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26-27 October 2006

Progress Report: Agriculture

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This document has been prepared by the APF Support Unit in collaboration with NEPAD Secretariat sector teams. It will be considered during the discussion on progress on agriculture, which will take place on Thursday, 26 October starting at 10:00

Progress Report: Agriculture

I. Synopsis

What targets and commitments have been agreed?

African leaders have adopted a number of targets and commitments, including:

- The 2003 CAADP Framework calling for 6% agricultural growth rates;
- The 2004 Sirte Declaration on ‘The Challenges of Implementing Integrated and Sustainable Development on Agriculture and Water in Africa’;
- The 2004 Maputo Declaration calling for 10% of total public expenditure to be spent on agriculture and rural development;
- The 2006 Abuja Declaration on Fertilisers calling for an increase in fertiliser use from 8-50kg per hectare by 2015.

Development Partners:

- Have pledged support for the CAADP Framework;
- And for improvements in access for African exports to global markets, combined with reductions in their own domestic and export subsidies.

What has happened?

1. This monitoring report takes the first 4 CAADP pillars as its organising framework, adding to these, 2 cross-cutting issues – national resources and capacity, and support from development partners. It finds a mixed picture which has been difficult to ‘score’, particularly in the absence in many areas of data and underpinning monitoring systems. It assesses that there has been some progress on CAADP pillar 4 (research and technology), and partial progress under CAADP pillar 1 (land and water management). It finds, on balance, little progress to date under the other CAADP pillars. It also finds no evidence of significant progress under the 2 cross-cutting issues above. It is important to recognise the importance of awareness and buy-in for CAADP, and that implementation will inevitably take time. Nonetheless, on the basis of the evidence to date, the report assesses the overall score as ‘red’. Although this issue is a very high priority for African leaders, and for the achievement of the MDGs, it has not yet benefited from the sustained efforts needed to generate significant progress. In this sense, this report constitutes a ‘wake-up call’.

How has African agriculture performed?

2. The picture above is consistent with what is happening on the ground. It is true that food production has doubled over the last 20 years. It is also true that there are important variations between countries and regions. But overall:

- Between 1993 and 2003, the growth rate of food production (1.5%) was lower than the population growth rate (2.73%) – leading to declining production per capita;
- Over this period, Africa's share of world trade declined for 9 out of its 10 major agricultural exports;
- Less than 10% of potential irrigable land is irrigated, and the use of machinery and inputs such as fertiliser is low (fertiliser use is around 4% of the level in East Asia; capital stock is similarly very low compared to Asian and Latin American levels);
- Declining productivity has led to a growing dependence on food imports, consuming scarce foreign exchange;
- It is also having a significant knock-on effect in other areas, including increased child malnutrition and vulnerability to infectious diseases;
- Moreover, stagnant productivity means that the increase in total production is being achieved only by extending the area under cultivation, accelerating deforestation and desertification.

What therefore are the key priorities?

3. The AU Food Security Report (2005) argues that African agricultural production has to increase by at least 4-6% pa on a sustained basis to meet the food needs of an African population that is expected to increase from about 900m in 2005 to 1.26b in 2020. There is no single panacea. But:

- The data on fertiliser use, nutrient depletion and cereal yields, underlines the importance of increasing the use of fertilisers. Implementing the Abuja target of increasing this from 8-50kg per hectare would mean increased yields, with benefits not just in terms of economic growth, but also in other areas such as health and land degradation;
- There are however linkages across the board both with infrastructure (necessary to bring down high transport costs, and improve access to markets), and with the broader policy environment (including tackling land issues, promoting regional markets, and improving the conditions for private sector investment and innovation);
- The lead on these issues rests with African governments. The Country Roundtables, being organised by the regional economic communities (COMESA and ECOWAS have plans in hand) provide one opportunity for taking stock of current agriculture sector strategies and helping accelerate progress;
- But the necessary intensification of effort by Africa needs also to be backed by more co-ordinated and effective support from development partners, both through renewed efforts to achieve progress on the reform of agricultural trade rules, and through support for the CAADP framework and for accompanying national strategies.

