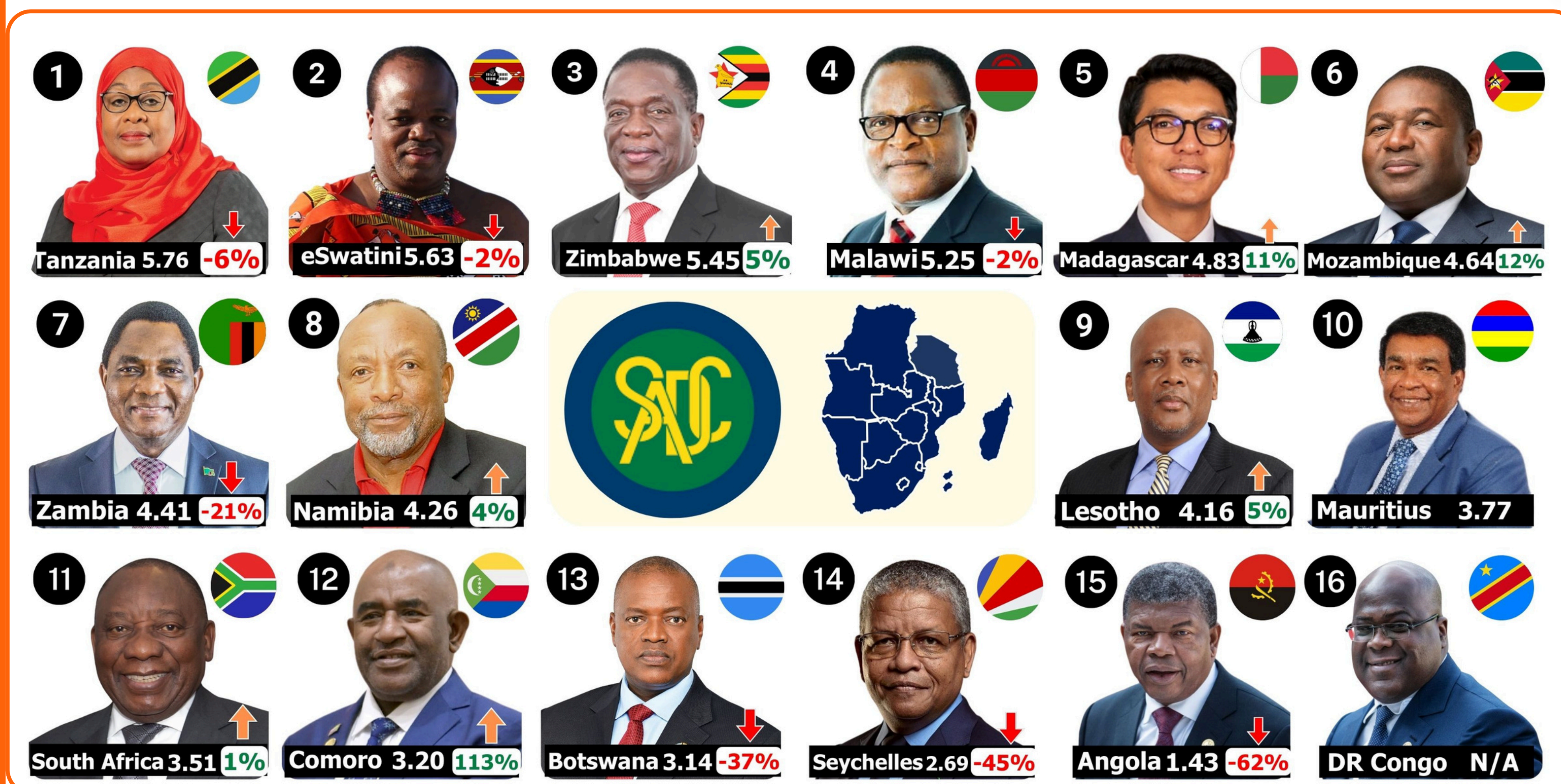




Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP)

SADC: The 4th Malabo Biennial Review Report 2023

Smallholder Farmers' Call for Accelerated Progress in SADC Agriculture



ESAFF, Policy Brief No. 3, June 2024

This analysis is based on the 4th Malabo Biennial Review Report of Feb 2024

Developed by **ESAFF** within the framework of the **PSA Alliance**

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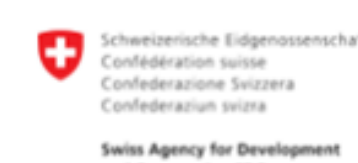


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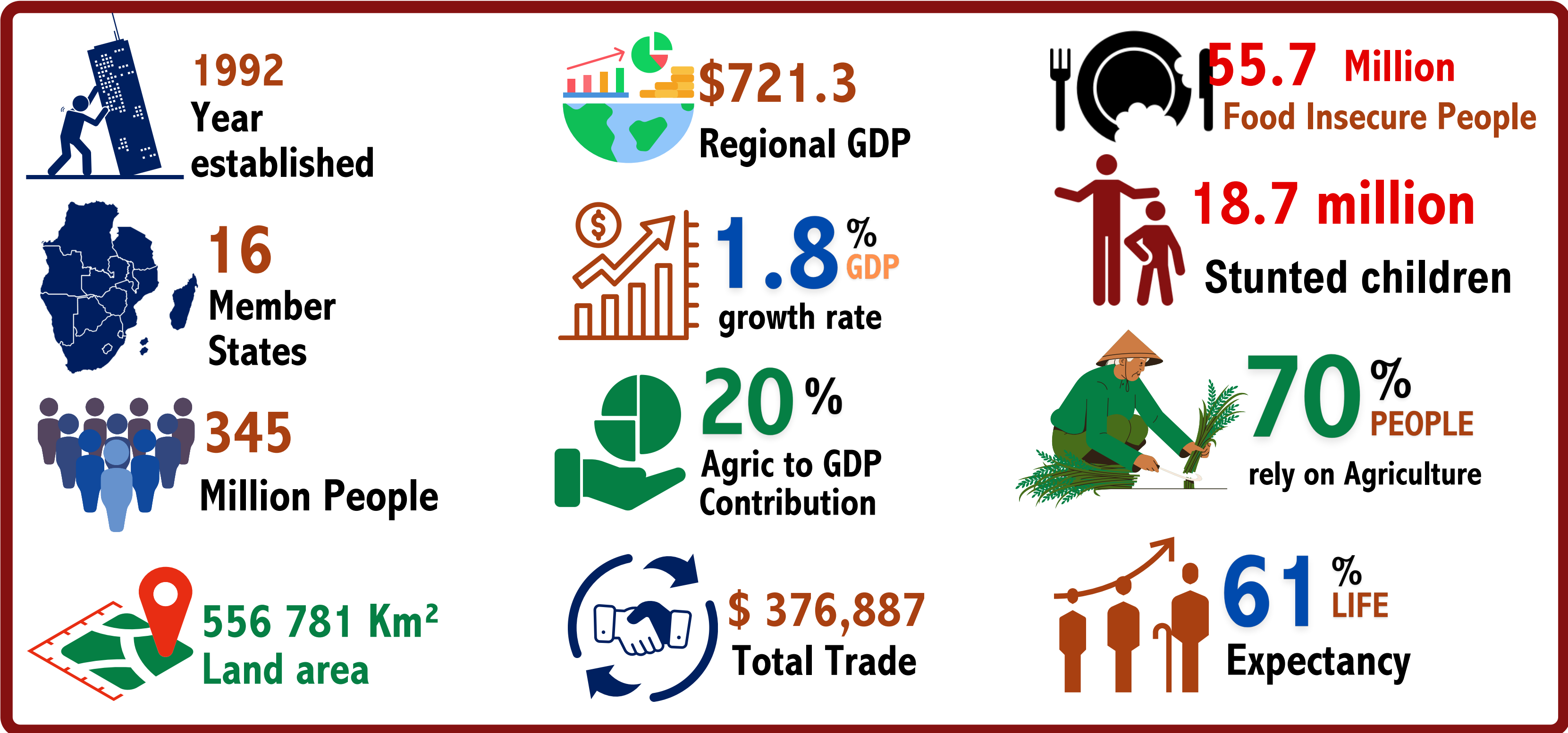
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SADC at Glance

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) is an inter-governmental organisation headquartered in Gaborone, Botswana. Its goal is to further regional socio-economic cooperation and integration as well as political and security cooperation among 16 countries in Southern Africa, which include Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

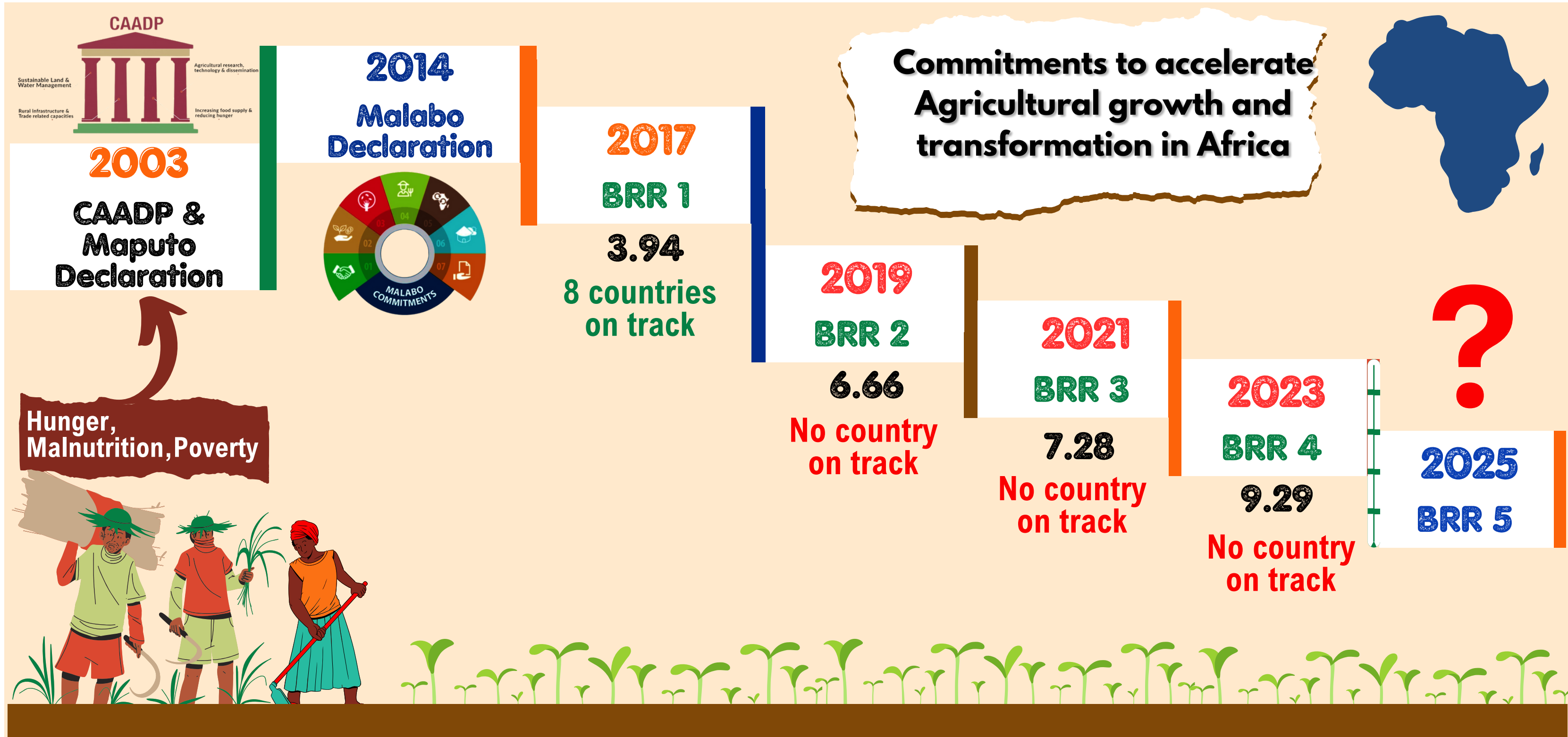
SADC aims to achieve economic development, peace and security, and growth, alleviate poverty, enhance the standard and quality of life of the people of Southern Africa, and support the socially disadvantaged through Regional Integration. Some key facts and information include;



Source: [SADC website](#)



Highlights: SADC - The 4th Malabo Biennial Review Report 2023



The 4th Malabo Biennial Review (BR) report assesses progress towards the goals of the 2014 Malabo Declaration, aiming to accelerate agricultural growth and transformation in Africa by 2025.

Key Findings

► **No SADC Country Meets Targets:** While Tanzania leads the region with a score of 5.76, all SADC countries fall short of achieving the Malabo goals by 2025.

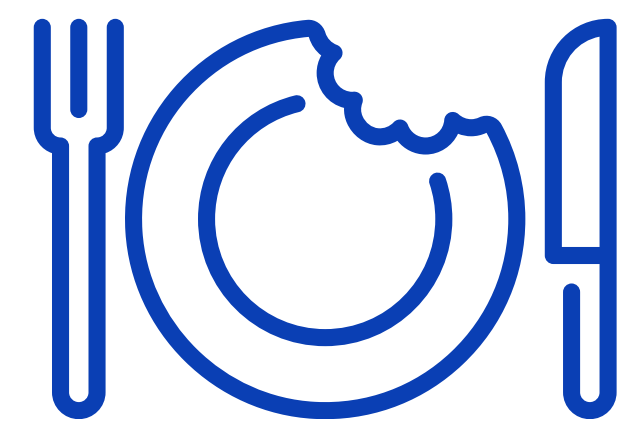
► **Areas for Improvement:** Several areas require significant improvement, including:



Investment: Increased financing is needed, with Eswatini and Lesotho closest to the 10% national budget allocation target.



