

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	<u>n.a</u>	Congo	2.8	Algeria	<u>n.a</u>	Angola	2.1	Benin	4.3	Botswana	4.4
Equatorial Guinea	3.6	Eritrea	<u>n.a</u>	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	<u>n.a</u>	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	<u>n.a</u>
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	<u>n.a</u>
								Somalia	<u>n.a</u>	South Africa	4.1	South Sudan	<u>n.a</u>	Sudan	1.9
								Uganda	4.5	Zambia	3.6	Zimbabwe	3.2	2017 Benchmark	3.9



AFRICAN UNION
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SIERRA LEONE

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)

57%

for CAADP Process Completion.

618%

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

79.4%

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

11.7%

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

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

4.1%

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

48.0%

prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

0.3%

of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

-2.9%

increase of agricultural value added per arable land.

4.2%

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

Recommendations

- Sierra Leone needs to build on its efforts on irrigation by increasing the use of fertilizer and the share of agriculture land under sustainable land management practices.

- The country should increase public expenditure in agriculture to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10%, enhance access to agricultural financial services by men and women, and invest in nutrition interventions to reduce stunting among children under 5 years old.

- The country should ensure efficient data collection and reporting on the Malabo indicators for the next round of the Biennial Review reporting.

2017 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 2017	T-progress	No.	Item	C-score out of 10	Minimum for 2017	C-Progress
1	Re-committing to CAADP Process	2.18	3.33	Not on track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	5.71	3.33	On track
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	0.83	3.33	Not on track
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	0.00	3.33	Not on track
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	1.79	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	3.17	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	0.42	3.33	Not on track
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	0.76	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.31	5.53	Not on track
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.48	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	0.00	10.00	Not on track
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	0.00	1.00	Not on track
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	2.90	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	1.60	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	10.00	1.00	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	0.00	1.00	Not on track	PC 5.1	Tripling Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 5.2	Establishing Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions	0.00	1.00	Not on track
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	0.03	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.06	2.00	Not on track
					PC 6.2	Investment in resilience building	0.00	10.00	Not on track
7	Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results	3.02	4.78	Not on track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	0.00	1.00	Not on track
					PC 7.2	Fostering Peer Review and Mutual Accountability	0.00	3.33	Not on track
					PC 7.3	Conducting a Biennial Agriculture Review Process	9.07	10.00	Not on track
Overall Country Score					Overall Progress				
1.53					Not on track				
The 2017 Benchmark is					which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				
3.94									