II. Agriculture: Scorecard of progress

1. Land and water management (CAADP Pillar 1)



2. Rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for improved market access (CAADP Pillar 2)



3. Increasing food supply and reducing hunger (CAADP Pillar 3)



4. Agricultural, research and technology development (CAADP Pillar 4)



5. Cross-cutting issue I: National resources and capacity



6. Cross-cutting issue II: Support from development partners



7. Overall score



Scoring Values

RED:
Little or no progress being made



AMBER:
Significant movement in the right direction, but more to be done



GREEN:
On track: good progress being made



III. Successes, bottlenecks and next steps

| Key monitoring issue | Successes | Bottlenecks | Critical next steps | Responsibilities |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Land and water management (CAADP Pillar 1) | 18 countries have undertaken or are currently undertaking land reform. Work underway to develop Africa-wide policy framework. | Institutional resources stretched. Maintaining political momentum can be a challenge | Establish peer review processes to track implementation of land reform potentially through APRM | African states |
| | By 2003, more than one quarter of North Africa's arable land irrigated | But overall rate of growth of irrigated land in Africa less than 1% pa since 1995. Much more rapid progress needed | Strong political signal on importance of moving irrigation agenda forward. Include within Infrastructure Consortium for Africa, and other facilities/initiatives | |
| | Increased political focus on need to increase fertiliser use – 2006 Abuja Declaration | Multiple issues need to be addressed to implement this – including high transport costs (linked to weak infrastructure) and wider policy framework | National plans to implement Abuja commitments needed; Monitoring mechanisms also need to be established Improvements needed to operation of markets, and local production capacity; possible role for targeted subsidies | |
| Rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for improved market access (CAADP Pillar 2) | Growth in agricultural exports over 2000-2003. Regional trade holding its own. Some progress on regional integration, including customs procedures | Rural access rates very low (only 30% of rural population within 2km all-season road – less than half of figure for developing countries overall) | Accelerate efforts to improve access rates | African states and development partners |
| | | Delays in implementation of regional trade agreements and in ratification of protocols | Accelerate regional integration plus efforts to rationalise regional economic communities | African states |
| Increasing food supply and reducing hunger (CAADP Pillar 3) | Majority of countries have made some progress in reducing percentage of population mal-nourished | Continued need to tackle main drivers of food insecurity: - conflict - low productivity - vulnerability | Intensify efforts to resolve outstanding conflicts Accelerate efforts to improve productivity Address needs of vulnerable groups in national growth and poverty reduction strategies | African states and development partners |

