

Evaluating Progress of AU Member States Towards Achieving the Malabo CAADP Targets on Post-Harvest Loss Reduction

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Presentation focus

1. Objectives of PHL evaluation
2. The Global Food Loss challenge
3. Key Actors In Achieving the Target
4. Impact of PHL
5. Road MAP to achieve the target
6. What should be evaluated in PHL
7. Outcomes and relevant interventions
8. Performance of AU member states in PHL reduction
9. Progress on PHL reduction by Actors
10. What has worked and not worked
11. Challenges to Achieving PHL targets
12. Recommendations

Why Evaluate Postharvest Loss Reduction?

PHL evaluation is critical because it answers four questions:

- Are countries implementing PHL commitments?
- Are PHL interventions producing measurable change?
- What explains success and failure in PHL reduction?
- What should change going forward?

The Global Food Loss Challenge

- 13.2% of the world's food is lost between harvest and retail (SDG Indicator 12.3.1 – Food Loss Index).
- 19% of the world's food is lost at consumer level (SDG Indicator 12.3.2 - Food Waste Index)
- 735 million people experienced hunger globally (latest FAO estimate).
- 2.33 billion people experienced moderate or severe food insecurity globally.
- Reducing food loss is one of the fastest ways to increase food availability without expanding agricultural production.

Source: FAO, Tracking Progress on Food and Agriculture-related SDG Indicators 2025.

The Global Food Loss Challenge

PHL/FLW Targets

Malabo Declaration

Commitment (3) on Ending Hunger in Africa by 2025

b) to halve the 2015 levels of Post-Harvest Losses, by the year 2025;

Kampala Declaration:

Commitment (1) to Intensify Sustainable Food Production, Agro-Industrialization, and Trade

f) reducing post-harvest loss by 50%, 2035

SDG 12.3 FLW target

By 2030, to halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.

The African Commitment -Timeline

2003 Maputo



2014 Malabo Declaration



CAADP Biennial Reviews



2025 Target



2026 Kampala Declaration
Highlight

Key actors

1. African Union
2. RECs
3. Member states
4. Provinces
5. Municipalities
6. Public sector
7. Private sector
8. Research & academia
9. Development partners
10. Farmer organisations
11. Farmers/Consumers



Why PHL Matters

THE IMPACT OF POST-HARVEST LOSSES (PHL)

Lost After Harvest, Lost to Development



Poll 1

"How would you rate Africa's progress on post-harvest loss reduction?"

- . Excellent
- . Good
- . Moderate
- . Poor

Roadmap to achieve PHL target

1. Awareness - for behavior change
2. Set Target - alignment
3. PHL Measurement - M&E
4. Development of strategies
5. Capacity development
6. Budgeting for PHL
7. Implement Strategies
8. Evaluate progress – M&E System