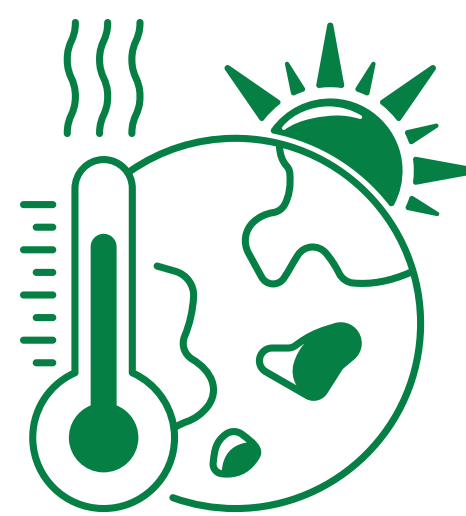
Reducing Poverty: Despite Tanzania and eSwatini making progress, no country in SADC meets the target to reduce poverty in the region.



Ending Hunger: Despite progress in Mozambique and Madagascar, no country meets the hunger reduction target.



Intra-African Trade: Only Zambia demonstrates substantial progress in boosting regional trade.

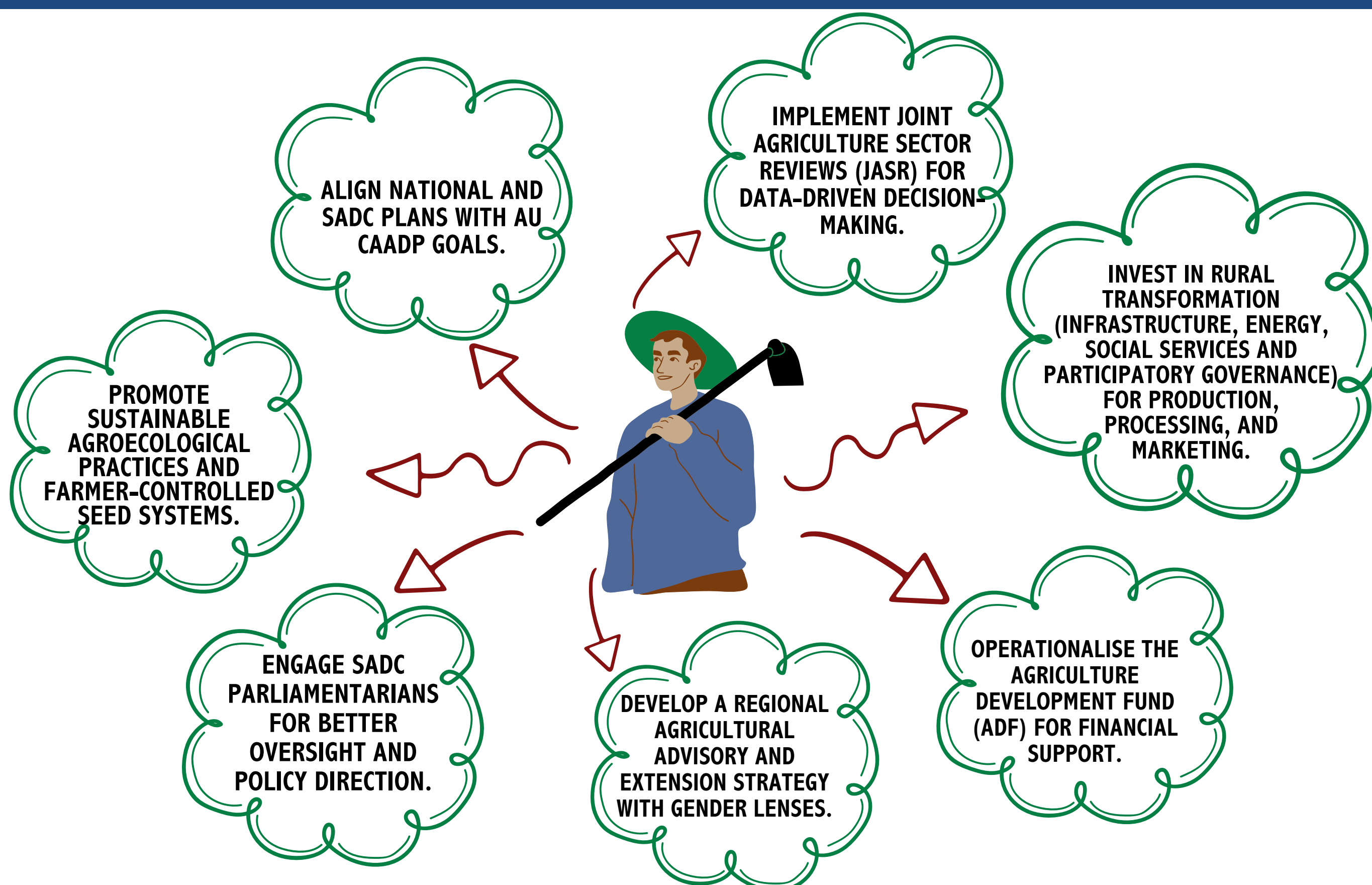


Climate Resilience: Tanzania and Angola lead the region in climate adaptation strategies, but all countries need improvement.

Bright Spots

► **Recommitment and Accountability:** Zimbabwe and Tanzania strongly recommit to CAADP principles, while Angola, Zimbabwe, and Malawi demonstrate leadership in mutual accountability

Smallholder Farmers' Recommendations:



The SADC region must intensify gender responsive agricultural investment, rural transformation, agroecology, and climate resilience efforts. Improved data systems, policy alignment, and consistent monitoring are crucial for success. By prioritising these areas, SADC can make significant progress towards achieving the Malabo Declaration's ambitious goals.

SADC Agriculture: A Call to Action for Accelerated Progress

This policy brief sheds light on the performance of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region in achieving the ambitious goals outlined in the 2014 Malabo Declaration as well SADC Regional Agriculture Investment Plan for agricultural transformation.

The Challenge: As the CAADP Malabo 2025 deadline approaches, no SADC country is fully on track to meet the Malabo Declaration's ambitious goals. With notable progress in climate adaptation strategies, Tanzania leads the region with a score of 5.76. However, across the SADC, substantial enhancements in agricultural investment, the adoption of sustainable practices, and the strengthening of climate resilience are critically needed.



Key Successes in SADC: Recommitment to CAADP and Climate Adaptation.

- **Recommitment to CAADP:** Both Zimbabwe and Tanzania have demonstrated strong recommitment to the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) principles. Zimbabwe's score of 9.44 and Tanzania's score of 9.15 which reflects their significant efforts.
- **Climate Adaptation Leadership:** Tanzania showcases the positive impact of solid climate adaptation strategies, achieving a score of 5.76.



Major Challenges in SADC: Inadequate investments, reducing hunger and climate resilience.

- **Investment Shortfalls:** All SADC countries need to increase investment in agriculture. eSwatini (7.92) and Lesotho (7.67) came closest to the target of allocating 10% of national budgets to agriculture, but significant gaps remain.
- **Hunger Reduction:** Despite progress in Mozambique (6.4) and Madagascar (5.05), the region still needs to meet the hunger reduction target.
- **Climate Resilience:** While Tanzania (8.88) and Angola (8.33) show leadership in climate adaptation, all countries require further improvement to withstand climate shocks.



Recommendations to SADC: Agriculture investment, climate resilience, data

- **Increase Agricultural Investment:**
 - Action: Allocate at least 10% of national budgets to agriculture.
 - Timeline: Immediate implementation with annual reviews.
 - Responsible Parties: National governments and regional bodies.
- **Enhance Climate Resilience:**
 - Action: Develop and implement tailored climate adaptation strategies for smallholder farmers.
 - Timeline: Strategy development within one year, followed by phased implementation.
 - Expected Outcome: Increased resilience of agricultural systems to climate shocks.
- **Improve Data Systems and Policy Alignment**
 - Action: Strengthen agricultural data collection, analysis, and dissemination.
 - Timeline: Continuous improvement with bi-annual assessment.
 - Responsible Parties: National statistical offices and regional data centres.



Recommendations to SADC from Farmers: Operationalisation of the ADF and agroecology

- Operationalise the Agriculture Development Fund (ADF):
 - Action: Establish and operationalise the ADF to provide essential financial resources.
 - Timeline: Fund operational within two years.
 - Expected Outcome: Enhanced financial support for agricultural development projects.
- Promote Sustainable Agroecological Practices
 - Action: Integrate agroecology into national agricultural plans.
 - Timeline: Integration by the next biennial review.
 - Expected Outcome: Enhanced biodiversity and sustainable agricultural productivity.

The Post Malabo Framework should ensure clear and understandable language for the general public, including smallholder farmers. Consistent reporting with clear performance benchmarks is crucial. SADC and its member states should invest more in data collection, analysis, and dissemination to support these efforts. By prioritising these areas, the SADC region can make significant strides towards achieving the ambitious goals of the AU CAADP commitments. These efforts will drive economic growth, reduce poverty, and ensure regional food security.

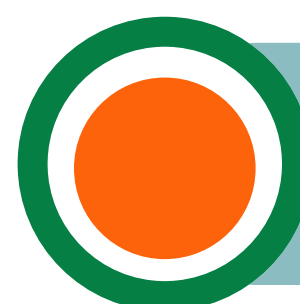


The Way Forward: Aligning Policies and Investments

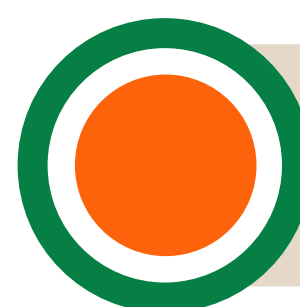
To achieve the Malabo goals and pave the way for the upcoming CAADP Post-Malabo agenda, known as The Kampala Declaration, several crucial steps must be taken:



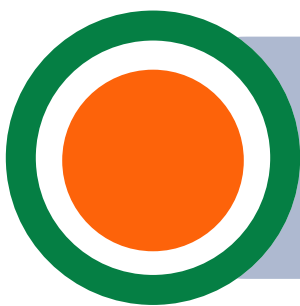
Policy Alignment: Ensure that Regional Agricultural Investment Plans (RAIPs) align with CAADP goals and the forthcoming Kampala Declaration



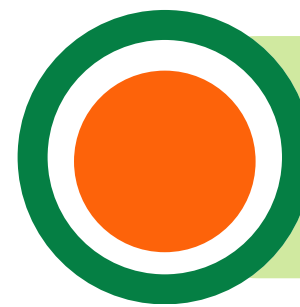
Data-Driven Decisions: Strengthen data collection and analysis systems for effective performance tracking and informed policymaking



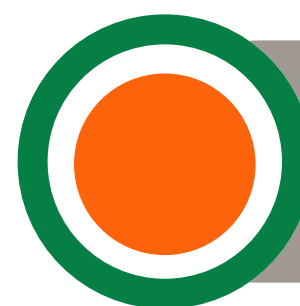
Operationalise the SADC ADF: Unlock the potential of the Agriculture Development Fund to provide much-needed financial support



Regional Cooperation: Develop a comprehensive SADC Agriculture Advisory and Extension Strategy to harmonise agricultural knowledge sharing across member states.



Parliamentary Engagement: Involve SADC parliamentarians in policy discussions to ensure robust oversight and effective legislative support



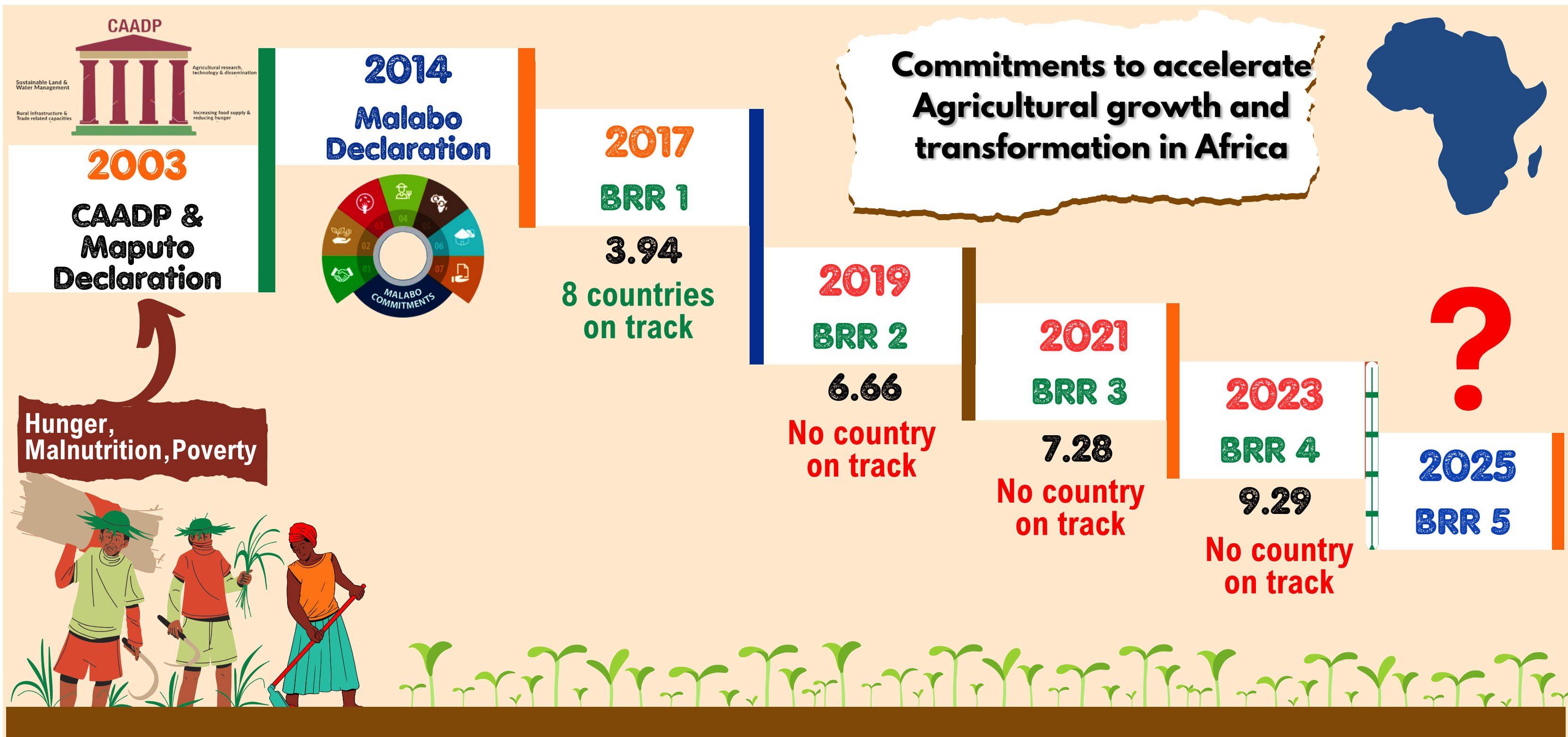
Joint Reviews: Implement Joint Agriculture Sector Reviews (JASR) to facilitate collaboration and evidence-based decision-making.

