

AU-NEPAD Food Security Workshop

Accelerating Investments in Response to High Food Prices and Food Insecurity

Pretoria, 20-23 May, 2008

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 2005 the prices of agricultural commodities have increased rapidly, reaching unprecedented levels. Most seriously, the prices of staple foods which immediately impact the poor who must buy food have seen the biggest increases. The major causes of the high food prices include historically low levels of grain stocks globally, rising demand for cereals especially in rapidly growing economies, weather-related supply shocks in major producing countries, and substantially higher energy prices leading to higher input and processing costs. This rapid increase in the prices is already adversely impacting the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable groups who are dependent upon purchased food, and has put the issue of food prices on the top of the agenda of policy makers worldwide. It threatens to divert meagre national resources away from development activities to meeting urgent food import needs, challenges the stability and security of countries, with social consequences such as food riots, and sets back attempts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The urgent need to respond to the crisis in Africa prompted the African Union through the NEPAD Secretariat and its development partners to organise, within the context of CAADP, a 'Food and Nutrition Security Workshop to Accelerate Investments in Response to High Food Prices and Resulting Food Insecurity'. The workshop was held in Pretoria, South Africa from 20 to 23 May 2008, bringing together 160 participants representing selected priority countries, AU, NEPAD and development partners. The workshop resulted in strongly-voiced commitment by both governments and development partners to act immediately to address the adverse impacts of high food prices on the most vulnerable in Africa¹. Workshop participants produced in outline, preliminary concepts for short- and medium-term priority interventions in each country in response to high food prices and food insecurity amounting to some US\$2.93 billion, and a process for immediate follow up support for the countries concerned.

Participants benefited from critical up-dates on the scale and scope of the crisis by experts from AU, World Bank, WFP and FAO. These included a report on the UN Secretary-General's MDG Africa Initiative, which accepts CAADP as the implementing framework for agriculture and food security, and dramatic illustrations of the economic impact of food price increases on Africa which underlined that it is the poorest who will suffer, increasing the risk of social unrest, instability and conflicts. However, high prices are also an opportunity for those farmers with assets and access to markets and should stimulate a much needed increase in investment in the sector.

The Framework for African Food Security (FAFS), Pillar III of CAADP which has a vision "to increase resilience by decreasing food insecurity and linking vulnerable people into opportunities for agricultural growth", was outlined to participants. Pillar III provides the framework for any response to the high food price crisis, alongside the broader context of the other three CAADP Pillars which support long term sustainable agricultural development. A process for activating Pillar III was put forward which stressed the complementarities, partnerships and synergies between all the players: national governments, CSOs/NGOs, the private sector, knowledge centres, and development partners, supported by the AU Commission, NEPAD the regional economic communities (RECs) and the Pillar lead institutions.

The workshop provided an ideal opportunity for sharing experiences and exchanging lessons around the four themes of Pillar III: (a) improved risk management; (b) increased food supply through increased

¹ See the Workshop Communique in Annex 3.

production and market linkages; (c) improved food access through economic opportunities and safety nets; and (d) enhanced quality of diet through diversification of food. Policy and programme response options aimed at addressing soaring food prices in the short-, medium- and long-term were identified under each of the key thematic areas. There was a lively discussion in each of the thematic groups which helped lay the foundations for the challenging task of putting together action plans in each country to respond to the crisis. Preliminary plans that had been prepared in anticipation of the workshop were reviewed and up-dated in country groups comprising ministry of agriculture, finance and planning officials, together with in-country representatives of development partners, and international experts as observers, to provide advice upon request. The action plans are summarized in Annex 1 and presented in full in Annex 7. Short-term measures focused upon assisting the most vulnerable with food and subsidized inputs, cash- and food-based safety nets, nutritional measures, and assisting livestock holders with restocking and feed. It is tentatively estimated that input needs alone amount to some US\$860 million, of which US\$749 million is for fertilizers. Medium-term measures proposed strengthening early warning systems, investing in soil and water management, irrigation and post-harvest management, enhancing market linkages for farmers, and capacity building for governments to enhance service delivery in extension, research and development. Medium-term needs were provisionally estimated at US\$1.64 billion.

Governments represented at the workshop were unanimous in their commitment to meeting the challenge to food security posed by the high food price crisis. Many had already taken steps to protect the most vulnerable members of their populations from the rising prices of staple foods. Decades of under-investment in agriculture, which is one of the causes of the crisis, must be reversed. The development partners represented at the workshop were equally unanimous in expressing their commitment to assisting governments to respond to the crisis, and to the wider goals of NEPAD and the accelerated implementation of CAADP². They saw the crisis as an opportunity to work more closely together as development partners, in accordance with the Paris Declaration principles. The African Development Bank (ADB), World Bank and USAID announced specific commitments of resources that could be accessed by governments in increasingly fast and simple ways.

The workshop agreed on specific follow-up actions and a timeline for their implementation. Country representatives were urged by development partners to move quickly with requests for reprogramming or restructuring existing IFI programme funds and to formulate requests for bilateral partner agencies. Each country should: prepare a work plan with a short-term horizon for addressing the short term response; draft a long-term action process for broader CAADP implementation; and, establish an accelerated process of stakeholder consultation and fund raising. The RECs are expected to continue playing an active role in CAADP implementation. A taskforce led by the AU/NEPAD Secretariat and supported by FAO, WFP, World Bank, the Pillar Institutions and RECs, will actively coordinate and ensure timely follow-up to decisions made at the workshop.

The most critical points in the timeline are:

30 June 2008	Finalised concept notes and country roadmaps
30 July 2008	Commence implementation of emergency response actions
30 August 2008	Validation workshops: national consensus on the drivers of growth in agriculture, priorities and levels of investment required
30 September 2008	Agreement on priority areas for investment by national and international development partners ("The Compact")

² See "Statement on Behalf of Attending Development Partners" in Annex 2

AU-NEPAD Food Security Workshop

Accelerating Investments in Response to High Food Prices and Food Insecurity

Pretoria, 20-24 May, 2008

1. The Context: Responding to Rising Food Prices

Since 2005 the prices of a number of agricultural commodities have shown a rapid upward trend, reaching unprecedented levels. The FAO Food Price Index averaged 23% higher in 2007 than in 2006 as international commodity prices increased sharply throughout the past year. Most seriously, the prices of staple foods which immediately impact the poor who must buy food have seen the biggest increases. Compared with recent average prices (2002/03 – 2006/06) wheat has increased by 90%, coarse grains by 60%, rice by 38%, and vegetable oils by 73%³. But agricultural markets have witnessed price increases for nearly all major food and feed commodities. Although prices in mid 2008 have fallen back from the levels reached early in the year, it is predicted that they will remain high for the foreseeable future, with the projections for wheat, coarse grains and rice for 2014/15 respectively 37%, 53% and 28% above 2002/03-2005-06 levels. The major causes of the high food prices include: historically low levels of grain stocks globally; rising demand for cereals especially in rapidly growing economies such as China and India, as well as changing diets towards more meat consumption, the production of which in turn requires more grain; weather-related supply shocks in major producing countries; substantially higher energy prices leading to higher input and processing costs, particularly increased prices of fertilizers and transport; greatly increased demand for grains for bio-fuel production, stimulated by various government incentives; the impact of US dollar devaluation leading to higher dollar-denominated prices; and, unprecedented levels of financial fund activity in futures commodity markets which has contributed to price volatility.

