Botswana 4.4 Cabo Verde	4.6 Egypt	3.4 Guinea-Bissau	nia	Mauritania 4.8	Rep. A. Saharawi	Sudan 1.9	2017 Benchmark 3.9
Benin 4.3 Cameroon	2.1 Djibouti	3.2 Guinea	3.3	Mali 5.6	Rwanda 6.1	South Sudan	Zimbabwe 3.2
Angola 2.1 Burkina Faso	4.2 DR Congo	1.4 Ghana	3.9	Malawi 4.9	Nigeria 3.4	South Africa	Zambia 3.6
Algeria n.a Burundi	4.7 Côte d'Ivoire	3.5 Gambia	3.1	Madagascar 3.1	Niger 3.5	Somalia n.a	Uganda 4.5
e minimum score bo Declaration, o <u>on TRACK</u> , and K for the 2017	Congo	2.8 Gabon	2.9	Libya <u>n.a</u>	Namibia 4.1	Sierra Leone	Tunisia 1.7
ementing the Mala sears in "green" ar ed" are NOT ON TRAC	Comoros	n.a Ethiopia	5.3	Liberia 0.9	Mozambique 4.1	Seychelles 4.0	Togo 4.9
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 Jaunary 2018 AU Assembly. Chad Comoros (2.2 Eritrea	<u>n.a</u>	Lesotho 3.7	Morocco 5,5	Senegal 3.8	Tanzania 3.1
Against the 2017 I for a country to countries which s	reportir	2.4 Equatorial Guinea	3.6	Kenya 4.8	Mauritius 5.0	São Tomé & Príncipe	Swaziland 4.0

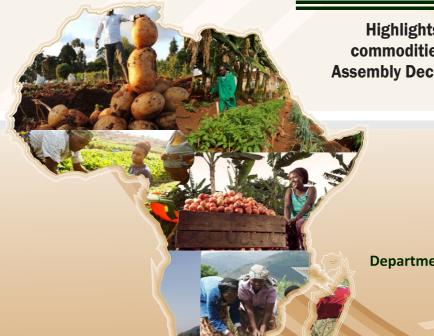




ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION Thirtieth (30th) Ordinary Session 28th – 29th January 2018 Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA

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:

100%

for CAADP Process Completion. **42%**

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

17.6%

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

29.7%

of youth engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains. 5 agricultural commodity

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

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

-5.2%

increase of
agricultural
value added
per agricultural
worker.

-2.3%

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

67%

response to spending needs on resilience building initiatives, from the government budget. -5.5%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land. -14.9%

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

Recommendations

- Malawi should strengthen investments to reverse the declining growth in agriculture value added per worker and as a share of arable land.
- The country should provide for all budget required to enhance resilience to climate related risks in the agriculture sector.
- The country should put in place policies that would facilitate and promote intraregional African trade in agricultural commodities and services.

2017 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

				Country Na	me	me Malawi					
Malabo Commitments Areas (T)				(T)		Commitments Categories (C)					
No.	ltem	T-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	T-progress	No.	ltem	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progres		
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	7.20	<u>3.33</u>	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	10.00	<u>3.33</u>	On track		
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	4.24	<u>3.33</u>	On track		
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	7.35	<u>3.33</u>	On track		
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	4.92	<u>6.67</u>	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	9.84	<u>10.00</u>	Not on trac		
					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	<u>3.33</u>	Not on tra		
	Ending Hunger by 2025	2.09	<u>3.71</u>	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.90	<u>5.53</u>	Not on trac		
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.75	<u>1.00</u>	Not on tra		
3					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	4.11	1.00	On track		
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	0.00	<u>10.00</u>	Not on tra		
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	1.67	1.00	On track		
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	4.98	<u>2.06</u>	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	0.00	<u>3.25</u>	Not on tra		
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	<u>1.00</u>	On track		
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	9.92	<u>1.00</u>	On track		
					PC 4.4	Women participation in Agri-business	0.00	<u>3.00</u>	Not on tra		
5	Boosting Intra- African Trade in Agriculture Commodities	1.36	1.00	On track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	<u>1.00</u>	Not on tra		
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	2.72	<u>1.00</u>	On track		
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	4.65	<u>6.00</u>	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	2.62	<u>2.00</u>	On track		
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	6.68	<u>10.00</u>	Not on tra		
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	9.24	<u>4.78</u>	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	8.08	<u>1.00</u>	On track		
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	10.00	<u>3.33</u>	On track		
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.65	<u>10.00</u>	Not on tra		
Overall Country Score 4.92						Overall Progress On track			(
	The	2017 Bend	ما بالمحمدات	3.94		which is the miminum overall SCORE for a		ho on tunals in	2047		