The SADC region stands at a critical juncture.

SADC can unlock its agricultural potential by prioritising increased agricultural investment, embracing sustainable practices, and bolstering climate resilience. By working together, policymakers, smallholder farmers, and development partners can turn the tide and achieve food security and sustainable development. The upcoming Kampala Declaration offers a unique opportunity to set a new course for African agriculture. By aligning regional efforts with the priorities outlined in this brief, SADC can contribute significantly to the continent's agricultural transformation journey.

4

The Journey of CAADP: Maputo Declaration, Malabo Declaration and the upcoming “Kampala Declaration”



Based on CAADP BR Reports: 2017 - 2023



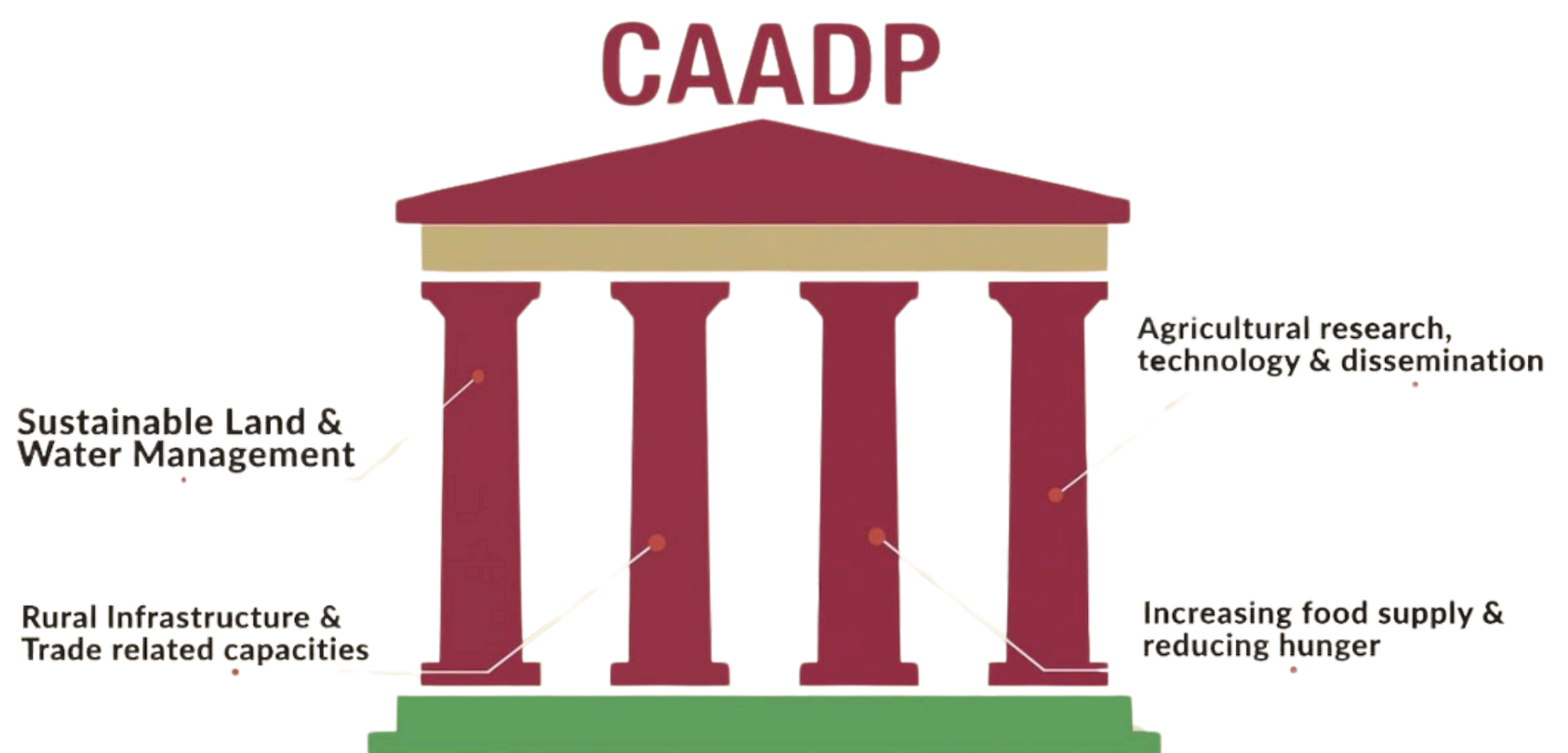
The Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP)

CAADP is an Agenda 2063 continental initiative to help African countries eliminate hunger and reduce poverty by raising economic growth through agriculture-led development.

Through CAADP, African governments agreed to allocate at least 10% of national budgets to agriculture and rural development and to achieve agricultural growth rates of at least 6% per annum. Underlying these investment commitments are targets for reducing poverty and malnutrition, increasing productivity and farm incomes, and improving the sustainability of agricultural production and use of natural resources.

(i) The Maputo Declaration – 2003

At the Second Ordinary Assembly of the African Union in July 2003 in Maputo, African Heads of State and Government endorsed the “Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa”. The Declaration contained several vital agricultural decisions, but prominent among them was the “commitment to the allocation of at least 10% of national budgets to agriculture and rural development policy implementation within five years” and growing the sector by 6% annually, which many countries did not fulfil



(ii) The Malabo Declaration – 2014



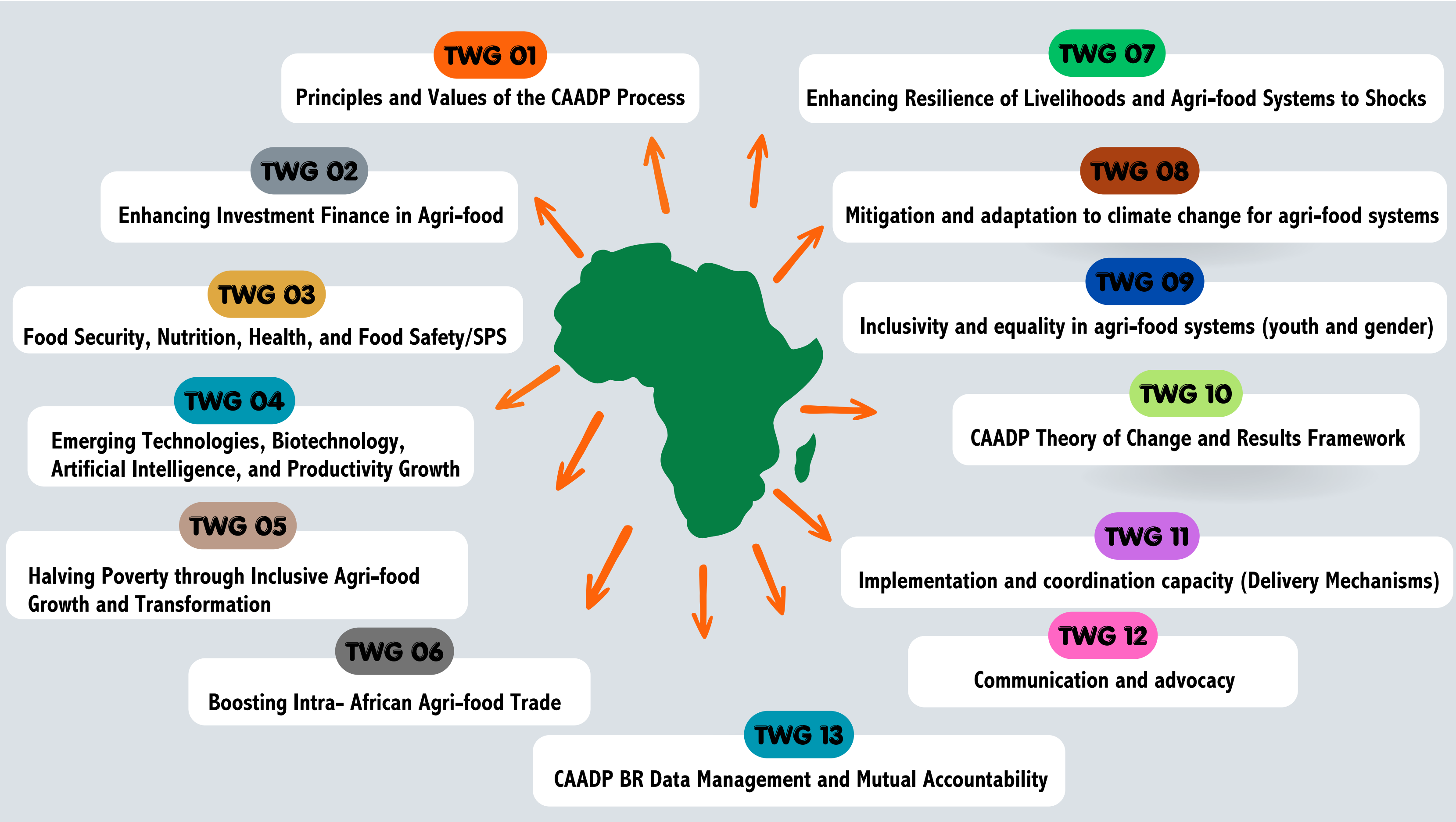
At the African Union Summit in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, in June 2014, Heads of State and Government adopted a remarkable set of concrete agriculture goals to be attained by 2025. The Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods is a set of goals that show a more targeted approach to achieving the agricultural vision for the continent: shared prosperity and improved livelihoods. The Malabo Summit reconfirmed that agriculture should remain high on the continent's development agenda and is a critical policy initiative for African economic growth and poverty reduction. These seven commitments include

Smallholder Farmers' Call for Accelerated Progress in SADC Agriculture

(iii) The Kampala Declaration 2025 – 2035



Technical Working Groups (TWGs)



The 3rd African Union Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) to be endorsed in January 2025 in Kampala, Uganda, during the extraordinary AU Summit will focus more on enhancing food systems in Africa.

The Kampala Declaration is to mirror the Malabo Declaration with focus to 13 areas; Principles and values, Investment, Food security, nutrition and safety, Emerging technologies, Halving poverty, Intra-regional trade, Resilience building, Climate adaptation, Inclusivity, Theory of change, Coordination, Communication and Data management.

As stipulated in the roadmap by the AUC, the 3rd CAADP is anticipated to provide the African Continent with an enhanced policy framework for agriculture and agriculture-led development to reduce poverty and improve food security and nutrition across the continent