This rapid increase in the prices of key agricultural commodities since 2007 has put the issue of food prices on the top of the agenda of policy makers worldwide. Consumers in developed, developing, and transition countries are facing higher prices for basic foodstuffs such as bread, milk and meat. The current high food prices are already adversely impacting the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable groups who are dependent upon purchased food, especially but not exclusively in Africa. In countries which are net food importers, rising food prices will divert meagre national resources away from development activities to meeting urgent food import needs. Africa as a continent is a large and growing food importer and as such will be heavily impacted by the high world market prices for staple foods.

According to the UN, the threat of malnutrition and hunger is growing and millions of the most vulnerable people, mainly in developing countries, are at risk because they cannot afford to buy sufficient food to meet their nutritional requirements. More immediately, soaring prices presents a challenge to the stability and security of countries. Social consequences such as food riots have been observed in many regions across the world, including countries in North and West Africa. Many of the affected countries in Africa already suffered from high rates of chronic hunger and malnutrition even before the impact of soaring food price was felt. High prices will certainly lower consumption and further drive up malnutrition rates and substantially reduce resilience to natural disasters. High food and fuel prices will critically threaten

³ OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2008-2017, OECD/FAO 2008

whatever gains have been made in development and set back attempts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In particular in Africa, MDG1 and the fight against hunger will be seriously jeopardised.

There is an urgent need to respond to the crisis in Africa triggered by high food prices. At the same time, the opportunity should be seized to renew commitment to increasing agricultural productivity through investment in agriculture in the continent. Recognizing this, the African Union through the NEPAD Secretariat and its development partners organised within the context of CAADP a '*Food and Nutrition Security Workshop to Accelerate Investments in Response to High Food Prices and Resulting Food Insecurity*'. The workshop was held in Pretoria, South Africa from 20 to 23 May 2008 (see Annex 4 for the detailed workshop agenda).

The workshop brought together 160 participants representing selected priority countries affected by rising food prices, AU and NEPAD officials, development partners, including international financing institutions (IFIs), bilateral donors and UN agencies, representatives of farmers' associations and NGOs, and technical specialists (see Annex 5 for a detailed list of participants). The countries represented at the workshop were Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Swaziland, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia, with Egypt represented as an observer. The 16 countries at the workshop import over 6.5 million MT of cereals (rice, wheat and maize as well as flour) on average every year⁴, including food aid contributions, worth over US\$1 billion even before the price rises occurred.

The workshop aimed to prioritize interventions in response to the high food price crisis in the context of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) framework of the African Union, a common platform adopted in July 2003 by African Heads of States and Governments for accelerating agricultural development and food security on the continent. In particular, translating the Framework for African Food Security (FAFS) as Pillar III of CAADP, into actions that would address the immediate and short-term impact of the crisis, as well as initiating measures that would meet medium- and long-term challenges of food security, was the central focus of the workshop.

The workshop resulted in strongly-voiced commitment by both governments and development partners to act immediately to address the adverse impacts of high food prices on the most vulnerable in Africa⁵. Workshop participants produced in outline, preliminary concepts for short- and medium-term priority interventions in each country in response to high food prices and food insecurity which, along with country profiles, are summarized in Annex 1⁶. It also succeeded in setting out a process for immediate follow up support for the countries concerned through the creation of a task force charged with this responsibility. The follow up country level consultations will further transform the priority interventions into action plans, including implementation arrangements and costing, as well as a roadmap that will guide the accelerated implementation of the broader CAADP agenda and round table process.

The workshop was held just as a series of major international events are occurring. The 4th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) was held on 28-30 May. The focus of the FAO World Food Security Summit, 3-6 June, is on the impact of soaring food prices on global food security, as well as the implications of climate change. This summary report of the workshop will serve to bring the

⁴ FAOSTAT, Trade Statistics 2005: imports and food aid 2003-2005

⁵ See the Workshop Communique in Annex 3.

⁶ The full preliminary country Action Plans are contained in Annex 7

nature and scale of the high food price crisis to the attention of the international community at forthcoming global events including, the G- 8 Summit on July 7-9 in Japan where it has been decided that dealing with rising food and fuel prices is high priority, and the 11th AU Summit in Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt, on 24 June to 1 July 2008, where the impact of the crisis will be high on the agenda.

2. Setting the Scene

The context of high food prices and the impact on Africa was outlined during the Opening Session which included a welcome by *Dr Richard Mkandawire* (NEPAD Secretariat) and opening statements on behalf of the development partners by *Ms Sheila Sisulu*, (Deputy Executive Director of WFP), and *Dr Babagana*, on behalf of the AU Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture. The keynote address was made by *Ambassador Willoughby*, the acting NEPAD Chief Executive.

Ms Sheila Sisulu (WFP) congratulated NEPAD on behalf of the development partners for organizing the workshop and their joint support and commitment to work with countries to find sustainable solutions to the crisis. She warned that the rising food prices could push a further 130 million people in low income countries deeper into poverty and hunger. However, the situation also offered opportunities for an African agriculture renaissance and to strengthen the partnership between AU and NEPAD and the DPs. Policy and investment responses by governments and DPs need to be country and context specific, with DPs supporting analysis and assessments, emergency safety nets, nutrition programmes and immediate interventions to boost supply, as well as providing policy advice and investment. The RECs play an important role in building networks through regional consensus and partnerships. This is the time for the DPs to honour their commitment to increase assistance to Africa.

Dr Babagana (AU) pointed out that the high food price crisis was rooted in the fact that Africa spends US\$20 billion annually on importing food and suffers negative terms of trade. The poor, who are Africa's majority, spend 50-60% of their budget on food and are hard hit. The workshop should develop recommendations to protect the most vulnerable but also respond to the opportunity to invest more along the agriculture and food value chain. African governments invest much less in the sector than developed economies and despite the Maputo commitment few countries (only 6 out of 24 surveyed) have reached the target 10% budget allocation. They also spend much less in areas such as agricultural research – less than 1% of agricultural GDP. However, the number of countries achieving the CAADP growth target of 6% per year has increased and there are successes such as high-yielding cassava, NERICA rice, and livestock disease control. The crisis is an opportunity to re-launch agriculture and for countries and DPs to invest more in land and water resources, essential inputs, rural infrastructure, irrigation and research. The AU Commissioner promised to take the recommendations of the workshop to the highest levels at the AU Summit in July 2008 for political support.

