving this commitment.
- Eastern Africa achieved the highest score (2.54) followed by West Africa (2.26) and **Southern Africa at 2.14**. Central Africa and Northern Africa performed poorly achieving scores of 1.67 and 2.21 respectively. Compared to the 2021 BR, Central and Eastern Africa recorded a slight improvement in performance while Northern, **Southern** and West Africa **performance declined**.

COMMITMENT 6: ENHANCING RESILIENCE VARIABILITY

2021

5.71

Continent Score

▲ 19.61%

Benchmark

8.00

15

member states are on track

19

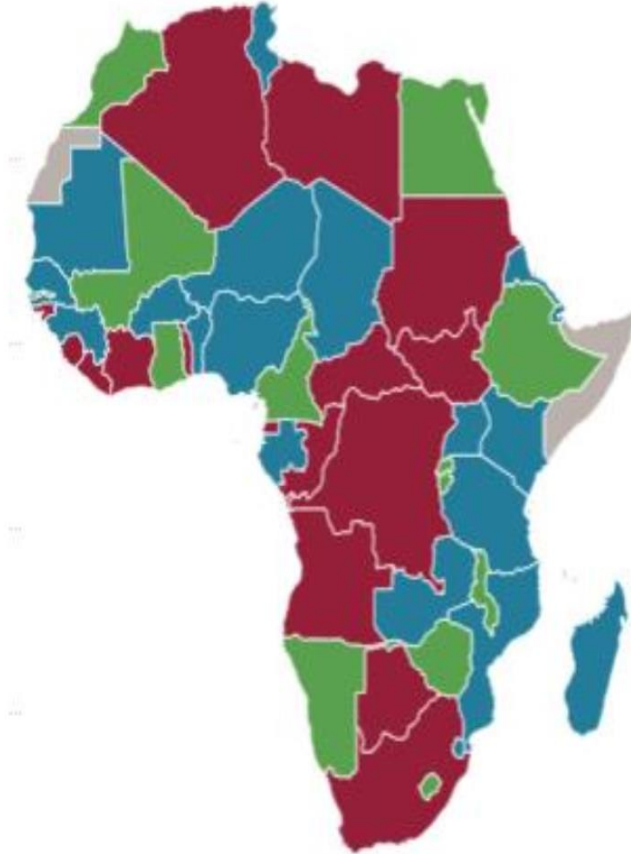
member states progressing well

17

member states are not on track

4

member states did not report



● On track

● Progressing Well

● Not on track

● No data

2023

5.91

Continent Score

▲ 3.50%

Benchmark

9.75

2

member states are on track

32

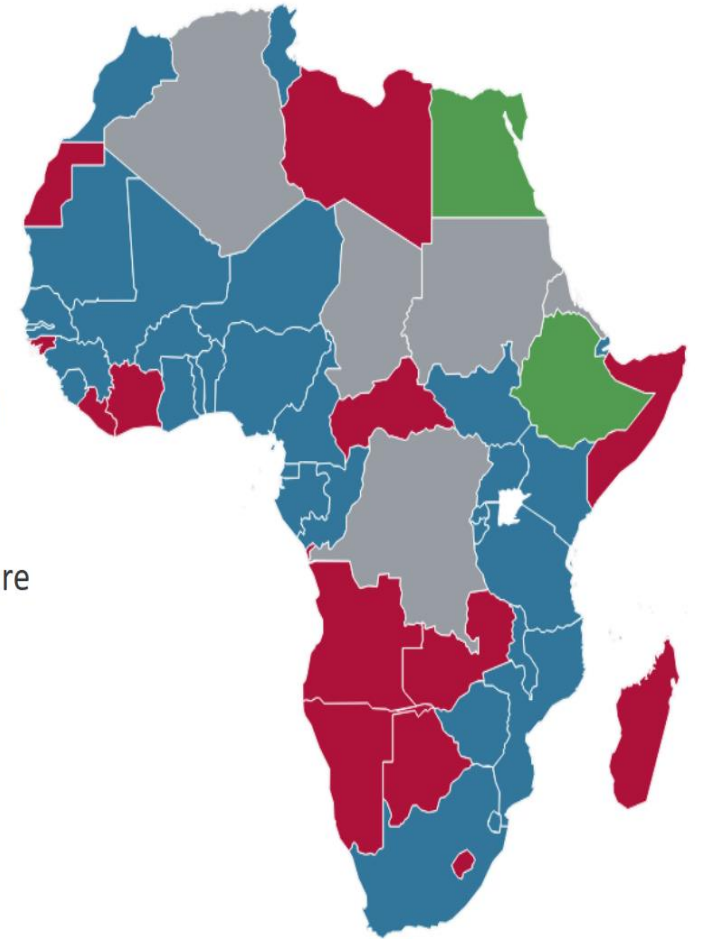
member states progressing well

15

member states are not on track

6

member states did not report



● On track

● Progressing Well

● Not on track

● No data

COMMITMENT 6: ENHANCING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE VARIABILITY

- The commitment includes the following indicators and targets:

INDICATOR	STATUS
Percentage of farm, pastoral, and fisher households that have improved their resilience capacity to climate and weather-related shocks,	Southern Africa not on track (lowest score of 5.65) – continental average 5.91
Share of agricultural land under sustainable land management practices,	Southern African below continental average of 5.17
Existence of government budget-lines and enabling environment to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives.	Southern Africa pace setter average 6.96 after Western 7.44
Green House Gas (GHG) emissions from agriculture	Not reported due to incoherent data from different sources, units, and protocols of measurements
Percentage of public expenditure spent on resilience building initiatives, specifically on early warning and response systems, social safety nets and weather-based index insurance	To be fully integrated into the next BR cycle

COMMITMENT 6: ENHANCING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE VARIABILITY

- The commitment includes the following indicators and targets:

INDICATOR	STATUS
Percentage of farm, pastoral, and fisher households that have improved their resilience capacity to climate and weather-related shocks	Zim not on track
Share of agricultural land under sustainable land management practices	Zim on track (score >10)
Existence of government budget-lines and enabling environment to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives.	Zim not on track
Green House Gas (GHG) emissions from agriculture	Not reported due to incoherent data from different sources, units, and protocols of measurements
Percentage of public expenditure spent on resilience building initiatives, specifically on early warning and response systems, social safety nets and weather-based index insurance	To be fully integrated into the next BR cycle