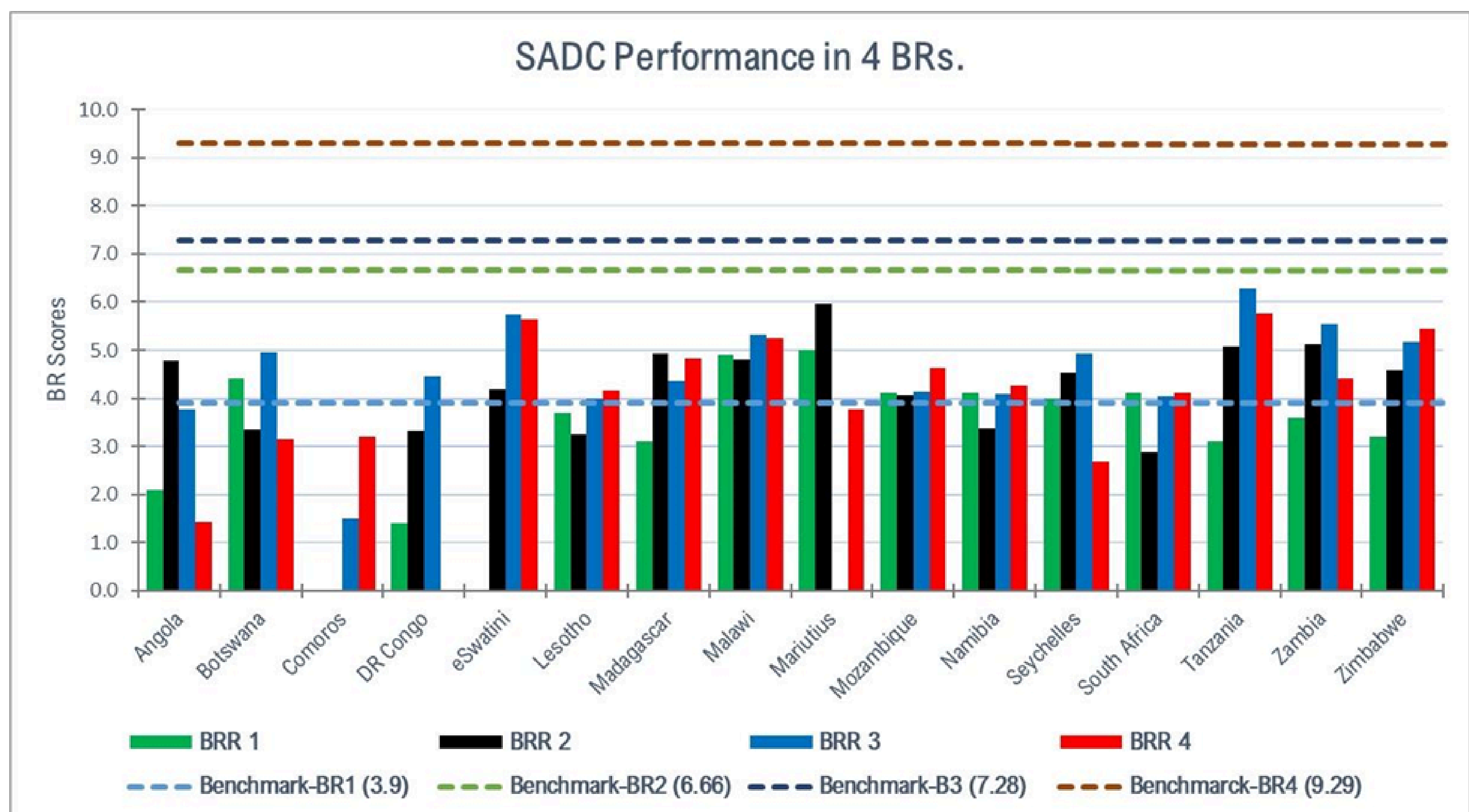
The CAADP BR Reports are the main mutual accountability tools for tracking the progress of the African Union Member States in implementing the Malabo Declaration. Four reports have been released since their adoption: 2017, 2019, 2021, and 2023. SADC's performance in the previous four Biennial Review Reports could have been more consistent.

In the first BR report of 2017, eight countries were on track; the best performing were Mauritius (5), Malawi (4.9) and Botswana (4.4); the least performing countries were DR Congo (1.4), Angola (2.1), Madagascar and Tanzania with 3.1 scores.

In the second BR of 2019, no country was on track; however, the progressing countries were Mauritius (5.95), Madagascar (4.92), and Angola (4.77), and the least performing were South Africa (2.88), DR Congo (3.33), and Lesotho (3.26).

In the third BR of 2021, no country was on track in SADC; however, Tanzania, eSwatini and Zambia progressed well, while the least performing countries were Lesotho (3.98), Angola (3.77) and Comoros (1.50). In the fourth BR of 2023, no SADC member State was on track; the top performing countries are Tanzania (5.76), Eswatini (5.63) and Zimbabwe (5.45), while the least performing countries were Botswana (3.14), Seychelles (2.69) and Angola (1.43).

The table and information below show the SADC performance in the four previous CAADP BR Reports



SADC Performance in each of the Biennial Review Report

The first CAADP Biennial Review Report (2017) had benchmark score 3.9. Among the 16 member countries assessed, eight countries were ON TRACK which are Mauritius (5), Malawi (4.9), Botswana (4.4), South Africa (4.1), Mozambique (4.1), Namibia (4.1), Seychelles (4) and eSwatini (4), while seven were not on track which include DR Congo, Angola, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Madagascar and Lesotho. Additionally, one country (Comoros) did not provide a report for evaluation

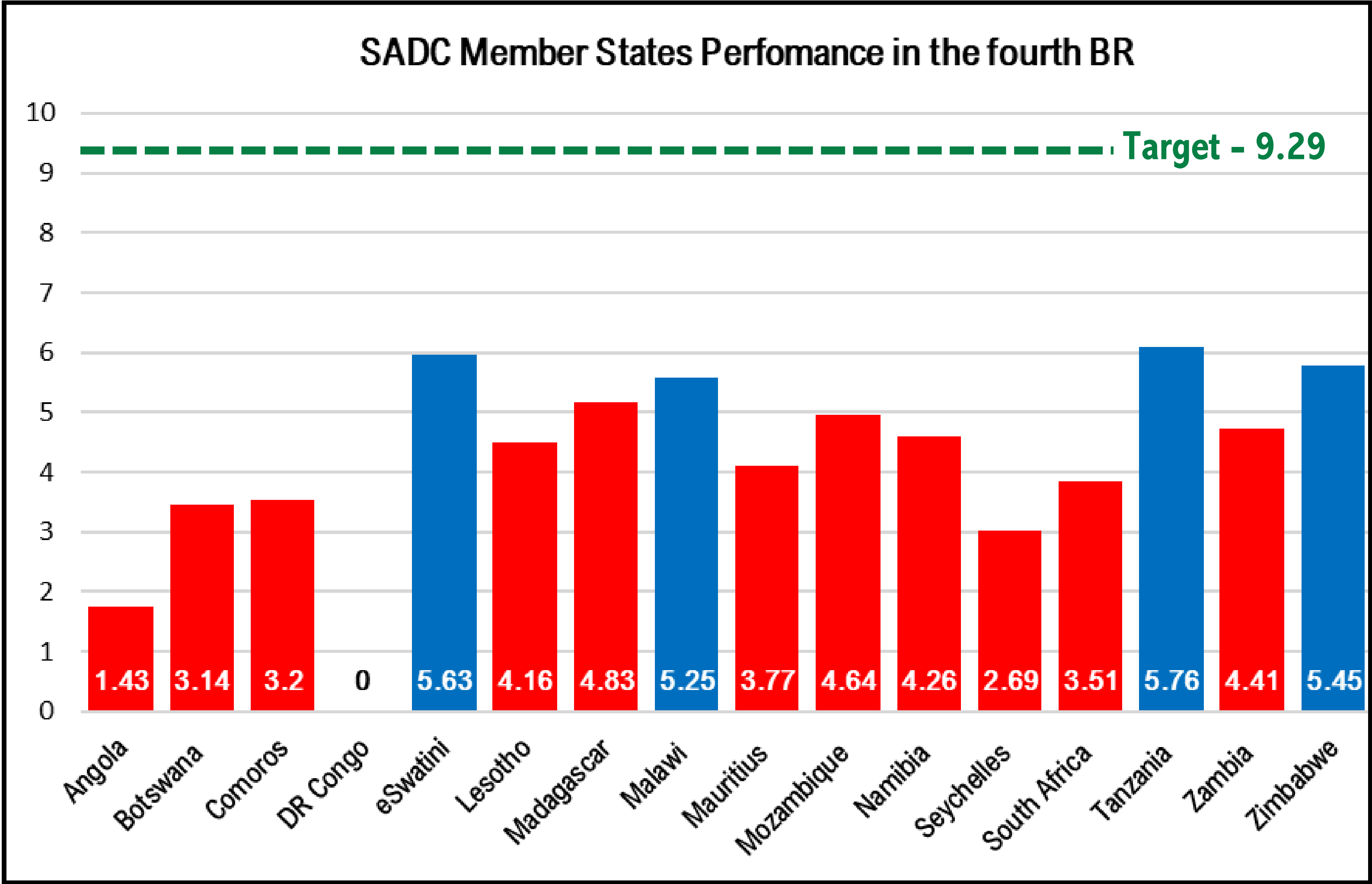
The 2nd Biennial Review Report (2019) had a benchmark score 6.6. Notably, none of the member countries were identified as being on track with their commitments. All 16 member states fell short of meeting the respective target

The 3rd Biennial Review Report (2021) showcased a benchmark score 7.28. Despite this improvement, no country within the region was considered on track to achieve the goals. Only five countries were making notable progress; Tanzania (6.14), eSwatini (5.73), Zambia (5.55), Malawi (5.33), Zimbabwe (5.17), while one country (Mauritius) did not submit a report for assessment

Performance of SADC in the fourth Biennial Review Report 2023

The 4th Biennial Review Report (2023) has a benchmark score of 9.29. **None** of the member countries were reported to be on track. **Only four countries** progressed well (**Tanzania—5.76, eSwatini—5.63, Zimbabwe—5.45, and Malawi—5.25**), while one country (DR Congo) did not report.

SADC Member States Performance in the fourth BR



SADC region performance in the 4th Malabo BR report 2023 (Source: 4th CAADP Biennial Review Report)

Key

Target

Progressed well

Not on track





SADC Performance as per the Seven Malabo Commitments in the fourth BR report: 2023

This chart shows the SADC performed in Malabo Commitments in the 4th BR report.

SADC Members	Re-commitment to CAADP	Investment finance in agriculture	Ending hunger by 2025	Halving poverty by 2025	Boosting Intra-African trade	Resilience to climate risks	Mutual accountability	Overall Performance
Benchmark	10	9.50	9.26	8.94	9	9.75	8.60	
Angola	7.16	0	1.95	0.01	2.78	8.33	9.84	Not on track
Botswana	7.39	0.30	1.39	1.54	3.88	3.33	4.12	Not on track
Comoros	8.97	5.37	2.02	0.11	0	5.83	0.12	Not on track
DR Congo	Data not availed by the country							
Eswatini	6.74	7.92	1.46	5.29	3.94	6.74	7.35	Not on track
Lesotho	4.76	7.67	1.08	1.24	3.09	4.40	6.90	Not on track
Madagascar	7.30	3.96	5.05	4.92	0.98	4.30	7.30	Not on track
Malawi	8.28	4.91	3.98	3.28	0.85	6.25	9.17	Not on track
Mauritius	8.89	3.66	2.03	0.63	0.12	3.33	7.76	Not on track
Mozambique	8.50	1.91	6.40	1.50	0	7.01	7.13	Not on track
Namibia	7.71	1.45	4.55	0.25	4.06	3.33	8.48	Not on track
Seychelles	4.04	6.00	1.81	1.07	3.17	0	2.75	Not on track
South Africa	7.39	0.06	1.98	3.38	2.04	5.83	8.09	Not on track
Tanzania	9.15	2.05	4.81	5.58	3.26	8.88	6.57	Not on track
Zambia	7.50	1.14	3.86	1.51	5	4.07	7.76	Not on track
Zimbabwe	9.44	3.59	4.51	2.50	1.71	7.14	9.27	Not on track

Source: 4th CAADP Biennial Review Report

The Malabo Declaration of 2014 – 2025 has 7 clear goals to achieve in 10 years. These goals are; (i) Re-commitment to CAADP, (ii) Investment financing in agriculture, (iii)Ending hunger, (iv)Halving poverty, (v) Boosting Intra-African trade, (vi) Resilience to climate risks, (vii) Mutual accountability

The CAADP reporting groups Africa into five sub regions, these are, Western Africa, Northern Africa, Central Africa, Eastern Africa and Southern Africa. Note that, not all 16 SADC countries are aligned as per CAADP arrangement. For the sake of this brief, it has taken all SADC members who belongs to other regions as per CAADP arrangements, for instance; the Comoros, DR Congo Tanzania and Seychelles report under eastern Africa region

According to the 4th biennial review reports, the SADC results presented in the table above, indicate that most of the countries in the region fell short of meeting the investment finance target to the agriculture sector, which was set at 10.

Only eSwatini (7.92) and Lesotho (7.67) are progressing well.

Zambia (1.14), Botswana (0.30), and Angola (0) performed poorly in the region.

The SADC region is also not on track in the third Commitment on Ending Hunger. No country reached the benchmark of 9.26;

Only Mozambique (6.40) and Madagascar (5.05) scored at least 5 Botswana (1.39) and Lesotho (1.08) performed the least in the region

The region is yet to reach the 8.94 target for halving poverty by 2025; this shows that the region still needs increase efforts to be on track to halve poverty level by 2025.

Only eSwatini reached 5.29 score. Namibia (0.25), the Comoros (0.11), and Angola (0.01) scored the lowest in the region

Enhancing resilience to climate risks, no country in SADC reached the target score of 9.75.

