

Against the 2017 Benchmark of **3.9 out of 10** which is the minimum score for a country to be on track for implementing the Malabo Declaration, countries which score (out of 10) appears in "**green**" are **ON TRACK**, and countries which score appears in "**red**" are **NOT ON TRACK** for the 2017 reporting exercise to the January 2018 AU Assembly.

Central African Rep.	2.4	Chad	2.2	Comoros	n.a	Congo	2.8	Algeria	n.a	Angola	2.1	Benin	4.3	Botswana	4.4
Equatorial Guinea	3.6	Eritrea	n.a	Ethiopia	5.3	Gabon	2.9	Burundi	4.7	Burkina Faso	4.2	Cameroon	2.1	Cabo Verde	4.6
Kenya	4.8	Lesotho	3.7	Liberia	0.9	Libya	n.a	Côte d'Ivoire	3.5	DR Congo	1.4	Djibouti	3.2	Egypt	3.4
Mauritius	5.0	Morocco	5.5	Mozambique	4.1	Namibia	4.1	Gambia	3.1	Ghana	3.9	Guinea	3.3	Guinea-Bissau	n.a
São Tomé & Príncipe	1.5	Senegal	3.8	Seychelles	4.0	Sierra Leone	1.5	Madagascar	3.1	Malawi	4.9	Mali	5.6	Mauritania	4.8
Swaziland	4.0	Tanzania	3.1	Togo	4.9	Tunisia	1.7	Niger	3.5	Nigeria	3.4	Rwanda	6.1	Rep. A. Saharawi	n.a
								Somalia	n.a	South Africa	4.1	South Sudan	n.a	Sudan	1.9
								Uganda	4.5	Zambia	3.6	Zimbabwe	3.2	2017 Benchmark	3.9



AFRICAN UNION
UNION AFRICAINE
الاتحاد الأفريقي
UNIÃO AFRICANA



LESTHO

ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION
Thirtieth (30th) Ordinary Session
28th – 29th January 2018
Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA

AFRICA AGRICULTURE TRANSFORMATION SCORECARD

The 2017 progress report to the Assembly



Highlights on Intra-African trade for agriculture
commodities and services: Risks and Opportunities
Assembly Decision (Assembly/AU/2(XXIII)) of June 2014

Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA)

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

48%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

71%

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

252%

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

75%

for inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review.

65.5 kg/ha

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

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

3.6%

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

-48.5%

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

-21.5%

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

0.6%

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

43.2%

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

Recommendations

- Lesotho should increase public agriculture expenditure as share of total public expenditure in line with the Malabo Declaration commitments, and stem the decline in the area of irrigated land.
- The country should do more to integrate the youth and women in agricultural value chains.
- 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.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	4.44	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	1.43	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	4.83	3.33	On track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.06	3.33	On track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	3.30	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	6.60	10.00	Not on track
					PC 2.2	Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.3	Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, Agribusiness, Agro-Ind.	-	-	0.0
					PC 2.4	Enhancing access to finance	0.00	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	2.38	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.62	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	4.32	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	2.98	1.00	On track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	0.05	2.06	Not on track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	0.00	3.25	Not on track
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.19	1.00	Not on track
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	3.00	Not on track
5	Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	5.19	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	10.00	1.00	On track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.38	1.00	Not on track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	3.33	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.00	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.67	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	7.52	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	5.56	1.00	On track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	7.50	3.33	On track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.50	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					3.75				
The 2017 Benchmark is					3.94				
Overall Progress					Not on track				
which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.									