COMMITMENT 7: ENHANCING MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY FOR ACTIONS & RESULTS

2021

6.27

Continent Score

▲ 4.62%

Benchmark

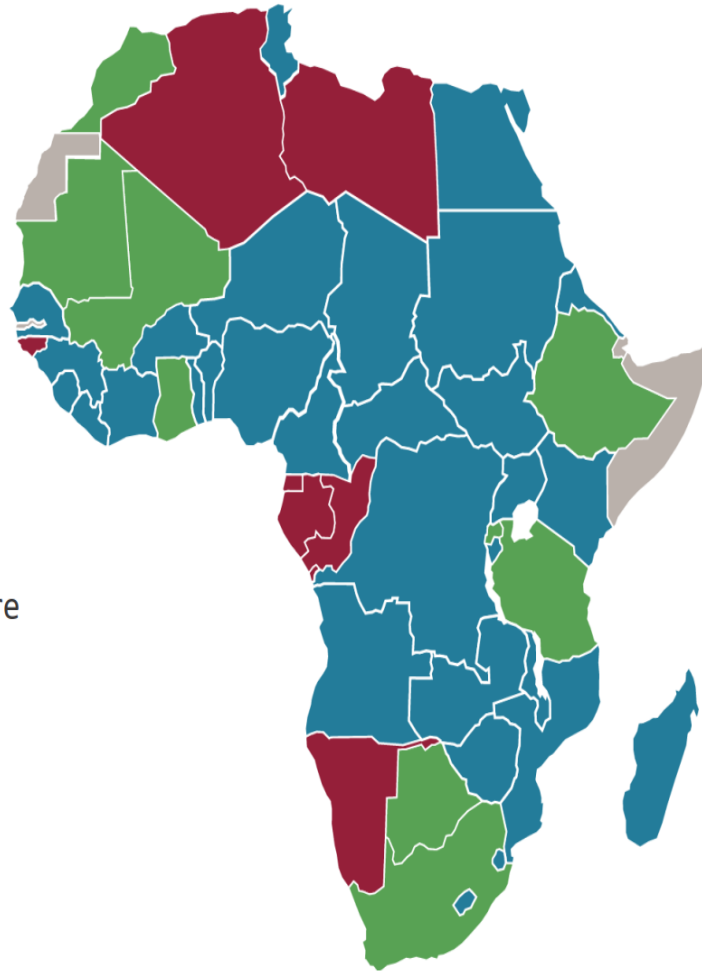
8.33

11 member states are on track

31 member states progressing well

9 member states are not on track

4 member states did not report



● On track

● Progressing Well

● Not on track

● No data

2023

7.02

Continent Score

▲ 11.96%

Benchmark

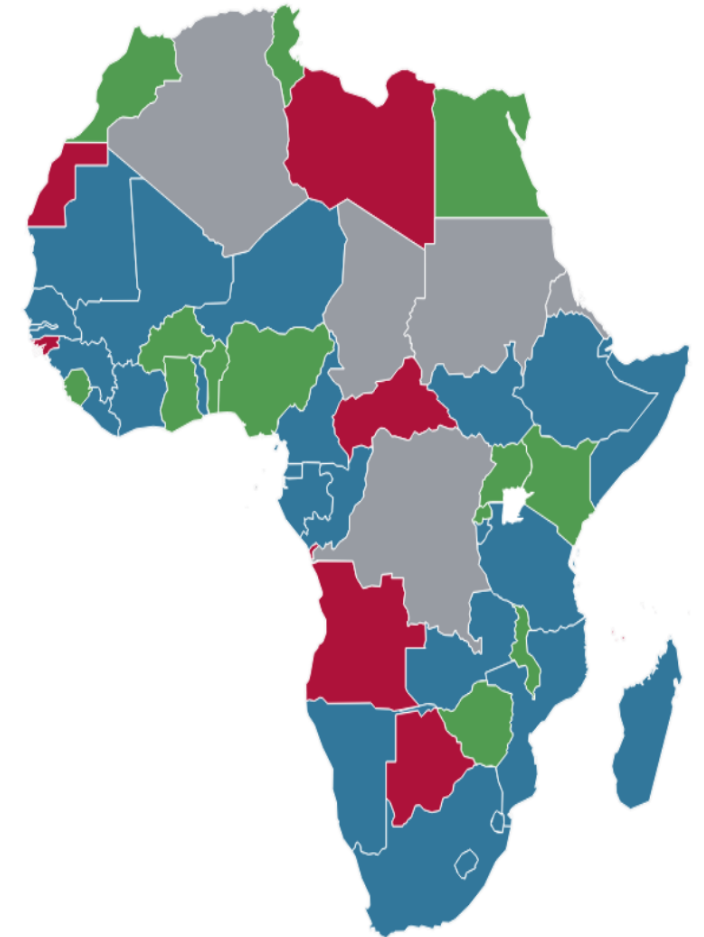
8.60

13 member states are on track

28 member states progressing well

8 member states are not on track

6 member states did not report



● On track

● Progressing Well

● Not on track

● No data

COMMITMENT 7: ENHANCING MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY FOR ACTIONS AND RESULTS

- The commitment includes the following indicators and targets:

INDICATOR	STATUS
Multi-sectoral and multi-institutional platforms for peer review, mutual learning and mutual accountability (<i>target 100% mark (score of 10) for the existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review by 2018</i>)	Zim on track
Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and Information (<i>focus - establishment of mechanisms and systems to measure, track and report the performance</i>)	Zim on track
Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review (<i>focus - existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review</i>)	Zim on track
Country Biennial Report submission (Biennial Review report submissions)	Closest to achieving target
Country BR results dissemination (<i>tracks country BR Results dissemination</i>) (N) - there is a drive towards disseminating BR results	Zim on track
Country BR results utilization (takes stock on implementation of BR recommendations)	ZIM NOT ON TRACK