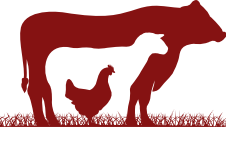
Tanzania scored 8.88, Angola 8.33, and Zimbabwe 7.14, making at least the three countries with better performance in the region

The least performing countries are Namibia (3.33), Botswana (3.33) and Seychelles (0)




SADC members' Performance in Commitments and some Indicators


The fourth CAADP Biennial Review Report has 59 total indicators reported, including the initial 47 indicators and 12 new indicators. These new indicators include;



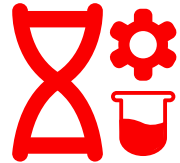
(i) Livestock Seed




(ii) the Seed Sector Performance Indicator (SSPI)




(iii) Cost of a healthy diet




(iv) Africa Biofortification Progress Index (ABPI)




(v) Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA)



(vi) Green House Gas emissions from agriculture



(vii) Overweight or obese population



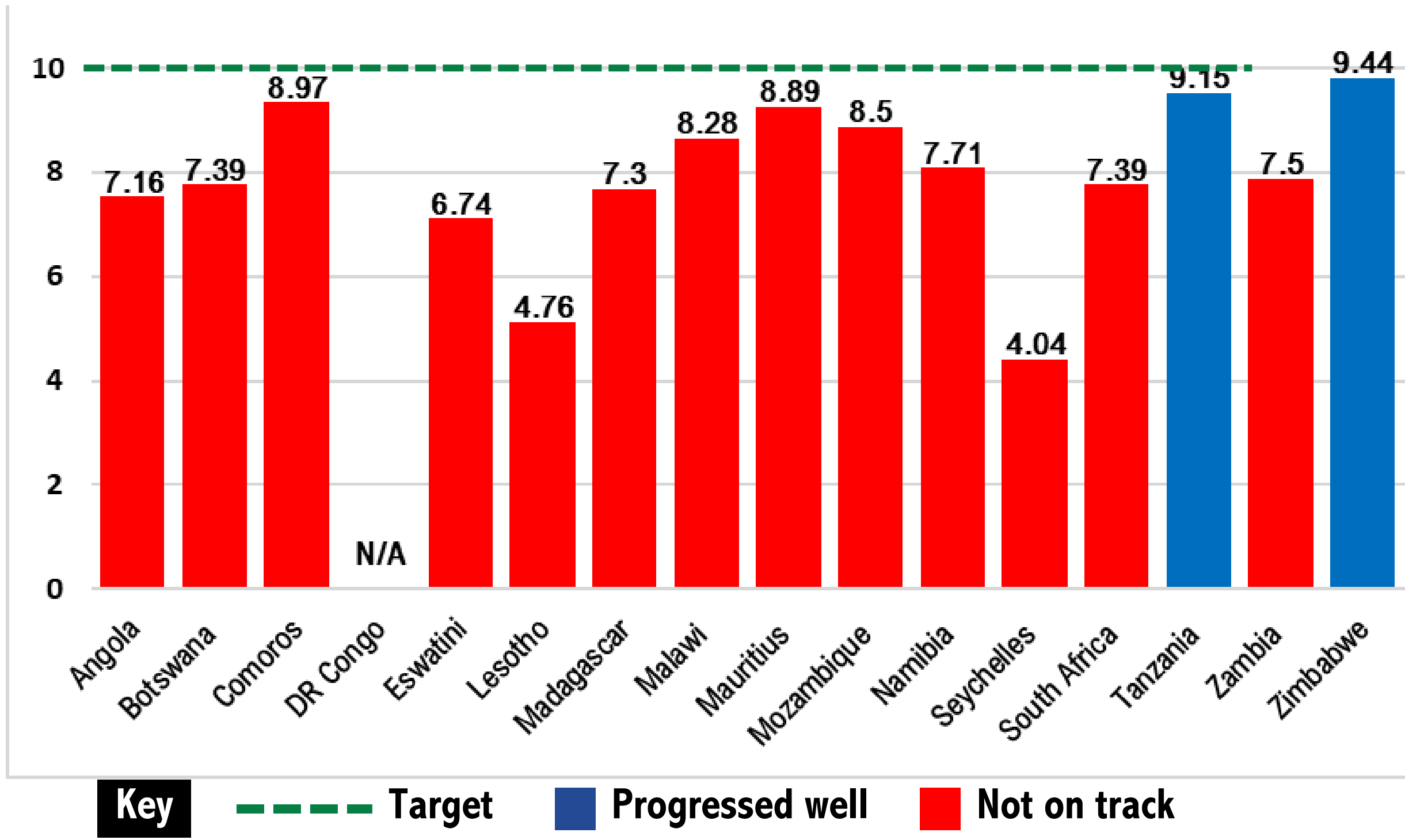
(viii) four indicators related to trade

The information below shows how the SADC region performed in various selected indicators for each commitment

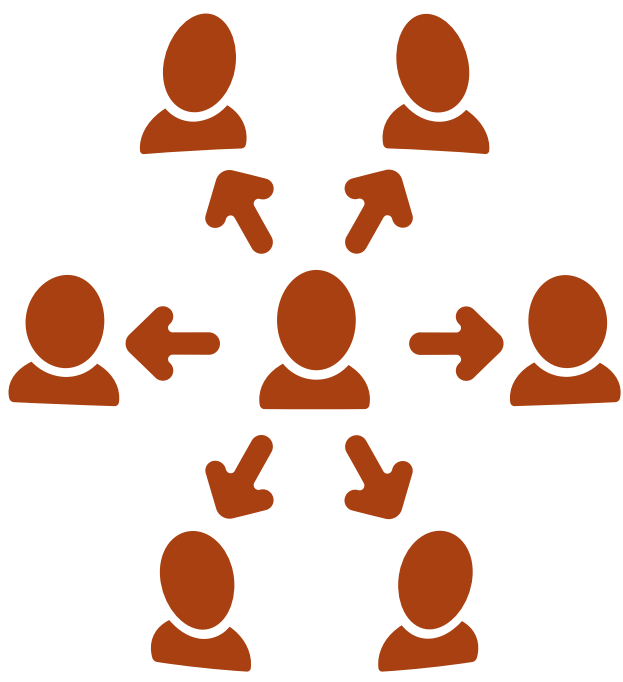
Commitment 1: Re-commitment to CAADP (Target 10):

No country is on track. However, most of the countries are performing well. Two countries are progressing well close to being on track which are **Zimbabwe (9.44)** and **Tanzania (9.15)**. The two countries that are least performers in this category in the region are; **Seychelles (4.04)** and **Lesotho (4.76)**. However at continental level **Rwanda** in East Africa scored the highest (**9.87**) followed by **Morocco (9.71)** in northern Africa.


SADC Member States Performance in first Commitment
Re-commitment to CAADP



Selected Indicators



Indicator:
Strengthen multi-sector coordination among stakeholders to improve implementation of the CAADP: **No SADC member State was on track**

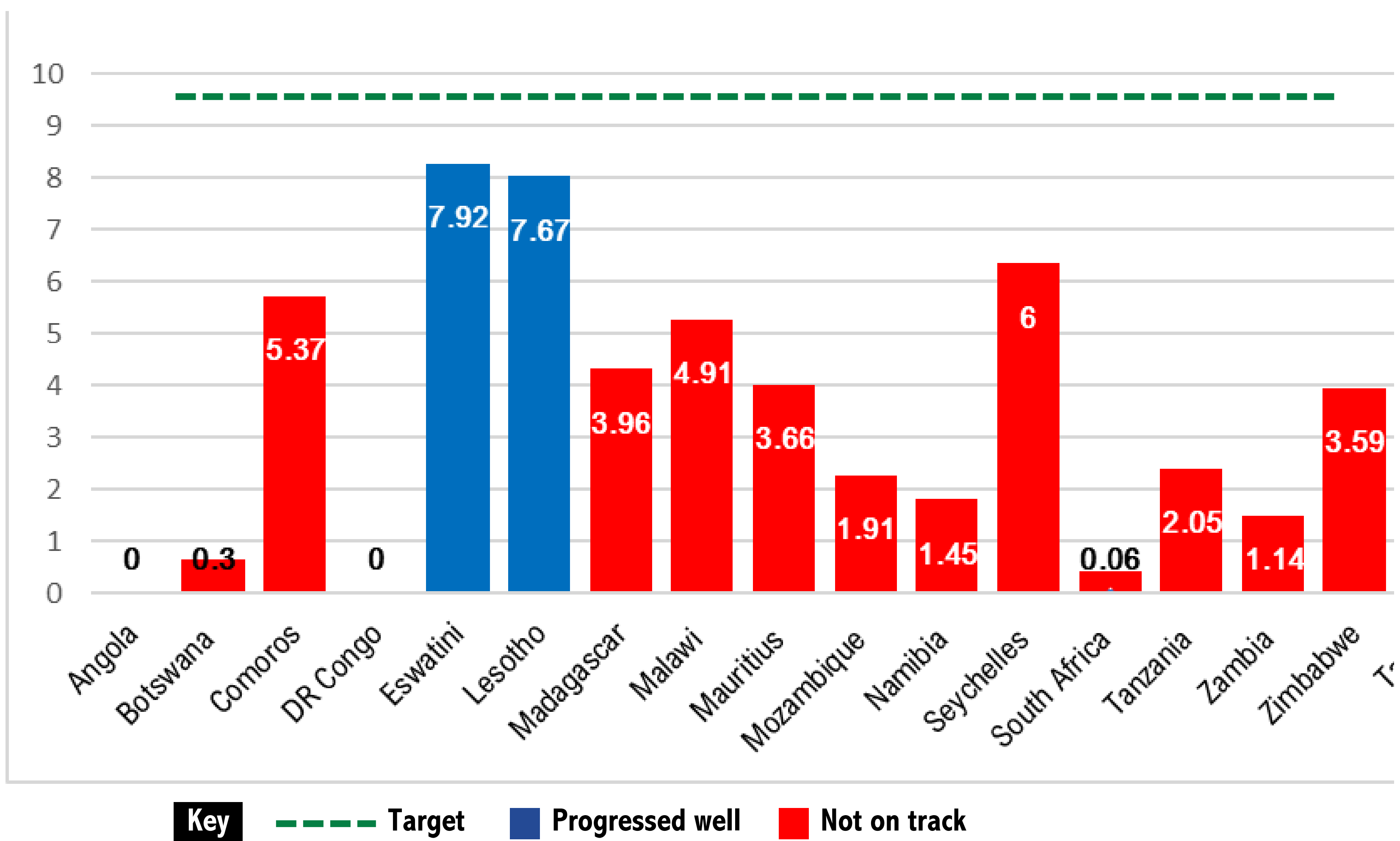


Indicator:
Evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources to drive investments in the CAADP: **Only Mauritius and Mozambique** were on track in this indicator. **Tanzania and Zimbabwe** are progressing well

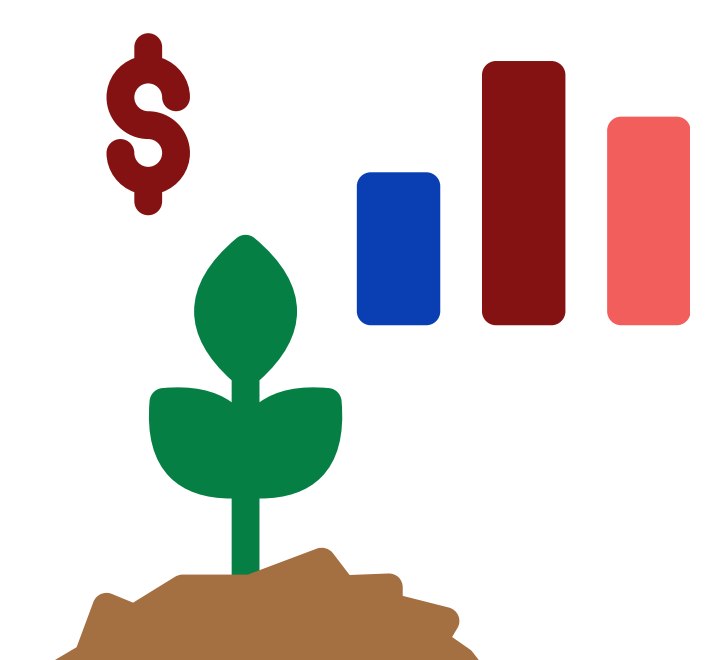
Commitment 2: Investment finance in agriculture (Target 9.75)

No SADC country is on track. However, **eSwatini (7.92)** and **Lesotho (7.67)** are progressing well and are close to being on track. As highlighted in the report, the poor investment in the agriculture sector within the SADC region underscores a concerning trend that hinders the realisation of the Malabo Commitment number 2, which calls for allocating 10% of national budgets to this agriculture. This shortfall in investment represents a missed opportunity to enhance food security, rural livelihoods, and economic growth and accelerates the cycle of poverty and food insecurity in the region. In comparison to other regions, **Burundi in Eastern Africa scored 7.83**


SADC Member States Performance in second Commitment
Investment finance in Agriculture




The information below shows how the SADC region performed in various selected indicators for each commitment



Indicator: Government agriculture expenditure as percent of total public expenditures, with a target of 10% each year from 2015 to 2025. **No SADC member is on track**



Indicator: Proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services, with a target of 100% by 2025. **Only Seychelles** is on track in SADC region