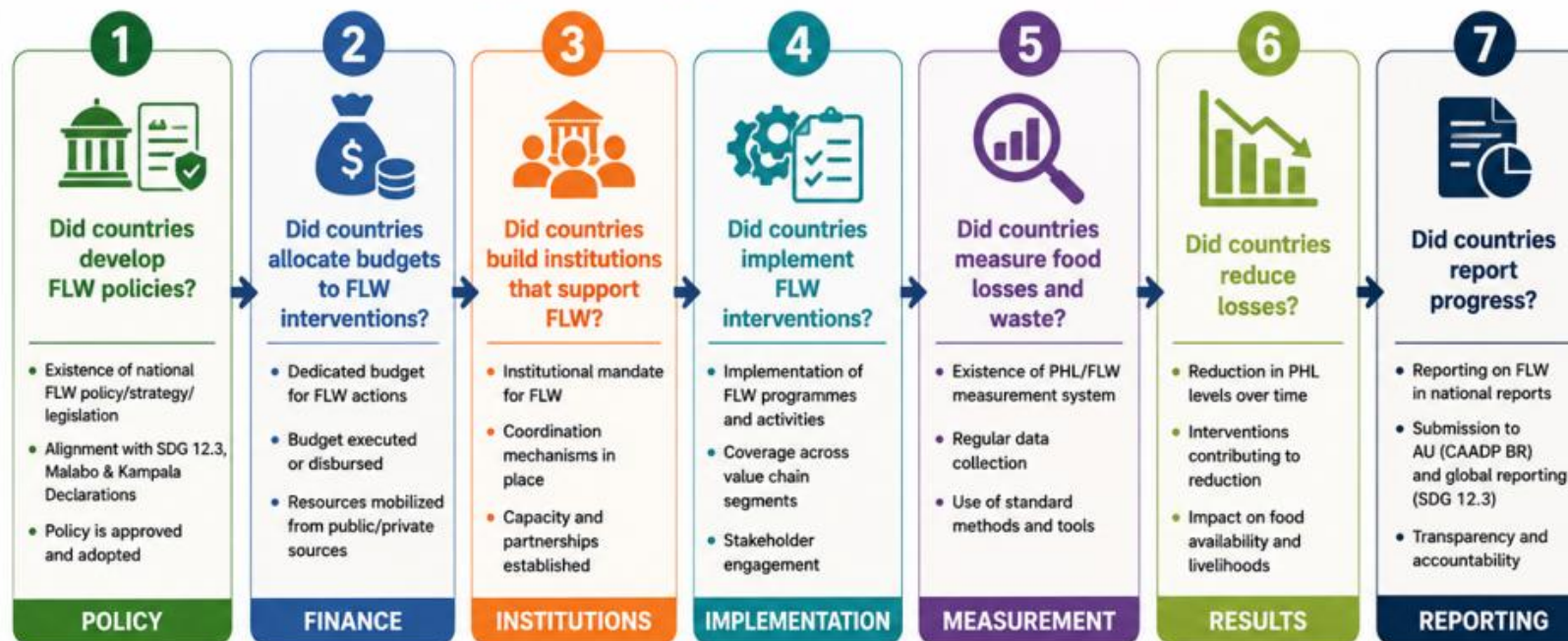
What Should be evaluated

- Behaviour changes
- Alignment with Global targets
- Policy changes
- Interventions deployed and adopted
- Number of actors targeted and adopting PHL techs
- Decline in PHL
- Market improvements
- Institutional changes

FLW Evaluation Questions

MONITORING PROGRESS ON FOOD LOSS AND WASTE (FLW) REDUCTION

Key Monitoring Questions for AU Member States



ULTIMATE GOAL:

Halve post-harvest food losses by 2025 (Malabo Target) and advance toward SDG Target 12.3 by 2030.

EXPECTED OUTCOME:

Stronger policies, effective investments, measurable reduction in FLW, and improved food security and livelihoods.



PROGRESS CATEGORIES (ILLUSTRATIVE)



LEADERSHIP (75–100%)

Comprehensive systems in place with strong implementation and measurable results.



PROGRESSING (50–74%)

Key elements in place and implementation underway with encouraging results.



EMERGING (25–49%)

Initial steps taken; systems and implementation are developing.



LAGGING (0–24%)

Limited or no action; major gaps in systems and implementation.

PHL outcomes and their interventions

Outcomes	Interventions
Behaviour changes	Raise awareness
Alignment with regional & global targets	Setting AU/SDG 12.3 targets
Policy changes	Developing Strategies
Resource allocation	PHL Budget lines
Interventions deployed and adopted	Implement Techs and practices
Number of actors targeted and adopting techs	Identify and target beneficiaries
Decline in PHL	Measure PHL
Market improvements	Quantity & Quality marketed
Institutional changes	Establishing TWG

Performance of AU Member States in PHL reduction (2025)

General activity scorecard

	Roadmap Milestone	Achievement Level		
1	Set target aligned to Goals	✓	✓	X
2	Develop FLW policies/Strategies	✓	X	X
3	Allocate budgets to FLW interventions	X	X	X
4	Capacity development	✓	✓	X
5	Implement FLW interventions	✓	X	X
6	Build institutions that support FLW	✓	X	X
7	Reduce food losses and waste	✓	X	X
8	Report progress on reducing FLW (M&E)	✓	X	X