Ambassador Willoughby (NEPAD) reminded participants of the impact of the rising food price crisis, resulting in riots in countries in north and west Africa. The crisis threatens to undermine efforts to reduce poverty and hunger and the achievement of MDG 1. However, whilst dealing with the immediate impact, sight must not be lost of long term actions required to address food insecurity in a sustainable manner. NEPAD provides a vision and strategic framework for such actions. There is commitment at the highest political level as heads of state at Maputo in 2003 recognised the centrality of agriculture in driving development. Actions within the framework of CAADP provide the opportunity for farmers to benefit along the value chain, in particular Pillar III – increasing food supply and reducing hunger by increasing smallholder productivity and improving the response to emergencies. However, actions should go beyond cereals and staples and include livestock, fisheries and horticulture. The Ambassador recalled the five

outcomes of the Abuja Food Security Summit, especially the need to mobilise resources, enhance agricultural markets and integrate nutrition into all interventions.

Dr Richard Mkandawire (NEPAD Secretariat) then set the scene on the impact of high food prices on Africa by reminding the plenary of the **goals and objectives of CAADP** and pointing out that achieving these was now made immeasurably more difficult because of high food prices and high energy prices. As an African-owned and led initiative, CAADP represents the key to achieving the MDGs in Africa through agriculture-led growth, in order to secure food and nutritional security, increased income and poverty alleviation, and sustainable socio-economic growth. Central to CAADP implementation is country ownership, building upon existing development plans and strategies, using existing institutions, and translating these into comprehensive investment programmes based upon sound, evidence-based analysis of the sources of growth.

The close partnership of CAADP with its core institutions is crucial to success: the African Union Commission (AUC), regional economic communities (RECs) and Pillar institutions⁷ are working together with NEPAD, which provides technical backstopping to the RECs, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and peer review, assistance in resource mobilization, and facilitating learning. The Pillar institutions play a key role in providing technical support, ensuring the quality of analysis, and guiding the design and implementation of programmes. International support from development partners is vital to providing increased support to countries under the CAADP framework, and is being matched by progress by African governments on good governance, increasing productivity, and domestic budget resource commitments.

The CAADP framework is proving valuable in helping countries respond to the challenge of rising food prices. The principles of sound analysis, focusing on regional integration and trade, partnership and collective responsibility including stronger private sector involvement, and mobilizing local expertise and knowledge, provide a solid basis for taking effective action in the continent. This framework provides not only a context for addressing the adverse consequences of high food prices on the most vulnerable who are net buyers of food, but also a basis for rising to the opportunity that high prices offer for revitalizing African agriculture. Important issues remain on the table including global market distortions due to barriers to agricultural trade in the North, and the need to secure sustainability in land and water management, irrigation and soil fertility.

Dr Edson Mpyisi (AU) briefed the plenary on the **MDG Africa Initiative** of the UN Secretary-General. One of the five thematic groups established under the Working Group is on Agriculture and Food Security, comprising representatives of AU, FAO, IFIs (World Bank, African Development Bank and IFAD), UN agencies (WFP, UNECA, UNICEF and UNDP), Pillar institutions (UKZN, CILSS, FARA), support institutions (AGRA, IFPRI, GPRD, IFA, IFAP, Sasakawa), and the UNSG's Special Advisor, Jeffrey Sachs.

Four important strategic recommendations have been made by the thematic groups:

- CAADP is the framework for implementing the MDG Africa Initiative in agriculture and food security
- Enhancing smallholder agricultural productivity is essential, through improved access to land and water, inputs and output markets, science and technology and strengthened rural/farmer organizations

⁷ Pillar 1: University of Zambia and CILSS-Agrhymet, Morogoro University

Pillar 2: Conference of Ministers of Agriculture of West and Central Africa

Pillar 3: Kwa-Zulu Natala University and CILSS

Pillar 4: FARA, Sub-Regional Research Organisations

- Food and nutrition security issues must be addressed urgently, in line with the twin-track approach in Pillar III, with early actions addressing soaring food prices, the implications of climate change, and protection for the most vulnerable
- Modalities for increasing financing for agriculture and food security, primarily at country level, must be identified, amounting to between US\$10 – 40 billion per year

The plenary then examined in detail the impact on Africa of the high food prices through a series of panel presentations.

Dr Delphin Go (World Bank) provided dramatic illustrations of the **economic impact of food price increases on Africa**. Between the end of 2006 and April 2008, import prices of key foods have increased by 72-102% in nominal terms. However, the weakening dollar means that real price increases have been in the order of 45-70%, with Sub-Saharan Africa suffering a 50.9% increase and the CFA Franc zone, 68.5%. The inflationary impact of such increases is affected by the way in which exchange rates are managed, fiscal policies including subsidies, and monetary policy. The impact on households depends upon how much imported foodstuffs are consumed and the degree of substitution with non-traded local staples such as yams. The macroeconomic stability that most African countries have achieved will be threatened by the food price crisis. Already, increased inflation levels can be detected in some countries, such as Ethiopia, Rwanda and Uganda. The general increase in commodity prices has resulted in a substantial improvement of SSA's terms of trade but the non-resource rich, land-locked countries will not benefit so much. Growth rates in the continent have finally increased, averaging 6% in 2004-06, with even non-mineral exporting countries growing by 4%, reflecting growth trends across the globe. Although boom-bust cycles are less evident now, it is the poorest who will suffer and the risk of social unrest, instability and conflicts increases.

Looking at the impact on the poor, figures show that in 23 African countries, food represents 55% of household budget, the amount being highest in poor rural households. However, the impact is not straightforward since rural households may offset high prices by consuming local products and may gain from selling food or receiving higher wages. A recent study estimates that rural poverty will rise by 4.2% overall, but by around 5% in rural areas. A 50% increase in certain food prices will increase poverty by between 1-8%.

Some important lessons on policy responses were outlined. On trade policy, export restrictions and taxes will aggravate price increases, encourage smuggling and impoverish local farmers, whilst lowering import tariffs might help but will reduce revenues. Inappropriate government agriculture policies may hamper the supply response, exacerbated by poor infrastructure and higher fertilizer and seed costs. Some social protection programmes can be scaled up but this demands better targeting and greater administrative capacity. The dilemma is how to protect the poor without jeopardizing macroeconomic stability. Price controls can be counterproductive, whilst untargeted consumer subsidies can be extremely expensive.

Guy Evers (FAO) looked at the **opportunities and challenges to generating smallholders' supply response**. The opportunities are represented by higher prices, increasing investments and the fact that agriculture is "back on the agenda". The challenges are the need for policy adjustments and dialogue and creating an enabling environment for investment. Input supply and extension advice can quickly boost production, along with rehabilitation of small agricultural infrastructure and safety nets. Production systems can be improved and made sustainable through empowering producers, and by measures such as conservation agriculture, reinforcing seed systems, and crop diversification. Measures to link farmers to markets and market support services such as information systems and commodity exchanges can enhance market access, along with developing new markets and general encouragement to private sector development.