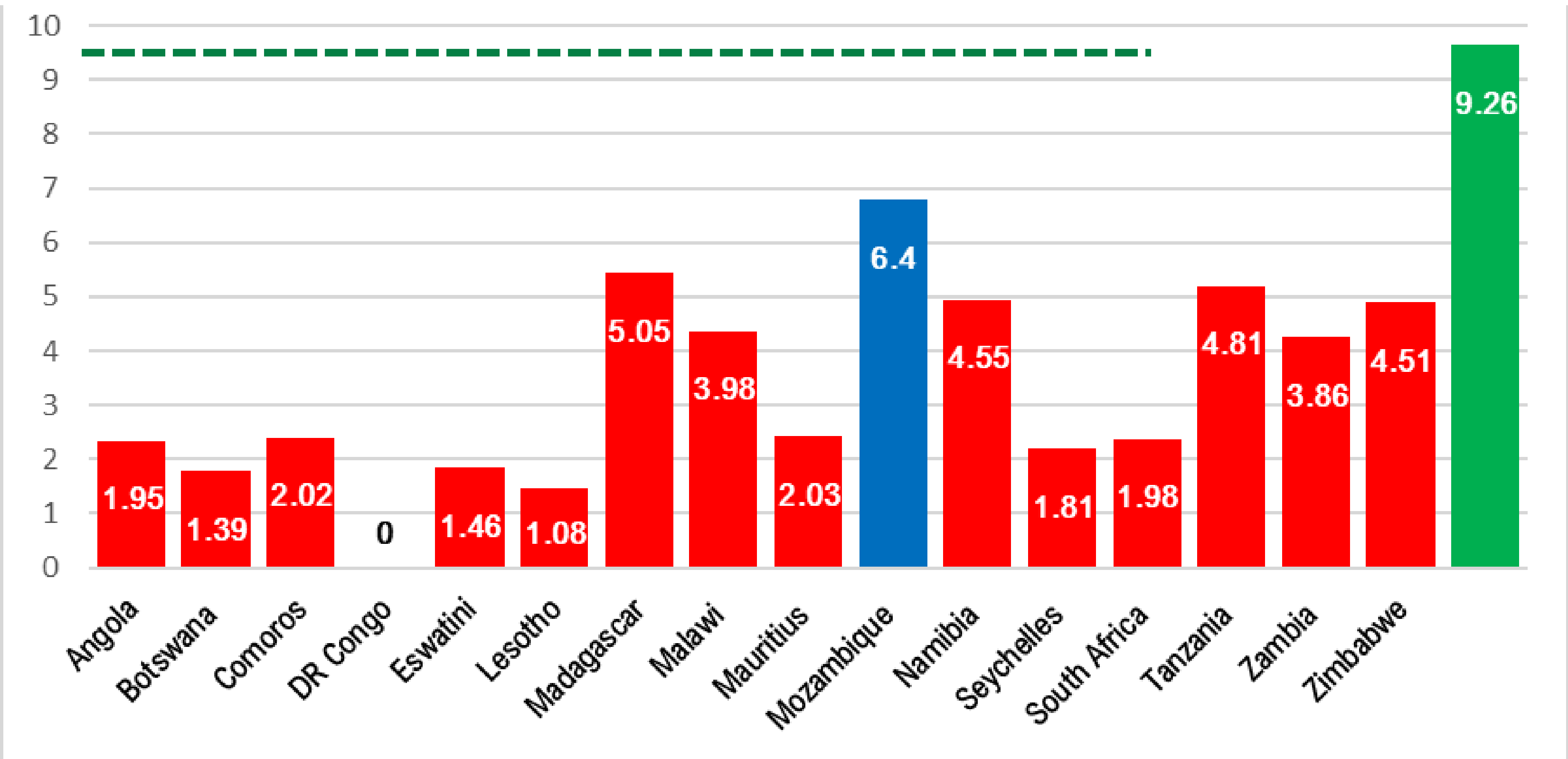


Indicator: Total agricultural research spending as a share of agriculture value added, with a target of 1% each year from 2015 to 2025. **Mauritius and South Africa are on track**

Commitment 3: Ending hunger by 2025 (Target 9.26)

No SADC country is on track. The region is not on track to end hunger by 2025, as stipulated in the 4th BR report, and no country has reached the target of 9.26. Only two countries, **Mozambique (6.4)** and **Madagascar (5.05)** are progressing well. Madagascar and Mozambique are on track on Indicator on Post-Harvest Loss. Madagascar, South Africa, Zambia did well on Social Protection indicator, while Mozambique, Tanzania, Zimbabwe are on track on the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Indicator. The situation of stunting in the region is very dire, **Madagascar has a prevalence nearly 80% which mean that out of 100 children 80 are stunted.** Other countries that are doing bad on stunting include **Lesotho (46.4%), Mozambique (37%), Malawi (35.5%), Zambia (34.6%), eSwatini (30.5%), Tanzania (30%) and Zimbabwe (26.7%)**

SADC Member States Performance in second Commitment
Ending hunger



Key: --- Target, Progressed well, Not on track

Selected Indicators

Indicator: Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies: **No member on track in SADC**

Indicator: **Botswana, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zimbabwe are on track** on Proportion of farmers having advisory services.

Indicator: **Botswana and Seychelles are on target** are on track on Farmers having land rights

Indicator: Growth rates of the size of irrigated areas from its value in year 2025. Only **Mozambique is on track**

Lesotho and Comoros have NARIs with inadequate numbers of breeders and are **poorly funded** authorities and national seed associations

Lesotho has NO Seed policy instruments or have not been enacted or are not implemented.

Lesotho has NO any seed regulatory authorities

Indicator: Agricultural Productivity: **No member in SADC is on track**



Indicator: Growth rate of agriculture value added, in constant US dollars, per agricultural worker. **Botswana, Comoros and Mauritius** are on track



Indicator: Growth rate of yields for five key national priority commodities. **Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe** are on track



Indicator: Post-Harvest Loss. **Madagascar, Tanzania and Mozambique** are on track

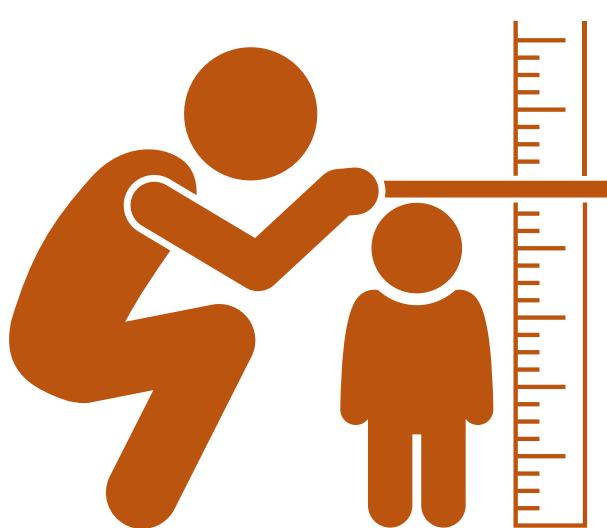


Indicator: enhancing Food security and Nutrition. **No country is on track in SADC**

Stunting



Stunting is defined as low height-for-age. It is the result of **chronic** or recurrent undernutrition, is associated with **poverty, poor maternal health and nutrition**, frequent illness and/or inappropriate feeding and care in early life. Stunting prevents children from reaching their physical and cognitive potential



Countries on track in reducing stunting (target is 10% or less) include: Comoros (8.8%), Mauritius (8.6%), Seychelles (6.7%).

Countries with high stunting rate: (above 25%) Madagascar (79.7%), Lesotho (46.4%), Mozambique (37%), Malawi (35.5%), Zambia (34.6%), Eswatini (30.5%), Tanzania (30%), Zimbabwe (26.7%).

Prevalence of undernourishment



Definition - the condition of not eating enough food to continue to be in good health



Target: (Bringing down the proportion of undernourished population to 5%)



Countries on track: Seychelles (1.3%) and Tanzania (3.8%).

Countries progressing well: Mozambique (8.9%) is progressing

Countries with high undernourishment: (above 25%) in Zimbabwe (36%) and Madagascar (37%)

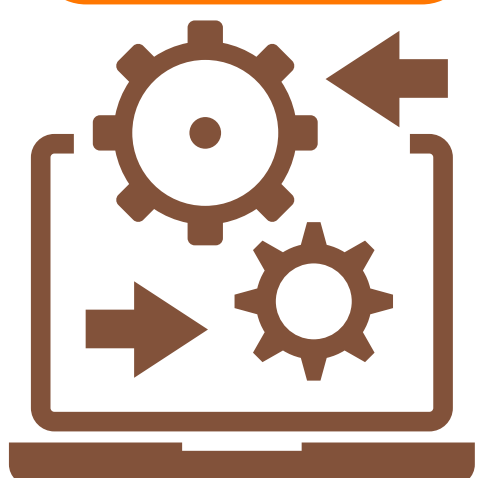
Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures.



SPS performance; **Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe** are on track



SPS health Indicator, towards the 50% reduction in foodborne diarrhoea diseases and associated mortalities: **Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe** attained the benchmark of 9



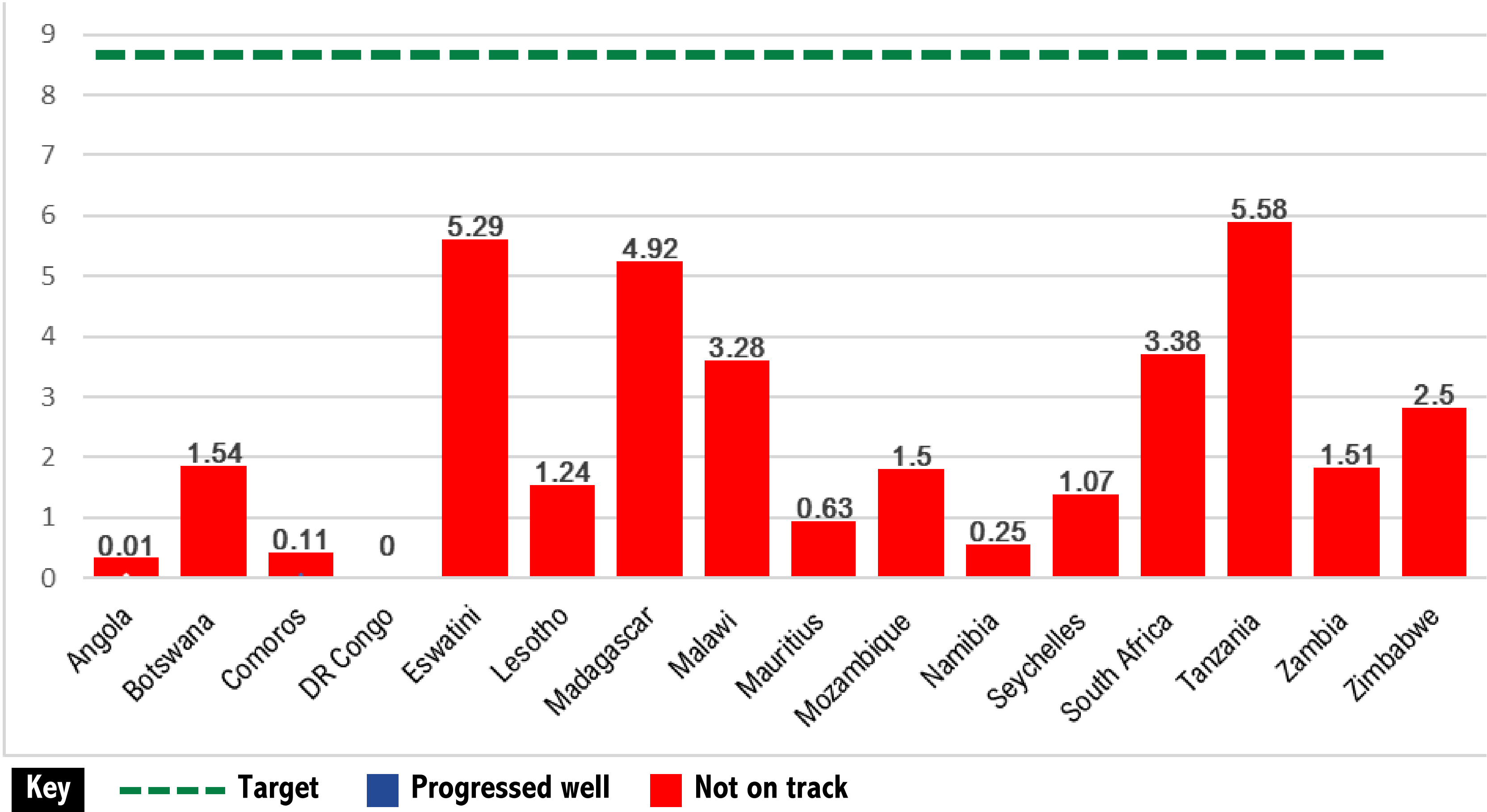
SPS Systems Indicator, functional SPS systems. **No member is on track**

On SPS - Commendable score of 7 or higher is for South Africa (8.3), Madagascar (7.4), Zimbabwe (7.4) and Tanzania (7.1)

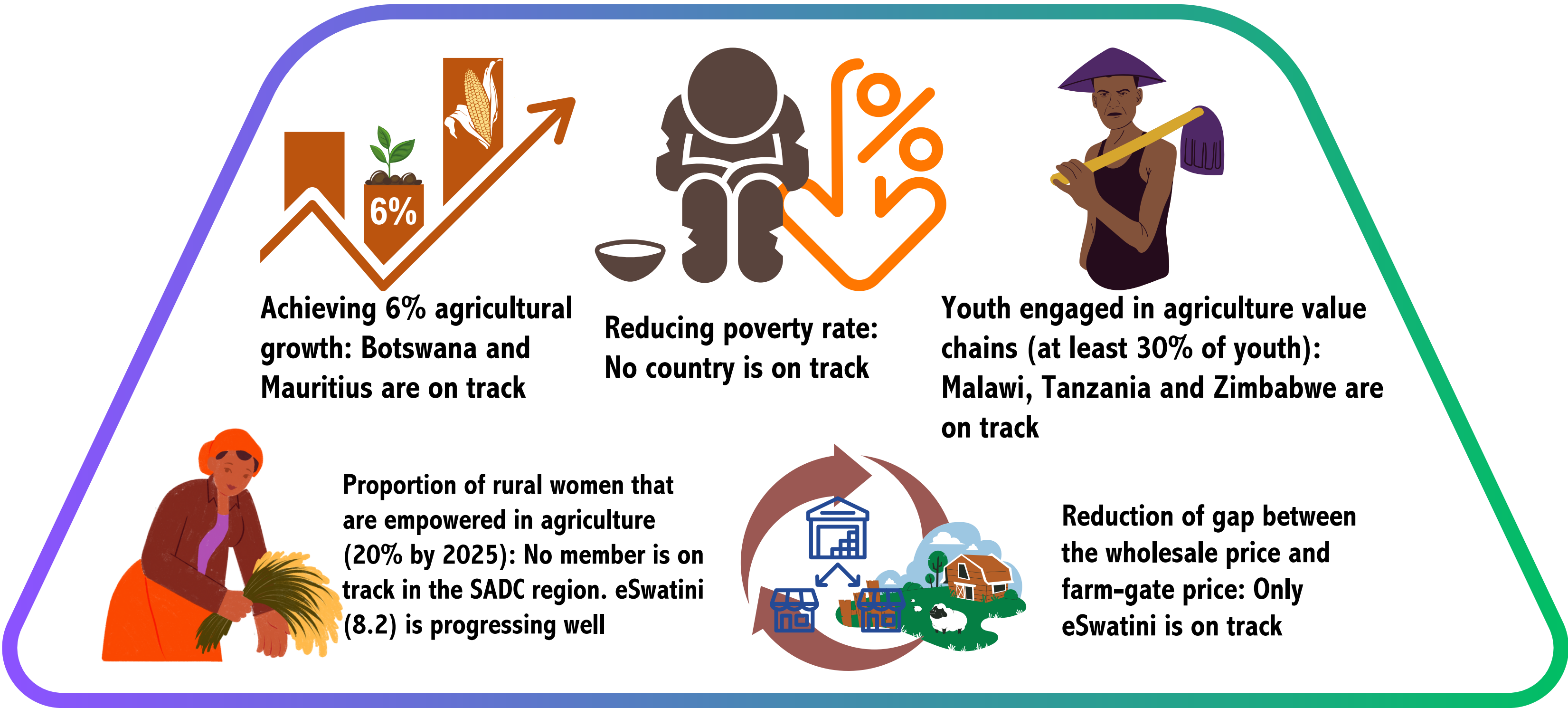
Commitment 4: Halving poverty by 2025 (Target 8.94)