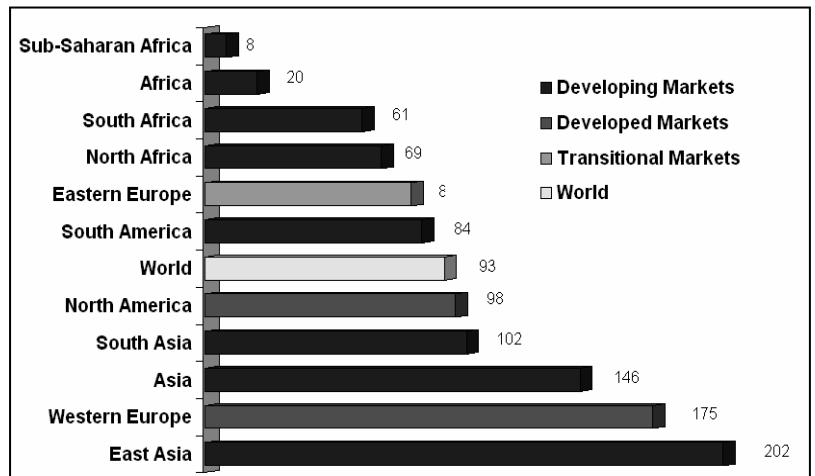
| Key monitoring issue | Successes | Bottlenecks | Critical next steps | Responsibilities |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Agricultural, research and technology development (CAADP Pillar 4) | <p>Some successful specific initiatives (e.g. cassava, rice)</p> <p>New political momentum from Banjul Summit</p> <p>Major new funding from private charitable sector</p> | <p>Very low investment at national, regional and continental level in both</p> <p>- agricultural R&D, - and the development of scientific expertise and centres of excellence</p> | <p>Build on political momentum to strengthen and consolidate African R&D capacity</p> <p>Promote regional and continent-wide approaches</p> <p>Continue practical work on specific initiatives</p> <p>Develop database of current spend and activity to provide basis for systematic monitoring</p> | African states and development partners |
| Cross-cutting issue I National resources and capacity | <p>Clear political consensus on the need to increase domestic investment in agriculture</p> <p>Agreement to hold country roundtables to align national strategies and CAADP</p> | <p>No up-to-date information on whether progress being made towards Maputo 10% target. Latest available figures suggest no progress in 2004</p> <p>Slow progress in holding roundtables</p> | <p>Introduce monitoring system to deliver up-to-date information. Increase resources in order to deliver this target by 2008 as agreed</p> <p>Hold roundtables. Link with RECs</p> | African states |
| Cross-cutting issue II Support from development partners | <p>Some improvements in market access (e.g. AGOA, EBA)</p> <p>Increased support from IFIs</p> <p>Increasing number of multi-lateral and bilateral agencies starting to work within CAADP framework</p> | <p>Doha discussions stalled, putting at risk delivery of reforms to trade in agriculture</p> <p>Steady decline in support for agriculture as percentage of total aid flows</p> <p>But still some institutional and procedural blockages, and need to broaden buy-in</p> | <p>Intensify efforts to agree wider Doha package including key reforms in agriculture</p> <p>Strategic reassessment of need for support for agriculture, alongside competing demands in other areas</p> <p>Reassess what more can be done to broaden and deepen donor alignment with CAADP framework and national strategies</p> | Development partners |

IV. Agriculture: Results

Sub-Saharan African farmers are not investing in soil replenishment

Source: IFDC

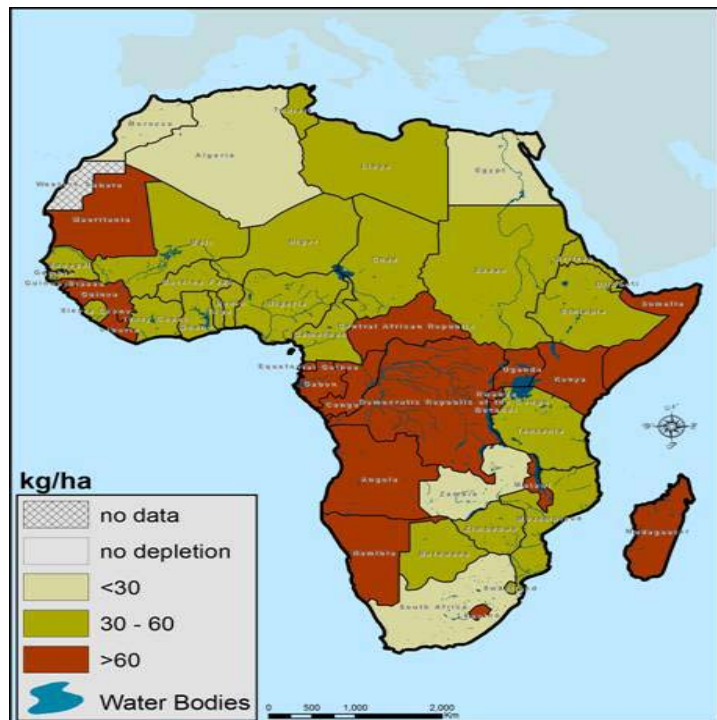
Per Hectare Fertilizer Use by Markets 2002/03 (kg/ha)



...with direct and costly consequences on soil quality...