Reducing post-harvest losses, estimated at 15-20% is an obvious target, as well as improved storage systems and managing the post-production value chain, including agro-industries.

3. The Principles: Investing in the Vulnerable and Building Long Term Food Security

The Framework for African Food Security (FAFS), Pillar III of CAADP, has been the subject of wide and deep consultation, and will be submitted for approval at the AU Summit in July 2008. The Pillar III vision, “to increase resilience by decreasing food insecurity and linking vulnerable people into opportunities for agricultural growth”, is well-conceived as the framework for a response to the high food price crisis which, above all else, impacts the poorest and most vulnerable. Pillar III recognizes that, if the poorest and most vulnerable are not to be recipients of food aid and other forms of welfare in perpetuity, strenuous efforts must be made to identify and invest in new economic opportunities which are appropriate to their needs, as well as ensuring their nutrition and health, especially infants and children. Although increasing productivity in food crops is fundamental, underpinning the success of the Pillar is the need to strengthen risk management at all levels so that when the inevitable shocks to the system occur, emergency responses are quick and effective, and household coping mechanisms can function. The policy and programme options are summarized in Annex 6.

Although the immediate follow-up to the workshop is seen as individual countries beginning the process of formulating their actions with respect to Pillar III, this work must be viewed in the wider context of the CAADP implementation process. This process will include the formulation of programmes to operationalize all four CAADP Pillars, including a round table at which proposals will be presented and evaluated by development partners and peer countries, and culminating in a “compact”, marking commitment by government and development partners to supporting the proposed actions.

The four objectives of FAFS are:

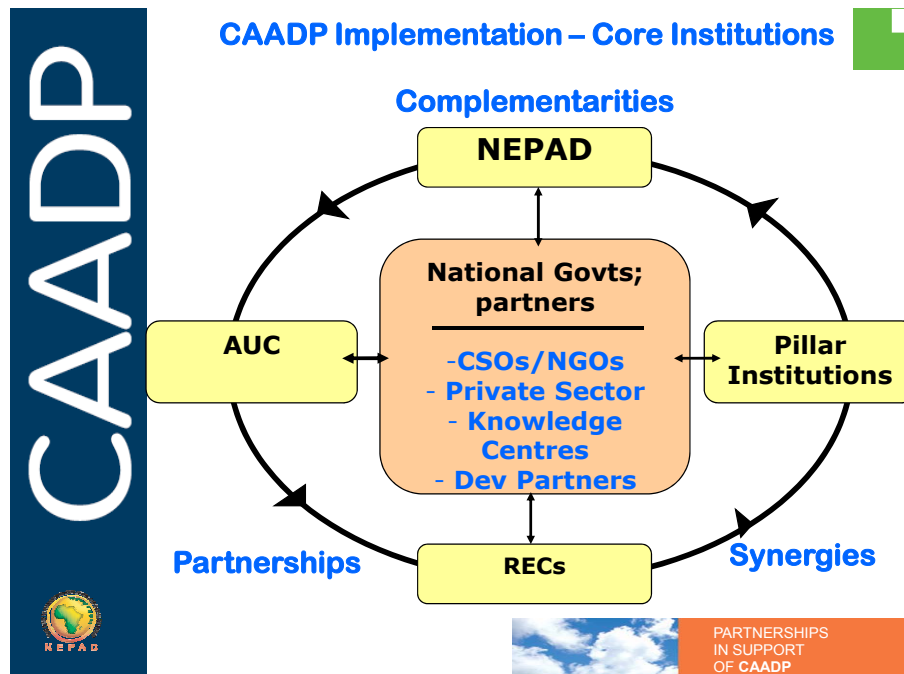
- **Improved risk management:** At the household, community, national and regional levels to inform decisions that ultimately impact the building and protection of assets and investments, and to strengthen national, regional, and community responses to climatic and economic shocks that risk and undermine the coping mechanisms of vulnerable populations.
- **Increased supply of affordable commodities through increased production and improved market linkages:** Increasing the supply of food through increased production and improved market linkages will increase the food available to households and communities. Strategies to increase the production of staple commodities are also more likely to impact poor small farm holders, increasing their incomes and extending the geographic reach of markets to underserved areas.
- **Increased economic opportunities for the vulnerable:** Identifying potential opportunities for diversification of livelihoods—particularly in support of adding value to agricultural production (through local processing, handling, transport, etc.) - will both build resilience and contribute to rural growth. Close coordination with strategies undertaken under other Pillars will improve outcomes under this objective, as will pro-active attempts to link safety-net interventions to access to agricultural inputs, credit, training, and other interventions capable of providing opportunities for the poor to accumulate, diversify, and invest in assets.
- **Increased quality of diets through diversification of food among the target groups:** While investment in increasing the production of staple foods will have an immediate, significant, impact on the poor, increasing the ability of the poor to access sufficient protein and micronutrients through varied, nutritious diets is necessary to ensure sustainable gains in the battle against poverty, hunger and malnutrition.

4. The Process: Activating CAADP and the Framework for African Food Security (Pillar III)

The FAFS (presented by *Prof Sheryl Hendriks*, UKZN) envisages a six-step process for preparing an operational plan for Pillar III at both regional and country level. The six steps are:

1. Identifying the chronically food insecure and those vulnerable to chronic food insecurity, characterizing the vulnerable and the causes of food insecurity;
2. Estimating the magnitude of change required to achieve the Pillar III vision and objectives of CAADP;
3. Creating an inventory and identifying options to achieve the objectives of the vision;
4. Prioritizing interventions and costing options to focus on the best returns for an investment plan and addressing the necessary conditions to meet objectives;
5. Reviewing implementation options, roles, responsibilities and coordination; and
6. Finalizing and packaging an integrated programme that includes an investment and operational plan and arrangements.

The implementation of CAADP through country round tables and the Pillar III Framework (presented by *Martin Bwalya*, NEPAD Secretariat) stresses the complementarities, partnerships and synergies between all the players.



5. Drawing upon Lessons

The workshop took the opportunity not only to present to countries CAADP and the Pillar III vision in detail, but also provided a forum for the exchange of lessons on the implementation of each of the four main objectives (outlined above) by the countries represented. In addition, expert contributions were used to initiate discussion in each of the themes corresponding to the four objectives.