No Country is on track in the SADC region; Tanzania and eSwatini are making progress by scoring at least above 5 out of the 8.94 target. The SADC region is recommended to intensify its efforts to halve poverty by 2025 to enhance sustainable development and improve the quality of life for its citizens. Reducing poverty is crucial for achieving economic growth, reducing inequalities, and ensuring access to essential services such as education, healthcare, and clean water. Other countries that performed well in the continent include **Egypt (8.13)**

SADC Member States Performance in fourth Commitment
Halving Poverty by 2025



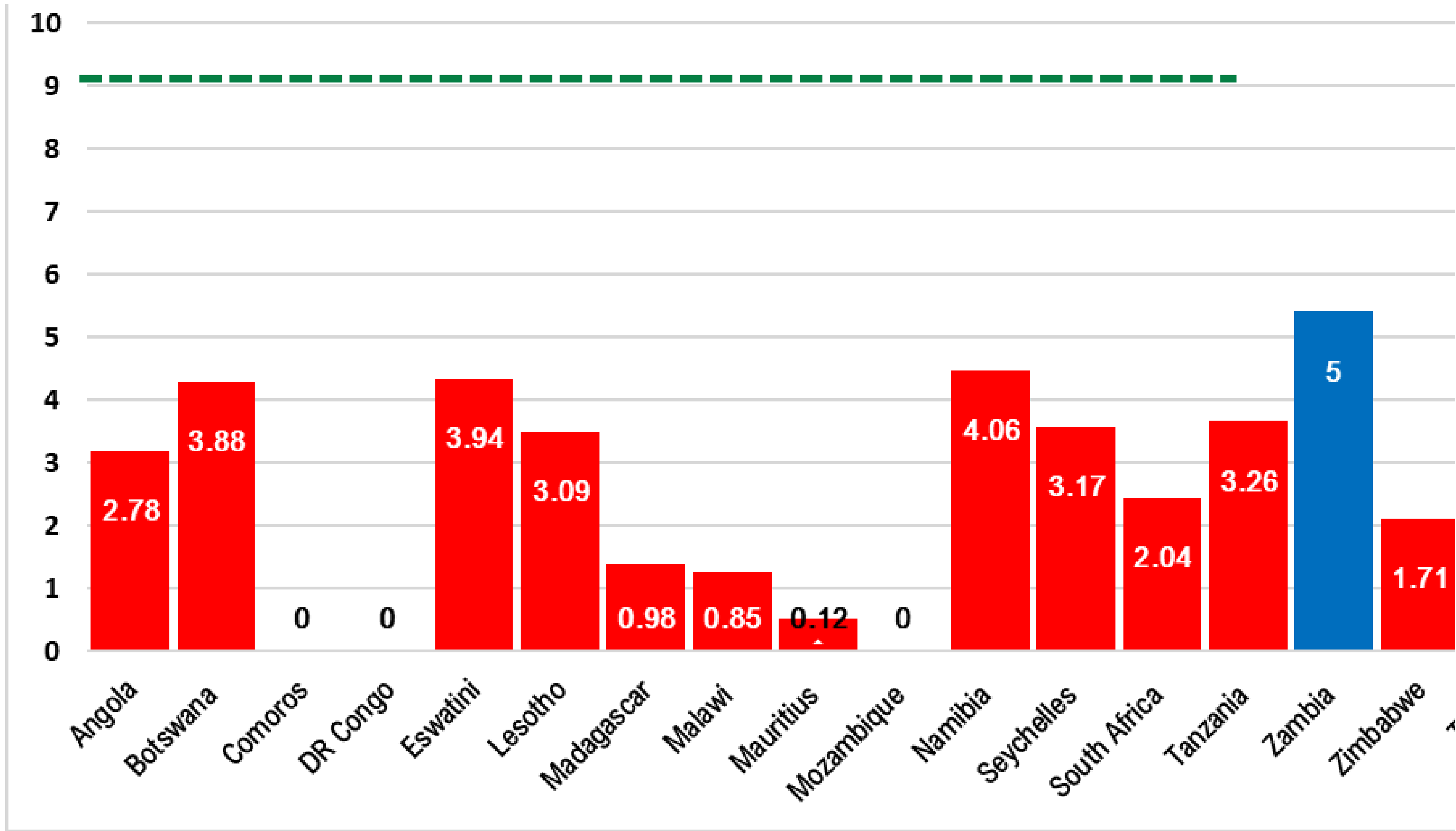
Selected Indicators



Commitment 5: Boosting Intra-African trade (Target – 9)

No SADC member country is on track. Only **Zambia** is doing well by score of 5 out of the 9 target. Increasing intra-African trade will enable member countries to diversify their economies, create jobs, and improve infrastructure, leading to sustainable development. This will enhance food security and facilitate the exchange of technology. **In East Africa, Rwanda scored 8.84 making Rwanda the highest score compared to SADC region.**

SADC Member States Performance in fifth Commitment
Boosting Intra-African Trade



Key --- Target ■ Progressed well ■ Not on track

Selected Indicators



Tripling intra-African trade: **Zambia is on-track**



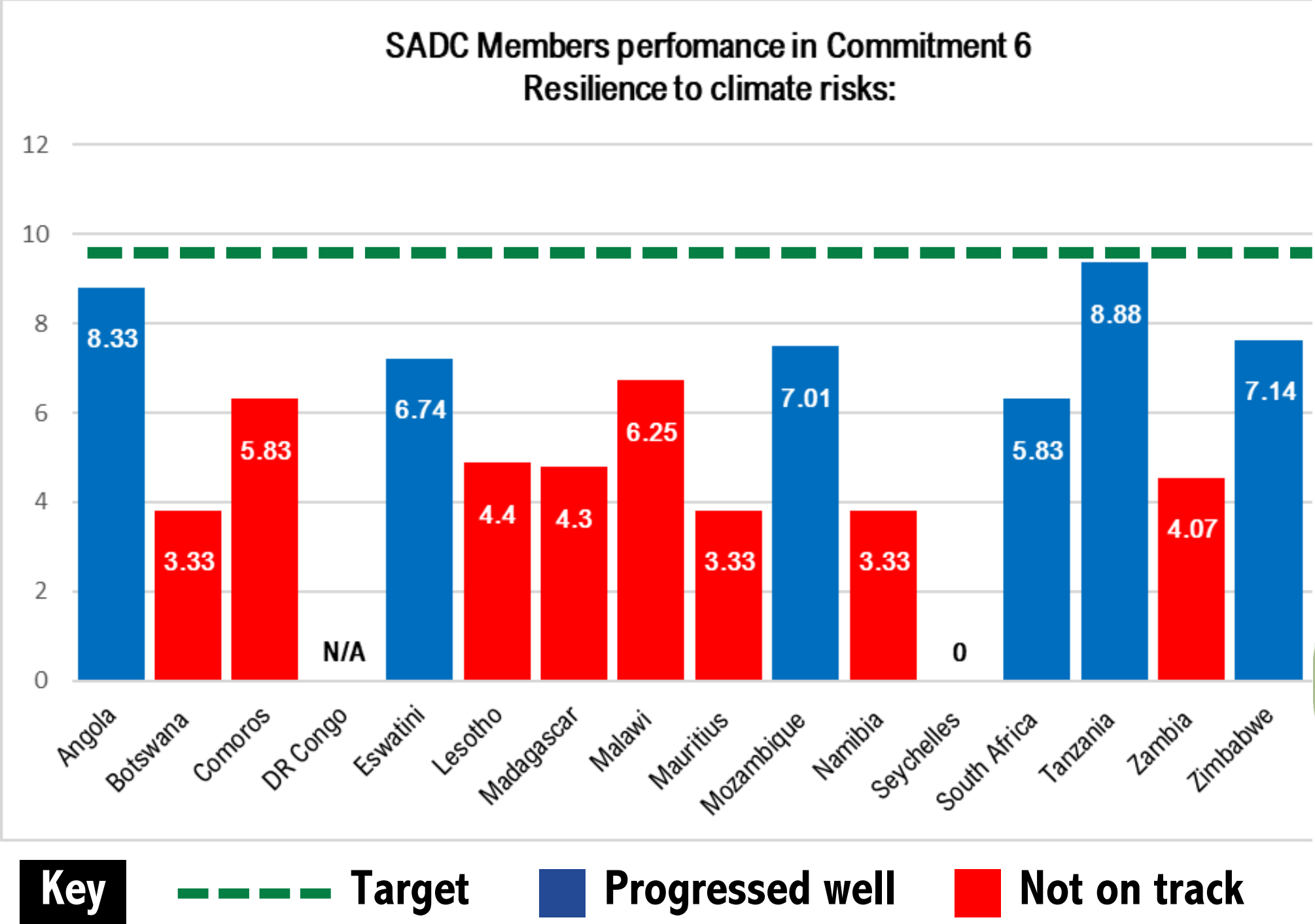
Facilitating trade through creating conducive trade policies and institutional conditions: **No SADC member is on track**



Smallholder Farmers' Call for Accelerated Progress in SADC Agriculture

Commitment 6: Resilience to climate risks: (Target 9.75)

In the commitment to enhancing resilience to climate risks, NO country in SADC reached the target score 9.75. Tanzania scored (8.88), Angola (8.33), and Zimbabwe (7.14) making at least the three countries with better performance in the region. The least-performing countries are Namibia (3.33), Botswana (3.33) while Seychelles and DRC did not report. The indicator of the existence of government budget lines and the ability of the environment to respond to spending needs on resilience-building initiatives is only eSwatini and Mozambique which are on track. On the indicator of percentage of public expenditure spent on resilience building initiative only eSwatini is on track. This calls for Member States to purposefully enact policies and progressively increase government budget lines on resilience-building initiatives. In ECOWAS, Benin scored 8.33 and Burkina Faso scored 8.27



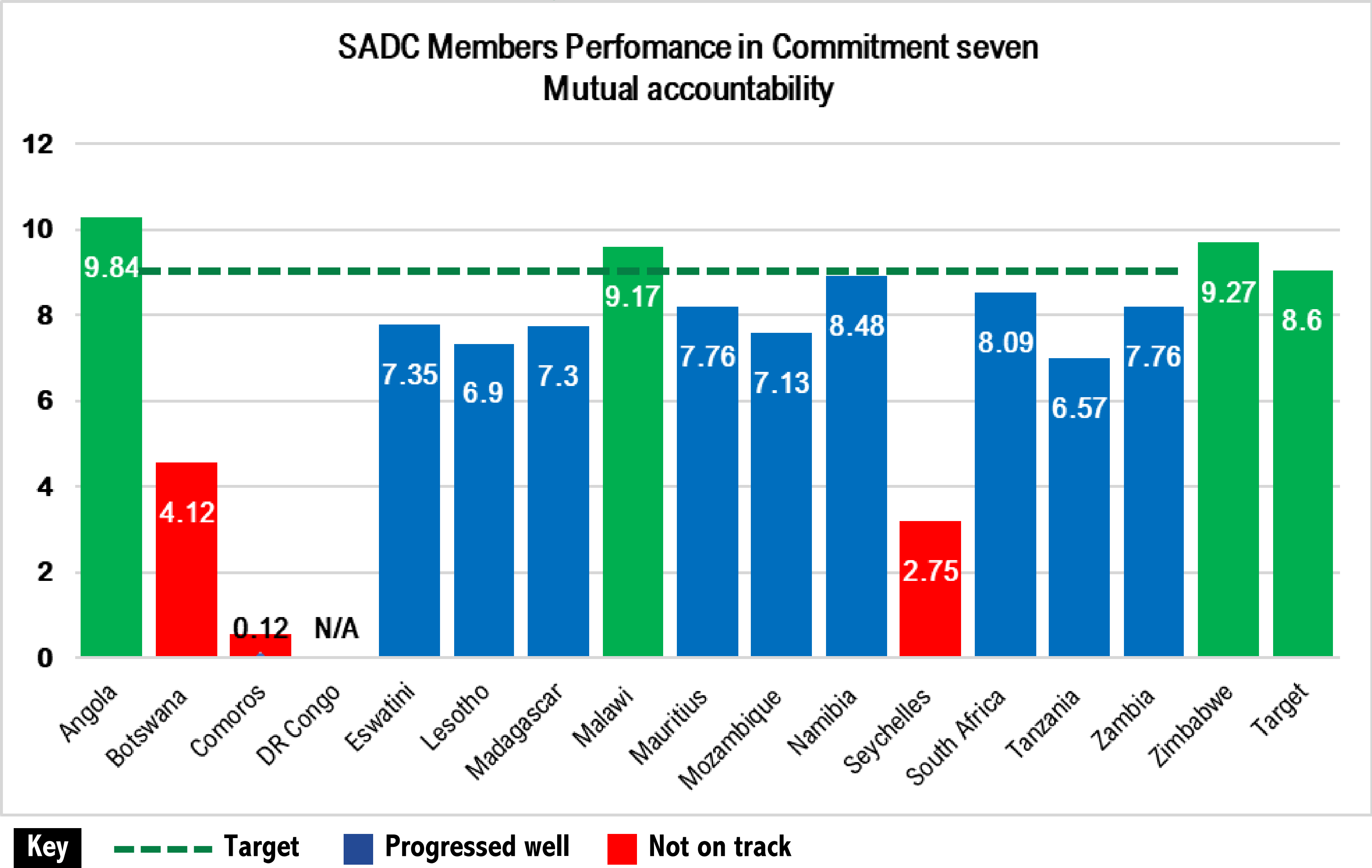
Selected Indicators

Existence of government budget-lines and enabling environment to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives: **eSwatini and Mozambique are on track**

Percentage of public expenditure spent on resilience building initiative: **eSwatini is on track**

Commitment 7: Mutual accountability: (Target – 8.6)

In the SADC region Member States, which are on track on mutual accountability are; Angola (9.84), Zimbabwe (9.27), and Malawi (9.17). the least performing Member States in mutual accountability are; Botswana (4.12), Seychelles (2.75) and the Comoros (0.12). **Morocco in the Arab Maghreb Union scored 9.88 while Benin from ECOWAS scored 9.84 and Rwanda from EAC scored 9.64 and Uganda 9.62.**



Selected Indicators



Indicator: Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review: **Malawi, Mauritius, Zambia and Zimbabwe** achieved the benchmark score of 10.