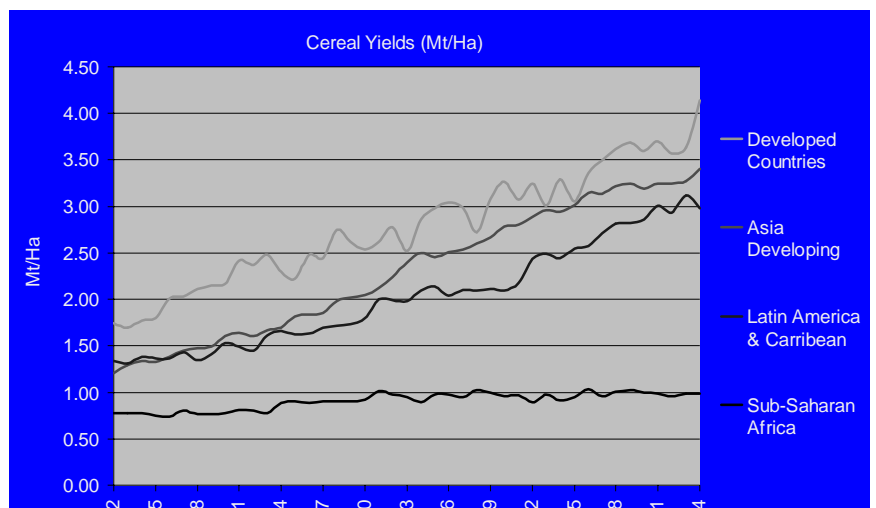
Source: IFDC

Nutrient Mining in Agricultural Lands of Africa



... and major impacts on the productivity of farming activities – and overall growth, poverty reduction and food security.

Source: IFDC



ANNEX: Key Monitoring Issues

1. Land and water management (CAADP Pillar 1)

| Indicators | Assessment |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Number of countries actively addressing land policy issues, such as land registration and land tenure. | <p>18 countries have already undertaken or are currently actively undertaking major land reforms. These are essential to increasing the security and stability of land tenure, which would in turn help to encourage the investments needed to modernise agriculture. A consortium of the AU/NEPAD, ECA and AfDB has also recently started to develop and Africa-wide land policy framework and guidelines for its implementation (the project was launched in 2006 and will be finalised by September 2007, following regional consultations). The TerrAfrica initiative has started to integrate environmental concerns into this pillar, and is expected to leverage additional resources from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and elsewhere in support of sustainable land management.</p> <p>At the same time, institutional resources for the implementation of reform are often stretched, and maintaining the political momentum necessary to introduce reform can also be a challenge. Bringing land policies and the performance of land institutions within the framework of the Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) could be a useful way of reinforcing the momentum for reform.</p> |
| 2. Amount of irrigated land in Africa. | <p>Reliance on rain-fed agriculture is increasingly risky given dramatic changes in weather and rainfall patterns. But over the period 1990-2003, the amount of irrigated land in Africa increased only slowly from 11m to 13.4m hectares, with approximately half of the total accounted for by North Africa. The annual rate of growth since 1995 has averaged between 0.5 and 0.7% pa. Less than 10% of Africa's potential irrigable land is irrigated (compared to 26% for India and 44% for China). This figure masks however, a sharp contrast between the high levels of irrigation in North Africa, and the much lower levels in sub-Saharan Africa.</p> <p>The annual rate of growth and the area of irrigated land would need to increase 10-fold to around 7% pa in order to increase the total to 20m hectares by 2015 in line with CAADP aspirations. This is estimated to cost around US\$ 4b pa, or cumulatively US\$ 37b. Efforts are now being made to include irrigation within the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa, the International Water Facility, and the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative. As new schemes are developed, these will also need to take into account future maintenance and financing needs.</p> |
| 3. Average annual levels of fertiliser use. | <p>Africa's soil is the poorest in the world due to decades of soil-nutrient mining. Yet fertiliser use is extremely low by international standards – around 8 kg/ha, compared to a global of 100 kg/ha. FAO estimates that fertiliser use needs to treble to 23 kg/ha by 2015 in order to achieve the MDG of halving the number of malnourished people. Yet during the period 1980-2000, Africa's use of fertiliser rose by only 14%, due to a combination of high prices (a farmer in sub-Saharan Africa has to pay 2-4 times the average world price due to high transport costs and market segmentation), and low disposable farmer income. Within this overall picture, there is again a sharp difference between North Africa (whose share of the total rose from 38 to 40% over this period), and sub-Saharan Africa (where consumption actually fell).</p> |

