

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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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:

39%

for the quality of multi-sectorial and multistakeholder coordination.

14.8%

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

1066%

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

56%

of farmers having access to agriculture advisory services.

21%

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

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

14%

for CAADP Process Completion.

28 kg/ha

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

52%

of required data for the biennial review completed.

0.13%

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

12.8%

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

Recommendations

- Angola should accelerate the CAADP process through the development and implementation of a National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) that allows the country to deliver on Malabo Commitments.

- The country should allocate more funds for agricultural research and development, and create enabling environment for men and women farmers to have access to agricultural finance.

- Angola should strengthen its capacity and systems of data collection and management to report on CAADP/Malabo indicators, and to better inform evidence based planning for agricultural sector development.

2017 Country Scorecard for implementing Malabo Declaration													
Country Name					Angola								
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	3.40	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	3.92	3.33	On track				
					PC 1.3	Establishing CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support	4.84	3.33	On track				
2	Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture	2.33	6.67	Not on track	PC 2.1	Public Expenditures in Agriculture	3.38	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	1.28	3.33	Not on track				
3	Ending Hunger by 2025	2.08	3.71	Not on track	PC 3.1	Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies	4.23	5.53	Not on track				
					PC 3.2	Doubling agricultural Productivity	1.89	1.00	On track				
					PC 3.3	Reduction of Post-Harvest Loss	0.00	1.00	Not on track				
					PC 3.4	Strengthening Social Protection	2.61	10.00	Not on track				
					PC 3.5	Improving Food security and Nutrition	1.67	1.00	On track				
4	Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025	0.63	2.06	Not 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	0.00	1.00	Not on track				
					PC 4.3	Creating job for Youth in agricultural value chains	0.00	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	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	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	2.93	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	8.80	10.00	Not on track				
Overall Country Score					2.10								
Overall Progress					Not on track								
The 2017 Benchmark is					3.94 which is the minimum overall SCORE for a country to be on track in 2017.								