

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



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SOUTH AFRICA

ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION
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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:

12%

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

66%

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

1.6%

*of total
agricultural
research
spending as a
share of
agriculture
GDP.*

52 out of 100

as trade facilitation Index (TFI).

8

agricultural 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:

1.2%

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

-88.4%

*increase of
agricultural
value added per
agricultural
worker.*

-19.8%

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

32.3%

**prevalence of
stunting
among children
under 5 years
old.**

10.2%

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

Recommendations

- South Africa should increase public expenditure in agriculture to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10%, enhance access to agriculture inputs and technologies (such as investments in irrigation for smallholder farmers), and to agricultural financial services by men and women engaged in agriculture.

- The country should enhance resilience building strategies to climate related risks, and improve on nutrition interventions to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years old.

- The country should also put in place policies that would facilitate and promote intra-regional African trade in agricultural commodities and services.

2017 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration

Country Name					South Africa						
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	3.52	3.33	On track	PC 1.1	Completing National CAADP Process	0.00	3.33	Not on track		
					PC 1.2	Establishing CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance	3.94	3.33	On track		
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	6.62	3.33	On track		
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.46	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	3.90	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	1.02	3.33	Not on track		
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	3.02	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	3.02	5.53	Not on track		
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	0.40	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	10.00	10.00	On track		
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	1.67	1.00	On track		
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	3.30	2.06	On track	PC 4.1	Sustaining Agricultural GDP for Poverty Reduction	2.50	3.25	Not on track		
					PC 4.2	Establishing Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains	10.00	1.00	On track		
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.70	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	3.79	1.00	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	7.58	1.00	On track		
6	Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability	3.35	6.00	Not on track	PC 6.1	Ensuring Resilience to climate related risks	0.03	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	9.09	4.78	On track	PC 7.1	Increasing country capacity for evidence based planning, impl. and M&E	10.00	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	9.76	10.00	Not on track		
Overall Country Score					4.07		Overall Progress			On track	
The 2017 Benchmark is					3.94		which is the miminum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.				