African leaders agreed at the 2006 Abuja Summit on Fertilisers to aim to increase fertiliser use to at least 50 kg/ha by 2015, and to establish an 'African Fertiliser Mechanism' to finance fertiliser investments (Nigeria has pledged US\$ 10m). This initiative importantly provides new political momentum, but will need to be accompanied by the development of an effective monitoring mechanism to enable African governments to assess progress regularly.

The issues here need to be seen alongside wider agricultural policy reform, and infrastructure. The development of infrastructure will be necessary to reduce transport costs and therefore fertiliser prices. The demand for this volume of fertiliser will also depend on the improved use of other agricultural inputs (seed, pesticides, tools, access to credit); and increased profitability through better access to markets and higher commodity prices for farmers. Improved linkages across national, regional and global markets will be essential.

2. Rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for improved market access (CAADP Pillar 2)

| Indicators | Assessment |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>4. 'Rural Access Index': measured as percentage of rural people who live within 2km of an all-season road, as a percentage of the total rural population</p> <p><i>(With acknowledgement to the World Bank Group who have developed this index)</i></p> | <p>Improving access to roads for the rural population is essential, not only to promote rural development, but also to stimulate growth and raise incomes, and improve access to social sector services. Data available for the compilation of this report does not provide the basis for an assessment of trend over time, but it does allow some comparison between Africa and other regions. Using survey data over the period 1994-2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Africa, around 30% of a total rural population of nearly 470 million people had access (as defined above), 70% did not; - This was significantly lower than other regions, and of the overall average across regions. Overall, the percentages were almost exactly reversed: with some 69% of a total rural population of over 2.5 billion people having access (as defined above), with around 31% lacking access; - Within Africa, there was some significant variation – with very low figures for large arid and semi-arid states, and high figures for those states with a small land area, but with a 'bunching' of access rates between 20-40%. |
| <p>5. Annual growth of agricultural export volumes and regional trade, and progress in regional integration</p> | <p>The rate of growth of agricultural exports accelerated to 8.4% for Africa over the period 2000-2003, although with a slightly lower figure of 6.9% for sub-Saharan Africa. Set against this, Africa's share of world trade declined for 9 of the 10 major agricultural exports. At the same time, regional trade across Africa in agricultural products has been holding its own, averaging slightly less than 20% of total trade over the period 2000-2003. Agricultural imports into Africa total approximately US\$ 18b pa, and are set to increase, given growing food deficits in parts of Africa.</p> <p>Promoting trade among African countries through regional integration is potentially a major source of growth. However available data (drawing from a recent ECA report) suggests delays in the implementation of agreed programmes. More progress has been made in harmonising customs documentation and nomenclature – half the countries have completed the harmonisation. But only 28% of countries reported reducing tariffs to levels agreed by RECs. Some 32% were still implementing tariff reductions that were supposed to have been completed. Legislative processes were identified as a</p> |

specific issue. Only 16% of ratifications of protocols take less than 3 months. In most countries, the process takes a year. Delays in signing and ratifying regional agreements, contribute to a loss of momentum in integration.