Theme 1: Improved risk management

Ronald Sibanda (WFP) opened the presentations with an outline of the **options for strengthening early warning systems, emergency responses, and risk management policies and institutions** in the immediate-, medium- and long-terms. Immediate action hinges upon a comprehensive risk assessment at national, district and community levels and the formulation of coherent risk reduction strategies, whilst undertaking unconditional transfers of food, cash and other items. Improved domestic and regional trade would also enhance the capacity to meet local and domestic food shortfalls. Policy and institutional strengthening should be based upon the Hyogo Framework for Action⁸. Medium- and longer-term actions should include strengthening information systems and logistic capacities, incorporating food security and nutrition in special recovery plans, as well as establishing social protection systems. Reference was also made to the country level Integrated Food Security Information Management Tool.

Geoffrey Heinrich (CRS) emphasized the need to find **synergies between short-, medium- and long-term actions**, and for **broad stakeholder involvement in vulnerability assessments**. Coordinated collection of market and commodity data and targeting the vulnerable in urban areas were also important. TradeNet, an SMS-based information service for farmers in Ghana, was given as an example of modern information systems can help reduce risk. Although direct transfers are important, linking farmers to markets and providing input subsidies are needed – on the supply side through non-traditional subsidized food and local purchases of food aid, and on the demand side through seed and input vouchers and fairs and cash vouchers. Longer-term actions rest upon building the capacity of smallholder farmers and livelihood diversification.

Discussion: There was a wide-ranging discussion of topics related to risk management, identifying opportunities and challenges as well as lessons from country experience. The difficulties of effectively *mainstreaming risk management* were discussed including the fact that although decentralization was crucial for this to work, there was a lack of local government capacity and potential competition between different ministries. Sound *agricultural information systems* are obviously essential for effective risk management planning, but there are many instances of failure, and problems of capacity, poor data quality, lack of urban assessments and dependence upon external support. Hence, such systems are often undermined by lack of credibility. Discussion on the use of *subsidies for inputs, direct cash transfers and tax exemptions* focused on the high cost to government of such measures and lack of long term sustainability. Problems of targeting and possible price distortions were evident, although it was agreed that targeted input support could fast-track resources for poor farmers. *Safety net programmes*, although being costly and bringing targeting and dependency problems, can at least be shown to be working quite successfully in some countries. *Food stocks or grain reserves* have been operated in many countries for long periods but, although they can be effective in enabling a fast response to emergency situations, they are notoriously difficult to manage successfully and can be expensive to operate.

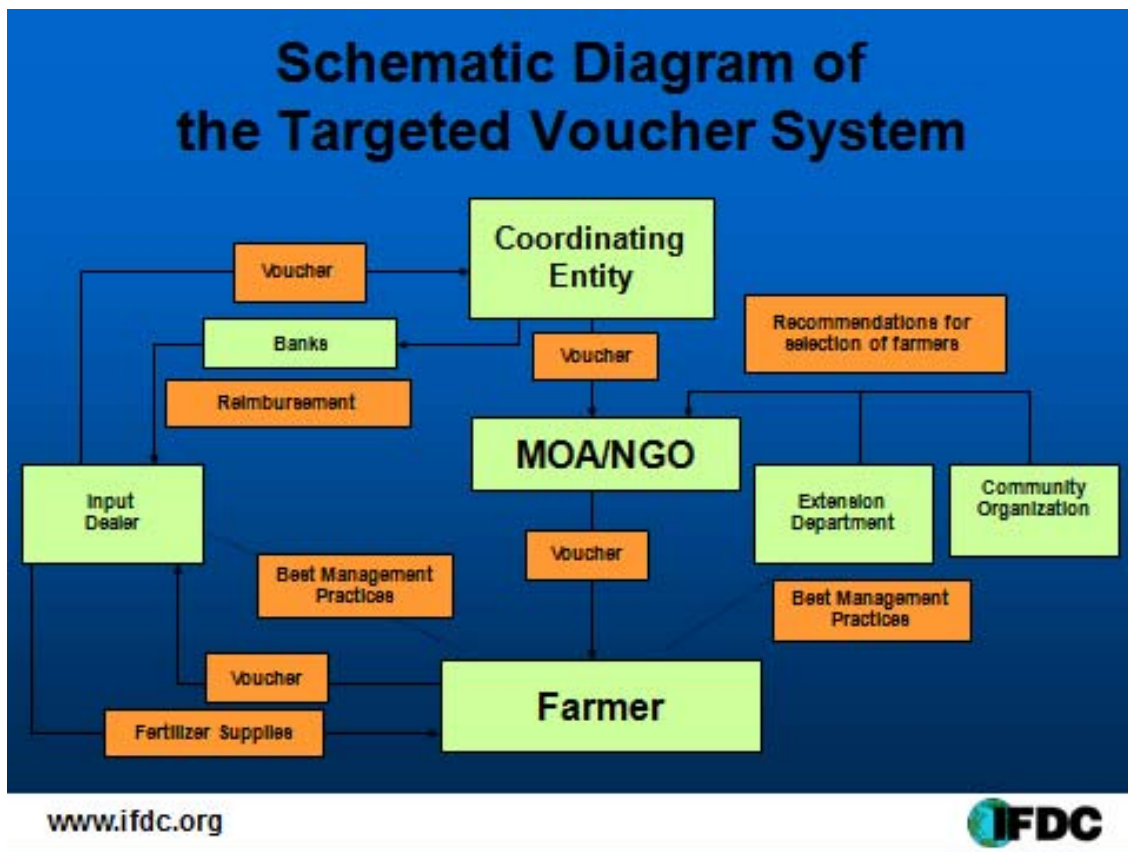
Theme 2: Increased food supply through increased production and market linkages

This thematic group attracted by far the largest number of participants and covered a host of topics embraced broadly by issues of agricultural development. *Tom Osborn* (FAO) outlined the vision of a **systems approach to increasing food supply**, emphasizing that single entry points would never be sufficient. Immediate measures to increase supply by vulnerable farmers include input trade fairs, direct seed distribution, input vouchers, and household gardens. A long list of longer-term measures proposed included: strengthened extension systems, low cost conservation agriculture, crop diversification,

⁸ World Conference on Disaster Reduction, Hyogo 2005

integrated pest management (IPM), crop-livestock integration, improved water management and irrigation, seed policy reform, and household food grain and seed storage.

Balu Bumb (IFDC) initiated discussion by outlining the **causes and scale of fertilizer price rises**, with urea and MOP increasing four-fold since 2000, and DAP by over 7 times. The differences between Africa and Asia in the fertilizer cost chain were illustrated, with far higher raw material and transport elements characterizing Africa. Short-term measures suggested included removing taxes and tariffs for fertilizer, increasing the availability of foreign exchange for importers, and improving the access to financing for dealers. A proposal was also put forward for a **purchasing power support** programme for inputs for smallholder farmers through providing vouchers (see chart below), as well as promoting the adoption of new technologies such as UDP and micro-dosing. Longer-term measures included strengthening input markets, enhancing regional trade integration so as to achieve economies of scale, and enhancing fertilizer production through new facilities and blending.