AWARDING BEST PERFORMERS IN THE 4TH CAADP

**Best
Overall Score**



REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
Score 8.07

**Second
Overall Score**



KINGDOM OF MOROCCO
Score 6.99

**Third
Overall Score**



**ARAB REPUBLIC OF
EGYPT**
Score 6.83

**Most improved in
score from the
previous cycle**



UNION OF THE COMOROS
117%

Special Mention for best Overall Regional Performance: 5.03 Western Africa

BR4 RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ The results of this fourth BR, being the second last BR cycle before the lapse of the Malabo Declaration and the goals therein, are critical for the continent to evaluate. Many questions need to be answered as to why the continent is still far from achieving the Malabo targets. The trajectory towards the Malabo targets has not been as expected. This calls for **more detailed studies to establish successes and failures, causes and effects, and opportunities and threats, to achieve stable and sustainable food systems** in the next two years and after 2025.
- ❖ Increased utilization of the BR report and inclusive country dialogues, with all relevant stakeholders, on the BR reports and performance in the four BR cycles, is likely to **increase awareness of the need for harmonized and concerted implementation towards joint national goals and towards achievement of CAADP Malabo targets.** Such dialogues are enhanced by **strong communication and dissemination campaigns.** The use of the **CAADP BR Communication Toolkit and the BR Dashboard** should be encouraged to allow different stakeholders to view, observe and reflect on the findings of this third BR cycle in relation to the achievement of the Malabo Commitments. The use of **existing fora, such as the CAADP Partnership Platform and the Peer-to-Peer Malabo Learning Forum,** is another avenue for increasing dialogues on the BR results, and the performance of the NAIPs implementation.

BR4 RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ The BR report highlights the need to review the progress made by Member States since the start of the Malabo period to **document lessons learned and establish areas of success and challenges** that will provide priority areas to feed into implementation processes for the next two years until 2025, and the development of the post-Malabo agenda for the next 10 years (2026-2035).
- ❖ **Analysis of the results** from this and previous BR cycles, and **preparation and wide dissemination of Country Policy Briefs**, to support evidence-based decision-making, is a clear actionable area that is likely to provide many opportunities and great strides for stimulating action in the next two years.
- ❖ The CAADP in general, and the BR process in particular, requires stronger **political leadership and commitment and the requisite capacity at all levels** in order to drive government and stakeholder buy-in for financing and implementing key recommendations

BR4 RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ The emergence of continental and sustained shocks to the Africa food system (lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Russia Ukraine conflict, multiple conflicts in the continent, and the impacts of climate change and climate variability) indicates the need to accelerate progress towards **building a shock resilient African food system**. Therefore, governments in Africa should **sustain the strategic institutions, partnerships and funding mechanisms** that have been fostered for responding to future shocks with a view to building a resilient African food system. In addition, serious attention should be given to this issue to ensure that appropriate coping mechanisms are in place to respond to such shocks.
- ❖ Conduct a critical analysis, of all the four BR cycles, with the view to **encourage self-reflection and come up with a set of lessons learnt and proposals for the way forward for the fifth BR cycle and the post-Malabo era**.

BR4 RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ Particular emphasis is to work on improving the data quality and incorporating the BR process into the national statistical data collection and validation procedures. **Synergize the processes of the BR, NAIP and Joint Sector Reviews (JSRs) within the Member States.** Countries should deliberately invest in their data systems, ensuring regular, reliable data to enhance agricultural development strategies and goals. Member States are encouraged to foster a **culture of massive data collection** and use for maximized utility of the BR.
- ❖ AU Member States and technical partners need to **invest in strengthening national data systems and capacities** to enable them to generate adequate and quality data on all the CAADP indicators to sustain production of high-quality BR reports. This includes, but not limited to **instituting and training inter-institutional and multi-sectoral teams to support the BR process.**
- ❖ The AUC, RECs, and Member States need to **develop and strengthen implementable mechanisms for peer learning.** Well-structured peer-to-peer learning and exchange should be an integral part of the CAADP process.

BR4 RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ The drop in both the number of Member States that reported and performance (no country is on track) underscores the **need for transformational changes** that must be made to ensure progress toward the attainment of Malabo targets.
- ❖ Underscored in the recommendations from some of the AU Decision reports, there is still a **need to conduct a comprehensive review to ensure that the BR system monitors and tracks progress equitably on key targets**, at minimum, indicator level for all the sub-sectors (Crop, livestock, fisheries and forestry).
- ❖ The new indicators on food systems should include **local implementation capabilities**

THANK YOU