3. Increasing food supply and reducing hunger (CAADP Pillar 3)

| Indicator | Assessment |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6. Percentage of population malnourished, and numbers of people malnourished. | <p>This is a complex picture. Over the period 1992 – 2002, there was a small overall reduction in the overall percentage of the population malnourished, from 29% to 27% (masking an increase in the absolute number, from 176-210 million, a rise of 19%). However this was largely driven by a strong performance in some regions (South, East and West), with the North already at low rates, substantially offset by a major increase in central Africa – due to the war in DRC. Thus although the majority of countries in Africa have made some progress, when measured by the percentage of population malnourished, there has been no progress overall towards the World Food Summit goal of halving the number of persons malnourished by 2015.</p> <p>These figures indicate that conflict has caused substantially more malnutrition than natural disasters. Improving food security thus requires action on a number of fronts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - resolving conflict; - improving agricultural productivity; - improving early warning systems and management of food reserves - and also tackling vulnerability – those populations living in acute poverty and therefore vulnerable year in and year out to even the most minor shocks |

4. Agricultural, research and technology development (CAADP Pillar 4)

| Indicator | Assessment |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7. Funding available for agricultural research and development. | <p>Increased investment in agricultural research and development (R&D) has a critical role to play in helping to boost productivity. Available statistics suggest a declining trend, with overall spending some 20% below that of other developing countries, and with Africa's share of global spending on agricultural R&D dropping from 6.8 to 6.3% between 1991 and 2000. On a per capita basis, agricultural R&D fell from US\$ 2.69 to US\$ 2.28 over the same period. However, there is no complete database currently available on expenditures, programmes or projects dedicated to agricultural research. In order to ensure effective monitoring of this pillar, it would be necessary to undertake a comprehensive study involving National Agricultural Research Systems and their Agricultural Extension counterparts. Future indicators could then be percentages of agriculture GDP dedicated to agricultural research and national extension.</p> |

| | |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | <p>There are, nonetheless, some positive developments in this area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - African leaders adopted at the Banjul summit the Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP) being led by the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA). Initial funding of US\$ 13m has been mobilised, but more support is needed to reach US\$ 50m goal by 2010; - Increased production of staple foods is being promoted through specific initiatives such as the Pan African Cassava and Rice initiatives; - Regional approaches are also taking on new momentum (e.g. in COMESA and SADC); - The Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), financed by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, will invest US\$ 150m over 5 years to support the Programme for Africa's Seed Systems (PASS) (to help develop improved crop varieties, train scientists, ensure that improved seeds reach smallholder farmers, and develop a network of dealers to ease access of small-scale farmers to agricultural inputs). |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