Indicator: Country Biennial report submission: No member is on track, However the following were close to achieve the target **Tanzania, Malawi, Zimbabwe, eSwatini and South Africa**.



Indicator: Country BR results dissemination: In SADC region: **Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Mauritania, Zambia, Mauritius, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa and Namibia**



Indicator: Country BR results utilization: **Namibia is on track**



Recommendations to SADC Member States based on the fourth CAADP Malabo Biennial Review Report (Malabo BR)

9.1 Recommendations to SADC (as per the Malabo Report)

The 4th CAADP BR Report recommends that the region increase its efforts to meet all the Malabo/CAADP commitments. More outstanding efforts should be made to increase investment in agriculture, among other things, by increasing the share of the national budget allocated to agriculture and creating a conducive environment for attracting domestic and foreign private investment and public-private partnerships. This will have ripple effects on ending hunger, eradicating poverty, promoting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services, and achieving resilience to climate variability

Smallholder Farmers recommend the SADC region to take into consideration the following;

(i) Alignment of National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIP) with the new upcoming SADC Regional Agriculture Investment Plan (2025 – 2030) and the new AU CAADP Kampala Declaration 2025 – 2035. Smallholder farmers emphasise the importance of ensuring that the alignment is from the continental to the regional economic communities to member states and to the farming communities on the ground. The Kampala Declaration should be ratified and domesticated at regional and national level. It is also proposed that these all frameworks to put smallholder farmers at the centre, invest more on rural transformation, re-orient agriculture into agroecology and embrace food sovereignty.

(ii) Rural transformation should be at the centre of agriculture transformation by ensuring that quality infrastructures (energy, roads, irrigation schemes and processing hubs) with quality social services (health, education/ skills and clean water) as well as participatory gender responsive governance are in place to ensure happy, dignified life, through wealth creation. Rural transformation in the SADC will unlock the full potential of the agricultural sector.

(iii) Agroecology should be at the centre of food systems: Smallholder Farmers call for the promotion of sustainable agroecological practices and the mainstreaming of Farmer-Managed Seeds to embrace agroecology, enhance resilience to climate change, promote biodiversity conservation, and ensure food sovereignty based on the FAO 10 principles of agroecology and 13 principles of the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE).

(iv) Operationalisation of the Agriculture Development Fund (ADF): Operationalizing the ADF is vital for the SADC region as it provides essential financial resources to enhance agricultural productivity, ensure food security, and drive economic growth. The fund will also support infrastructure development and sustainable farming practices.

(v) SADC Parliamentary Forum to own, assess and respond to findings of the Malabo Biennial Reports (oversight): Farmers emphasise the need for greater involvement of Parliamentarians in CAADP processes; this will agricultural policy formulation and implementation, parliamentarians can advocate for supportive policies, allocation of adequate resources and ensure accountability in the agricultural sector through the Parliamentary Committees.

(vi) Develop the SADC Regional Strategy on Agriculture Extension Services, which will harmonise and enhance agricultural advisory services provision, standards, and knowledge dissemination across member states based on agroecology practices, indigenous knowledge and research. This strategy ensures that farmers receive consistent, high-quality information and support. It will play a vital role in addressing regional agricultural challenges, boosting productivity, and improving food security.

(vii) Develop regional Joint Agriculture Sector Review (JASR): Farmers advocate for implementing JASRs effectively. These serve as crucial platforms for stakeholders to assess progress, share knowledge, and address challenges in the agricultural sector. Functional JASRs will facilitate evidence-based decision-making and enhance collaboration among key actors in the agricultural industry.

9.2 Recommendations to Member States

(i) SADC Members States should ensure their National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPS) are aligned to the Regional Agriculture Investment Plan (RAIP) as well as the CAADP Kampala Declaration. This will guarantee synergy, systemic implementation and reporting around the biennial review report. The agriculture plans should be decentralised to the district and village level to increase ownership within the farming community

(ii) It is important to put in place measures and policies, programmes, activities and funding that will urgently reduce the prevalence of undernourishment (Bringing down the proportion of the undernourished population to 5%) among the population to meet one of the sustainable development goals of zero hunger example (countries above 25%) in Zimbabwe (36%) and Madagascar (37%)

(iii) SADC Members States with high level of stunting for children under 5 to ensure that they make efforts to reduce stunting as it prevents children from reaching their physical, cognitive and learning potential

(iv) Putting in place measures to reduce the gap between the wholesale price and farm-gate price to uplift millions of smallholder farmers for a robust, resilient and equitable African food system

(v) Member States should purposefully enact policies and progressively increase government budget lines on resilience-building initiatives

(vi) Member States should improve data systems, which can quickly improve continental performance on reporting indicators

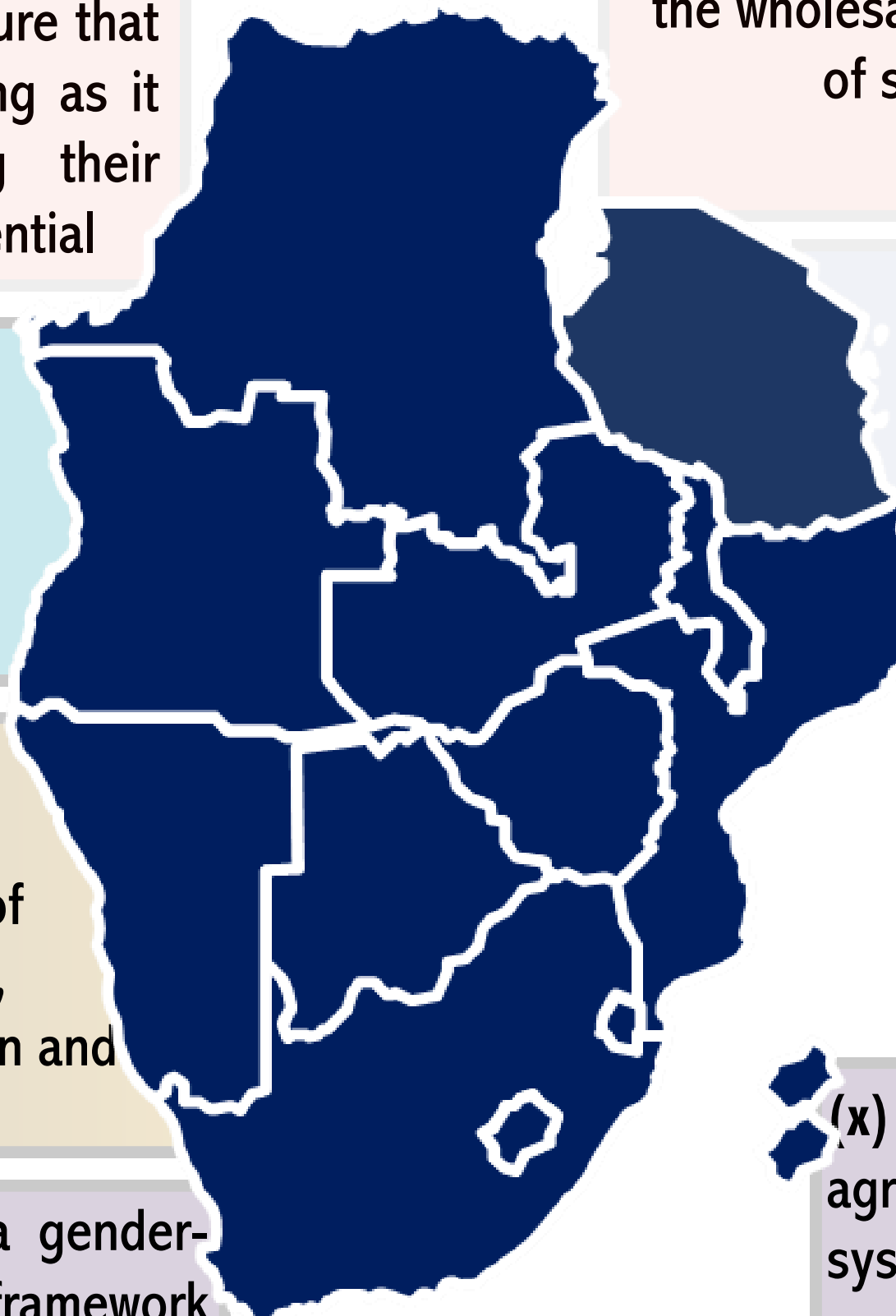
(vii) SADC Members States to fulfil 7 Malabo commitments and allocate progressively, timely, at least 10% of public funds (mainly to agroecology, smallholder producers, youth, women and poor men)

(viii) SADC Members States to the operationalisation of the SADC Regional Development Fund (RDF) and the SADC ADF to support the implementation of RAIP, RISDP

(ix) SADC Members States adopt a gender-based right-to-food and nutrition framework in all future reviews of policies/ strategies

(x) SADC Members States to strengthen agricultural data collection and management systems to ensure that all Malabo Declaration goals and targets are reported on in future

(xi) SADC Member States should promote initiatives to improve nutritional status, and in particular, the elimination of hunger and child undernutrition by bringing down the prevalence of undernourishment and adult food insecurity



Farmers' Recommendations on the Kampala Declaration

For the Post Malabo Framework, Smallholder farmers recommend that the African Union through Southern African Development Community (SADC) to emphasize the following;

- (i) Rural transformation, has at its heart on poverty and inequality reduction. The rural population in Africa is projected to reach one billion by 2050. Africa should deliberate to ensure more and better rural investment towards (a) rural infrastructures (rural roads, energy, irrigation, telecommunication, agro-processing hubs) as well as (b) Investments in **quality social services** (education, health, safe water) and (c) Ensure gender responsive **participatory governance** ensuring inclusive participation of women, youth, and other marginalized groups. Africa Member States also should (d) domesticate the African Charter on The Values and Principles of Decentralisation, Local Governance and Local Development (June 2014) which guarantee meaningful participation of the marginalized rural producers
- (ii) **Prioritise adequate financing** to the agriculture sector and mechanisms for climate adaptation strategies tailored explicitly for Smallholder Farmers (SHFs).
- (iii) Adopt food sovereignty approach and integrate **agroecology** as a practical and sustainable practice to agriculture,
- (iv) Increase investment on digitalisation of agriculture and its value chains to smallholder farmers where substantial investments are required in telecommunications infrastructure, construction of telecom towers and the expansion of high-speed internet through fibre-optic networks in rural areas.
- (v) Establishment of the Africa Agriculture Development Bank to finance agriculture initiatives in the continent and support regional financial mechanisms.
- (vi) African Member States to ensure the **ratification** of the Kampala Declaration by parliaments at RECs and national levels to give it legal mandate for financing and its fully implementation.
- (vii) Call for **Decentralization** of the CAADP to rural areas to increase ownership to those who matters most so they can hold decision makers into account through social accountability, and
- (viii) AUC to consider clustering the Comoros and Seychelles from Eastern Africa to Southern Africa when reporting for the CAADP/ Kampala Declaration.

Conclusion

It is crucial to analyse and assess the SADC region's performance on the Malabo Biennial Review Report (BRR) to understand the progress made towards achieving the goals set out in the African Union's Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods.

The SADC region needs to improve in domesticating the Malabo Commitments to improve the agriculture sector and play a role in eradicating poverty, especially among marginalised rural communities. This can be achieved firstly through adequate investment finance in agriculture, increasing farmers' access to agricultural inputs. Member states should work on the recommendations highlighted from the 4th CAADP Biennial Review Report to improve and progress on achieving the CAADP commitments and improve the agriculture in the region.



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SADC Facts and Figures: <https://www.sadc.int/pages/sadc-facts-figures>



The Partnership for Social Accountability (PSA) Alliance is a consortium of organisations working to strengthen social accountability in health and agriculture across Southern Africa. The consortium comprises ActionAid, PSAM– Public Service Accountability Monitor of Rhodes University; SAfAIDS; and ESAFF – Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers’ Forum.

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