David Watson (IITA) outlined the state of play with **agricultural technologies**. New high-yielding varieties exist in cereals (maize, sorghum, pear/finger millet, wheat and barley), roots (cassava and yams), pulses (cowpea, pigeon pea, soybean, common beans), and rice. The higher yields go along with improved resistance and tolerance to biotic and abiotic stresses including drought, temperature, pests, disease and parasitic weeds, as well as improved macro- and micro-nutrients (protein, iron and zinc), and improved storability. Improved agronomic and management options are also available including conservation agriculture and balanced nutrient management. Integrated farming systems are also effective such as crop-livestock and crop-tree-vegetable-livestock systems, as well as rotations and intercropping. A strong case was made for the need to disseminate under-utilised technologies, many of which are on-the-shelf and that are low cost and appropriate for small farmers but have never been made widely known. CGIAR knowledge

and technologies need to be mobilized together with capacity building. National research systems and CGIAR centres need to link up and work closely together, and countries are urged to make requests to the CG system for such technologies to be made more widely available.

Discussion: The lively discussion on this topic covered many areas. Although most actions to increase the supply response are taken at national level, the regional context is crucial simply because there are distinct areas of surplus and deficit production across each region. It became clear that the supply response could not be considered in isolation from other elements of CAADP, especially technology development and marketing. Some of the challenges that were outlined included: the lack of private sector input suppliers and importers and the difficulty of managing public and private sector supplies ; problems of seed multiplication and cumbersome regulatory requirements; poor management of advisory services; and the need to package technology with other inputs. The neglected potential of urban and peri-urban production was mentioned. This brings potential nutritional benefits to households as well as market opportunities for fruits and vegetables, but often raises some serious food safety issues. A number of lessons from successful programmes were presented including: the SADC seed harmonization policy; Uganda's NAADS; Burkina Faso's national inventory of technologies; Egypt's national campaigns linking research and extension; relief programmes used for conservation agriculture (CRS); Rwanda's crop intensification programme; the use of PPP for fertilizer distribution; preparing small-scale packages of inputs for small farmers; and, linking importers in neighbouring countries to reduce import prices.

Theme 3: Improved food access through economic opportunities and safety nets

Sheryl Hendriks (UKZN) opened the session with a presentation on the challenges posed by **increasing the economic opportunities for the vulnerable** as a way of enhancing their access to food. She stressed the need to identify opportunities for diversifying livelihoods especially by adding value to agricultural production through processing, handling and transport. Actions proposed under Pillar III need to be carefully coordinated with actions under other Pillars, in particular Pillar II which adopts a value chain approach. The poor are inevitably constrained from participation in the rural economy by lack of resources and their coping strategies are often inadequate in the face of major shocks. However, promoting agricultural growth in general will link back to consumption, labour markets, and investment in rural areas that will benefit the poor.

Mustapha Darboe (WFP) outlined the characteristics of the most vulnerable and the short- and medium-term measures that could **enhance their access to food**. The most vulnerable are those dependent upon humanitarian assistance, refugees, IDPs, infants and mothers, small farmers, pastoralists, and the urban poor. They invariably exist outside effective markets, in arid, semi-arid or marginal land areas, and in conflict zones. Among the many measures listed were: conditional and unconditional transfers of food, cash and inputs; food-based public works programmes; school feeding; targeted food supplements; and the promotion of nutrient-rich foods.

Harold Alderman (World Bank) gave a presentation of the Bank's experience with **safety nets**. He referred to recent studies which showed that households cut their spending on food by 0.75% for every 1% increase in prices. Those households that spend a major part of their income on food will inevitably consume less, especially those dependent upon buying food in the market: the landless, pastoralists, resource-poor small farmers, and the urban poor. Programmes to diversify livelihoods through safety nets should be simple to implement, ensure no disincentive effects, be well targeted and, as far as possible, avoid leakages. Such measures can be aimed at mitigating the impact of higher food prices (such as cutting import tariffs, VAT and other taxes on grains, and selective food subsidies for the vulnerable), or improving household food

security through safety nets. Some safety nets are simply aimed at transferring resources (cash, vouchers or food) to allow the vulnerable to survive; *productive* safety nets are aimed at also creating economic opportunities for the vulnerable through asset creation; and some safety nets include targeted nutrition, such as school feeding and supplements for pregnant and lactating women, which have been shown to yield a high return on the investment. The mix of measures to be used will vary according to the country situation, and examples from across Africa were given.

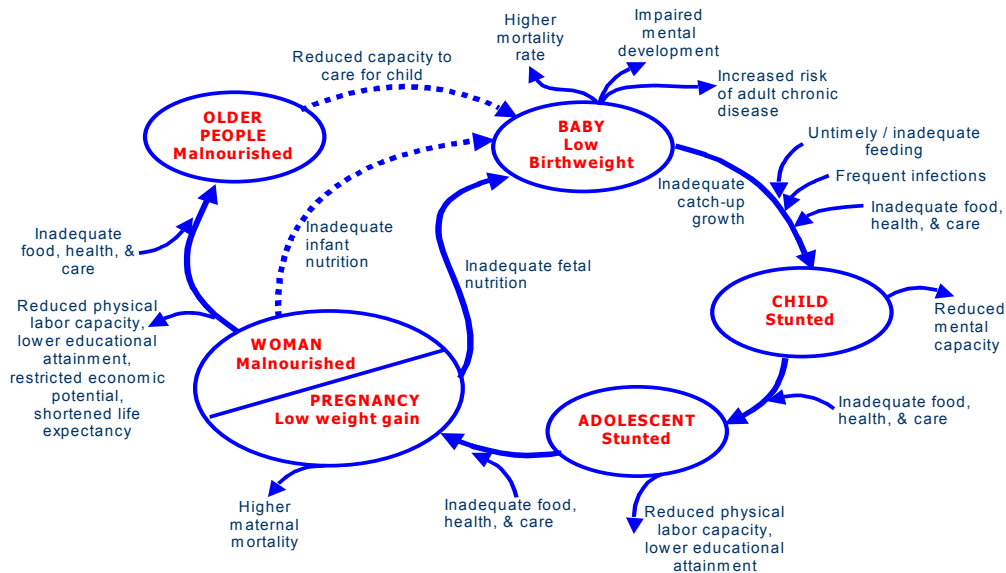
Discussion: The group systematically considered all the various options for enhancing access to food: cash transfers; targeted food assistance; seeds; vouchers; cash or food for public works; school feeding; national food reserve; warehouse receipts; agricultural packages; micro-credit; agricultural insurance; targeted food subsidies and price controls; regional trade. The main lesson to be drawn from the exchange of experience was that each instrument has to be carefully tailored to the country and the crisis, remembering that there are often issues of management, sustainability and possible adverse consequences through creating disincentives for agriculture. Dependency is a danger with all programmes that transfer resources to the poor without creating an asset base for future livelihoods. Similarly, such programmes raise problems of targeting and misappropriation, as well as being expensive to government and thereby of limited sustainability. Some approaches, such as food- or cash-for-public works programmes and micro-credit, inevitably exclude the poorest and disabled. The discussion on national food reserves focused on questions of food quality, as well as the high cost and complexity of managing such a reserve, and the ways it might be linked to related actions in setting minimum prices for crops and targeted food distribution. Although experiences with agricultural insurance were presented, it was felt that this was rather complex to initiate and manage and was more adapted to medium-scale rather than small farmers. The potential importance of regional trade was recognized, but there was a general feeling that lack of trust by governments in a region undermined this as a significant approach at present.