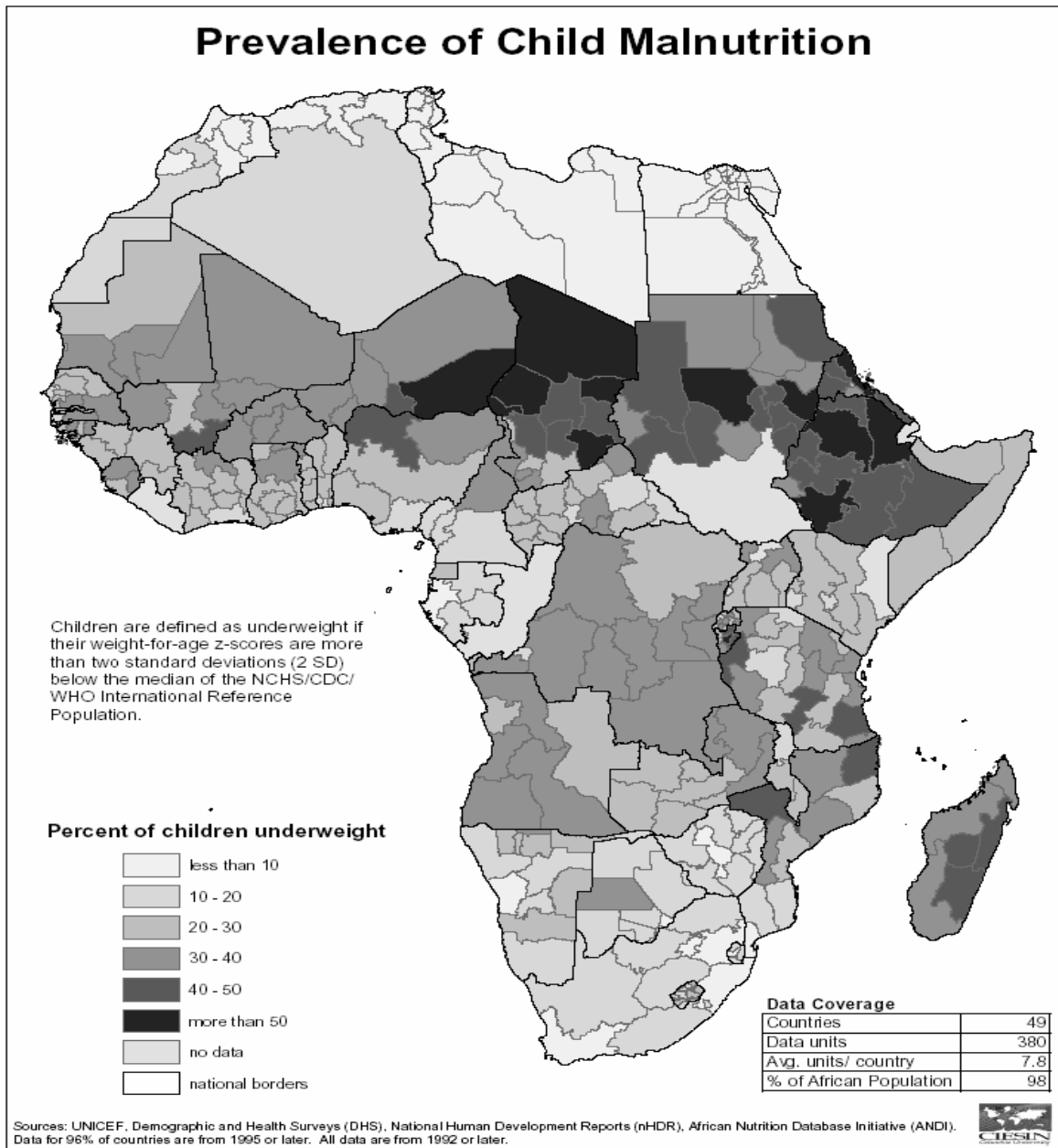
5. Cross-cutting issue I : National resources and capacity

| Indicators | Assessment |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8. Proportion of domestic budgets allocated to expenditure on agriculture. | <p>African leaders have recognised the importance of increasing public investment in agriculture and in 2003 adopted a target in the Maputo Declaration to allocate 10% or more of national budgets to agriculture/rural development by 2008. This would amount to some US\$ 4.6b. A 2002 survey of 24 countries showed that, on average, 3.5% of government budgets were allocated to agriculture/rural development. Subsequent survey work in 2004 suggested that average expenditure remained at around 3.5 - 4%, indicating little early progress towards this target. There are 2 major challenges. The first is to establish a comprehensive mechanism for monitoring progress towards this target. A tracking system has been tested in 19 African countries, but data collection from other countries remains a major challenge. It should however be possible to assess whether current expenditure plans are likely to deliver this target. The second challenge is to ensure that they do.</p> |
| 9. Number of African countries with clear development strategies for their agricultural sectors, aligned with CAADP principles and linked directly into national growth and poverty reduction strategies. | <p>This is a mixed picture. Although some countries have developed clear strategies, many have not, sometimes resulting in a mix of programmes and initiatives heavily influenced by donor resources and policies, and lacking consistency. Progress at country level in implementing CAADP has proved challenging, and although African governments have agreed to hold 18 country roundtables by end 2006, these have been very slow to get off the ground – though a number are planned for later in the year. The RECs have an important role to play too (e.g. harmonization, early action initiatives, collaboration on research and technology). Some RECs have developed regional strategies aligned to CAADP principles and are moving towards implementation. But in some cases progress is still slow.</p> |