Performance by Member states on 2025 PHL target

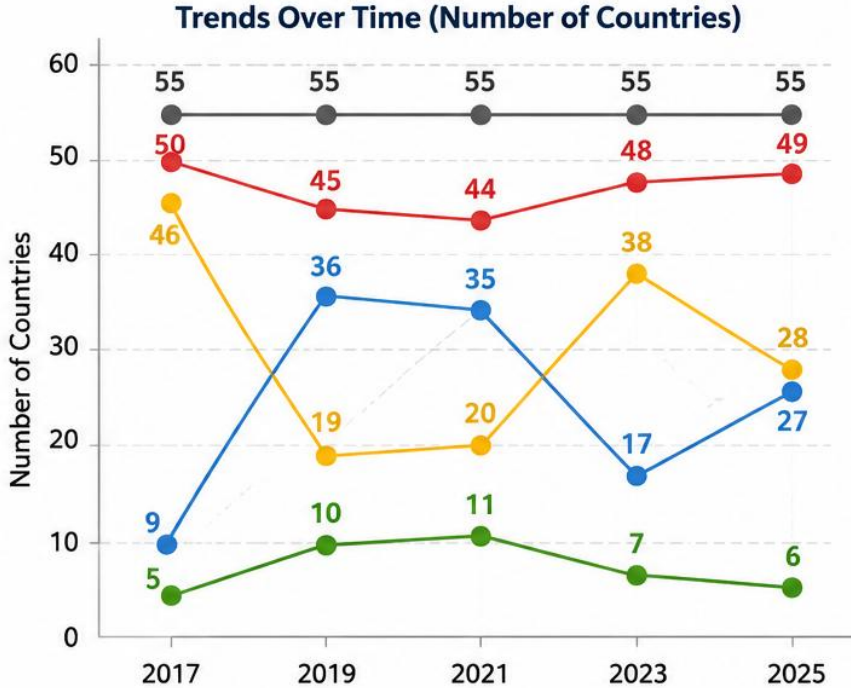
	2017	2019	2021	2023	2025
AU member states	55	55	55	55	55
Countries on track	5	10	11	7	6
Countries that submitted data	46	19	20	38	28
Countries that did not submit data	9	36	5	17	27
Countries not on track	50	45	44	48	49

Performance of AU Member States in PHL reduction (2025)

Performance by Member States on 2025 PHL Target

Progress of African Union Member States towards reducing Post-Harvest Losses

	2017	2019	2021	2023	2025
 AU member states	55	55	55	55	55
 Countries on track	5	10	11	7	6
 Countries that submitted data	46	19	20	38	28
 Countries that did not submit data	9	36	35	17	27
 Countries not on track	50	45	44	48	49



 KEY TAKEAWAYS (2025)	6 countries are on track (11% of AU members)	28 countries submitted data (51% of AU members)	27 countries did not submit data (49% of AU members)	49 countries are not on track (89% of AU members)	 55 AU member states
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Note: PHL = Post-Harvest Losses

Source: AU/NEPAD CAADP Biennial Review Reports

2025PHL Biennial Report

The challenge of **collecting reliable data on PHL across the food value chain has seen 28 countries reporting on the indicator**. The low reporting rate of this indicator has been a recurring problem during past BR cycles as well. Only 7 the Central African Republic, Egypt, Gabon, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, and Tunisia met or exceeded the target.

The poor reporting on this important indicator points to a need to strengthen institutional capacity, harmonize data protocols, and invest in digital tools.

Progress by actors along the PHL Road map

[illegible]

Poll 2 (Mid-session):

"Which is the greatest barrier to reducing PHL?"

- . Technology
- . Finance
- . Policy
- . Coordination
- . Data

What Has Worked

Examples

- Behaviour change – through raising awareness
- Target alignment - Setting CAADP & SDG 12.3 targets
- Regional coordination – RECs develop PHL Strategies
- Capacity building – adoption of tools and training
- Policy development - Developing Regional Strategy
- Institutional reforms – Formation PHL Technical working groups

What Has Not Worked

- Weak implementation – Hesitancy in making PHL/FLW Stand alone
- Limited financing – PHM not yet a budget line
- Poor monitoring – PHL monitoring not part of M&E System
- Weak data – Lack of FLW data
- Fragmented institutions – PHM hosted by various agencies
- No measurement – due to cost and skills
- Lack of accountability -

Key Messages

1. Africa has made important policy progress.
2. Implementation remains uneven.
3. Measurement remains weak.
4. Evaluation should move beyond activities to outcomes.
5. Strong evidence systems are essential for achieving SDG 12.3 and the new CAADP agenda.

Discussion

Recommendations

- AU - Strengthen accountability
- Governments - Develop dedicated FLW strategies
- Researchers - Improve measurement
- Development partners - Support institutional capacity
- Private sector - Invest in value chains

Poll 3 (Closing)

"What should be the top evaluation priority after 2025?"

- Policy implementation
- Food loss measurement
- Investment tracking
- Climate impacts
- Market systems

Thank you

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