Theme 4: Enhanced quality of diet through diversification of food

Isatou Jallow (WFP) first defined **nutrition security** to embrace food security plus a sanitary environment, adequate health services and knowledge about nutrition. Disturbing statistics on nutrition in Africa included the incidence in children under five years old of stunting (40%) and underweight (22%), and the fact that generally both underweight and anaemia in under-fives is higher in rural areas than in urban. High food prices risk nutrition and strengthen the “malnutrition cycle” (see chart below) in many ways by reducing the consumption of quality foods and increasing the amount of work needed to earn more money, adversely affecting: maternal and child nutrition; school performance; productivity; morbidity and mortality. Reduced nutrition will have an impact on future generations, as well as impacting those with HIV/AIDS, and the elderly. Immediate actions include: food and micronutrient supplementation; food fortification and bio-fortification; promoting production of traditional foods through home and community gardens. Longer-term actions address improving maternal and adolescent girl nutrition; promoting technologies for production and processing of nutrient-rich foods; promoting indigenous practices for storage, processing, and preservation to enhance food quality; improving access to water and sanitation; investing in girls education, the status and employment of women.

The Malnutrition Cycle: A reminder of priorities

source: UN/SCN 2000



Rosanna Agble (PANI) stressed the **importance of nutrition during pregnancy and the first two years of life** since deficiencies can cause permanent physical and mental impairment. The principal **micro-nutrients** needed are iodine, iron and vitamin A. The Pan African Nutrition Initiative (PANI) complements each of the CAADP Pillars. With respect to Pillar III, it is important that early warning systems include nutrition status indicators, that the use of locally available, nutrition-rich foods be encouraged, that opportunities for women be expanded, and that farmers be trained and provide with necessary inputs.

Discussion: The group discussed a number of options for enhancing diets and nutrition in general. In the short term, micronutrient supplementation of vitamin A and iron for pregnant women is important as well as food assistance to vulnerable groups (children, mothers, those with HIV/AIDS). Longer-term options include: promotion of post-harvest management programmes, focusing on those areas where losses are greatest; investment in potable water and sanitation; promotion of indigenous crops and technologies for the production and processing of nutrient-rich crops; and, packaging and dissemination of nutritional information to the public. Ultimately, investment in women's education, behavior change and social marketing were seen as the solution, and creating an enabling policy environment for public-private partnerships to enhance processing and marketing of food.

6. The Response: Action Plans

The 16 countries represented at the workshop spent time working on the reformulation and refinement of the draft Action Plans that they had prepared before the workshop. For each country a group was constituted comprising ministry of agriculture, finance and planning officials, together with in-country representatives of development partners, and international experts as observers, to provide advice upon request. The results of these country deliberations were consolidated at regional level and presented to the workshop in plenary session. The regional summaries are presented below, and a summary of the Action Plan for each country is contained in Annex 1.

Policy and programme response options aimed at addressing soaring food prices in the short-, medium- and long-term were identified under four key thematic areas: (1) improved risk management; (2) increased supply of affordable commodities through increased production and improved market linkages; (3) increased economic opportunities and safety nets for the vulnerable; and (4) increased quality of diets through diversification of food among the target groups.

The priority interventions proposed by the participating countries have been summarized below into three regional groupings: **West and Central Africa** (Burkina Faso, Cameroon Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Sierra Leone), **Eastern Africa** (Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda) and **Southern Africa** (Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zambia). Preliminary cost estimates are only available for the Eastern Africa region. The details of individual country priority interventions are outlined in Annex 1.

Summary: West and Central Africa

Short-term measures:

- Mitigation of higher domestic food prices through reduction of import tariffs, grain subsidies and some cross border trade control and export taxes. It was noted that these measures should be considered as temporary as they increase fiscal cost and government budgets. In particular, export bans would harm domestic producers and exporters as well as the global market system in the long run
- Establishment of emergency trust funds, increased national food security reserve stocks (both food and cash) and further strengthening of early warning systems
- Provide food production assistance to vulnerable farmers through agricultural input support (particularly seeds and fertilizers) and small-scale irrigation schemes. Delivery mechanisms would include direct distribution, subsidized inputs and credit facilities
- Safety net support to vulnerable individuals and households to maintain their access to nutritious food and, wherever possible, increase their resilience and protect their livelihoods. These safety net programmes range from support to children, mothers, HIV-affected populations and school-age children, targeted food and feed support during the lean season, productive safety net programmes and community level cereal banks

Medium-term measures:

- Boosting agricultural production through water management and irrigation development, increased rice production, increased agricultural mechanisation, and improved land and soil fertility management practices, including rehabilitation of degraded agricultural land
- Increasing food supply through enhanced market linkages by improving market information systems, building feeder roads, market infrastructure and improving access to credit facilities to smaller producers. The region also highlighted the importance of regional trade and policies to stabilize prices and facilitate market linkages among the various countries
- Supporting livestock owners by promoting land management, crop-livestock integration, community veterinary care approaches and small animal production enterprises
- Capacity building of national governments, agricultural extension workers, poor farmers and livestock owners

Summary: Eastern Africa

Short-term measures:

- Food production assistance to vulnerable farmers through providing better access to agricultural inputs including improved seeds, fertilizers, planting material. The delivery mechanisms include direct distribution, vouchers, selected subsidies, input trade fairs and credit schemes
- Supporting vulnerable livestock holders largely through livestock restocking and feed provision
- Protecting the most vulnerable through the expansion of social protection programmes, including cash/food-based safety nets, mother and child nutrition interventions and productive safety nets/employment programmes (in some countries both rural and urban). Delivery mechanisms and program options differ for each country

Medium-term measures:

- Post-harvest management through support to improved storage systems, including farmer-managed small-scale storage systems, management of the post-production (value) chain including value-adding and agro-industries
- Soil and water management through rehabilitation of small scale agricultural infrastructure, irrigation, soil and water conservation interventions and water harvesting
- Capacity-building of national governments, focusing on agricultural and food and nutrition institutions, agricultural extension workers, vulnerable farmers and livestock holders to ensure proper implementation and impact of the short- and medium-term priority interventions