6. Cross-cutting issue II : Support from development partners

| Indicators | Assessment |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>10. Agreement on improved access to global markets for agricultural exports, and reductions in OECD export subsidies and domestic support.</p> | <p>Although there has been some progress in improving market access, including through the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), and the Everything but Arms initiative (EBA), there has been no agreement on Doha round proposals providing for substantial tariff cuts on agricultural imports by developed countries, the elimination of all forms of direct and indirect export subsidies by 2013, plus front-loaded duty and quota-free access for cotton exports from LDCs and early reductions in OECD domestic subsidies for cotton producers. These proposals are part of a 'single undertaking', therefore essentially 'agreed if everything else is agreed'. Negotiations are now firmly stalled, thus putting at risk delivery on significant parts of the overall Doha package which could potentially produce major benefits for agriculture in Africa. Achieving those benefits would also of course depend on parallel efforts to boost trade capacity (in order to take advantage of any improvements in market access). The impact of reform would of course also vary according to country circumstances, requiring in some cases support for adjustment.</p> |
| <p>11. Level of funding from multi-lateral and bi-lateral donors.</p> | <p>External assistance from donors to agriculture and rural development has fluctuated broadly over the past 10 years. The IFIs have generally increased their support, while ODA levels from the bilateral agencies have declined in real terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - World Bank commitments over 1994 – 2006 averaged US\$ 325m pa (nominal) and have been on a rising trend since 2001; - OECD DAC donor commitments over the same period averaged US\$ 1.345b pa (nominal). As a percentage of total aid flows however, commitments have steadily declined from 19% in 1990 to 7.5% in 2003; - African Development Bank loan and grant approvals over 2004 – 2005 averaged US\$ 253m pa. The continuing shift in priorities towards infrastructure and the private sector may however lead to slightly lower out-turns in the future. <p>However it is also important to emphasise that a much more joined up and inter-sectoral response is needed – linking investments in infrastructure and the private sector as well, in light of their contribution to delivering growth in agriculture. The failure to join up between sectors makes it much more difficult to deliver the agriculture agenda.</p> |
| <p>12. Number of donors aligning their support to agriculture to the CAADP framework and principles, and to national strategies.</p> | <p>This is a mixed picture. The NEPAD Secretariat and development partners have established the CAADP Partnership Forum to build commitment for CAADP as a framework for support to agriculture. A number of multi-lateral and bilateral agencies are working to adopt these principles (e.g. support for country priorities, systems and procedures; and the elimination of duplication), in line with the broader commitments from development partners in the 2005 Paris Declaration, towards harmonizing and aligning ODA. But more needs to be done both to broaden and accelerate this process. Some development partners are still creating parallel processes and pledging arrangements, and institutional and procedural blockages are also holding back the pace of progress.</p> |

Map



Reference documents

I. Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme

www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/docrep/005/y6831e/y6831e00.htm

<http://www.nepad.org/2005/files/documents/caadp.pdf>

II. Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa

<http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/Documents/Decisions/hog/12HoGAssembly2003.pdf>

III. The Africa Fertilizer Summit

www.AfricaFertilizer@Summit.org

<http://www.africafertilizersummit.org/Abuja%20Fertilizer%20Declaration%20in%20English.pdf>

or

IV. FAO: The State of Food Insecurity in the World

www.fao.org/sof/sofi

V. FAO Food Security Statistics

www.fao.org/es/ess/faostat/foodsecurity

VI. Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)

www.fews.net

VII. The World Food Situation

<http://www.ifpri.org/pubs/agm05/jvbagm2005.asp>