Preliminary cost estimates:

Short-Term Measures		Long-Term Measures	
Item	Cost (US\$ million)	Item	Cost (US\$ million)
Seed inputs	8.0	Post-harvest management	7.1
Fertilizer	356.0	Soil & water management	210.3
Planting material	4.6	Capacity building	8.5
Livestock support	11.7		
Safety nets	81.0		
TOTAL	461.3		225.9

Summary: Southern Africa

Short-term measures:

- Supporting vulnerable farmers with agricultural inputs through subsidies, direct provision, trade fairs and trade networks, voucher distribution and grouping of vulnerable households to allow for discounts
- Strengthening regional market linkages and partnerships with other countries and the private sector for purchasing seed and fertilizers in the international market
- Providing assistance to the most vulnerable (children, mothers, HIV/Aids affected populations, elderly and poor farmers) through education, cash transfers, food and voucher support in safety net and nutrition programs
- Supporting agricultural productivity through conservation agriculture and integrated soil fertility management, promotion of technologies such as organic manure making, minimum tillage, residue management, crop rotation and efficient use of fertilizers and small-scale irrigation

- Post-harvest handling and value addition to improve food supply and maintain/increase nutritional value, including improved processing and promotion of simple storage facilities at household level

Medium-term measures:

- Improving early warning systems, vulnerability and risk analysis and market analysis
- Sustainable land management practices and irrigation development
- Adhering to regional trade policy agreements and further strengthening regional trade, infrastructure development and establishing/expanding agro-dealer networks
- Geographical focusing (specialization) of specific food crop production
- Expanding micro-finance institutions and improving agricultural risk management
- Improving agricultural extension, research and development

Cost Estimates

A partial and provisional estimate of financing needs (excluding Lesotho, Mozambique, Sierra Leone and Zambia) amounts to US\$2.93 billion, of which US\$1.29 billion (44%) is for short-term needs. Short-term needs are primarily for seeds (US\$112 million) and fertilizer (US\$749 million). Fully-costed action plans will be prepared by each country by the end of June 2008.

7. Regional Dimensions

8. Resourcing the Response

Partner Governments

Governments represented at the workshop were unanimous in their commitment to meeting the challenge to food security posed by the high food price crisis. Many had already taken steps to protect the most vulnerable members of their populations from the rising prices of staple foods and were anxious to learn from the experiences of other governments and the development community about what might be the most effective measures to be taken. They also realised that the crisis was not likely to pass quickly and so recognized the need to embark upon medium- and long-term measures as well as emergency and immediate actions to protect the poorest.

A number of governments represented had already met or surpassed the commitment of the Maputo Declaration of devoting at least 10% of national budget resources to agriculture and rural development. All reiterated their commitment to meet this goal and expressed the view that the high food price crisis, which could in part be said to be the result of decades of under-investment in agriculture, would strengthen the resolve of ministries of finance to allocate additional resources to the agriculture sector.

Development Partners

The development partners represented at the workshop were equally unanimous in expressing their commitment to assisting governments to respond to the crisis, and to the wider goals of NEPAD and the accelerated implementation of CAADP (see Annex 2). They saw the crisis as an opportunity to work more closely together as development partners, in accordance with the Paris Declaration principles. They perceived the formulation of the Framework for Pillar III of CAADP for food security as both timely and relevant to framing the response to the high food price crisis. Pillar III includes both immediate and

humanitarian responses to crises in general, as well as measures with medium- and long-term impact that will reduce vulnerability to shocks and their impact on food security. However, short-term measures that must be taken should be securely embedded within the longer-term framework of the Pillar. Moving ahead with Pillar III should also be seen as part of the wider process of CAADP implementation and the Pillars that underpin food security in land and water management (Pillar I), market development (Pillar II), and agricultural research (Pillar IV). Furthermore, the development partners stressed the importance of regional coordination and regional responses to rising food prices, highlighting the risks posed by policy actions such as introducing trade bans and export tariffs.

Development partners indicated the resources that might be made available in the short term, as well as for longer-term programmes. For the three international financing institutions (IFIs) represented – **African Development Bank, World Bank** and **IFAD** – the principal source of immediate funding is from re-programming or restructuring existing programmes in each country rather than from new funds. Such restructuring can only be undertaken at the request of government. **ADB** indicated that US\$127 million could be immediately reallocated in 16 countries for the purchase of inputs, and that this could probably be expanded to US\$250 million. **World Bank** and **IFAD** indicated similar channels for reprogramming resources and gave examples of where this had already occurred. In addition, **ADB** reported that 11 short term emergency grants of US\$5.5 million for accelerated disbursement had been approved, and that five additional requests had been received. **World Bank** announced a new Trust Fund of US\$50 million that could be accessed for short term actions, with a 3-year time horizon, by countries in which there are no on-going programmes that might be restructured, such as Liberia and Togo. The World Bank also referred to a new facility for rapid approval when reprogramming within existing country allocations.

Shortly after the workshop, the **World Bank** President announced a US\$1.2 billion assistance package of immediate financial assistance for countries worst hit by the high food price crisis. The programme could expand to as much as US\$6 billion, aimed at boosting agricultural production and safety nets. The aim is that this would be a quick-planning and disbursement programme, with fast-track, 5-day approval. Africa will be a major beneficiary. A US\$200 million grant package for high priority countries was also announced, with Liberia and Djibouti already targeted to receive US\$10 million and US\$5 million respectively.

The bilateral development partners represented at the workshop (**USA, United Kingdom, Norway, Japan** and **France**) also voiced their strong commitment to providing immediate and long-term assistance in response to the crisis. **USAID** reiterated the importance of the Pillar frameworks and the need to view support for Pillar III and the emergency in the context of long-term programmes and the implementation of CAADP as a whole. The immediate response has been the release of US\$200 million in humanitarian assistance that will meet part of the unanticipated food needs of Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Somalia, Mauritania, Uganda and Sudan. Part of these resources will contribute to the global WFP appeal for an additional US\$750 million to respond to the crisis. An additional US\$770 million was requested on 1 May “to preserve price parity in existing food aid programmes, provide funds for local purchase of food aid and support voucher programmes in urban areas or help smallholder farmers to obtain fertilizers and seeds in order to plant crops.”

The need to begin immediately addressing medium- and long-term needs related to Pillar III was also stressed. The **World Bank** announced that its aim was to double its portfolio in agriculture in Africa from around US\$450 million in 2007 to some US\$800 million per year. This increase represents new resources for the agriculture sector within the existing IDA country allocations. They would be accessed through individual country programmes and would consequently, be responsive to country priorities.

Representatives from ministries of agriculture were urged to work closely with colleagues from finance and planning to facilitate the inclusion of priority programmes for the sector when deciding on national allocations of IDA resources. They were also encouraged to undertake sector public expenditure reviews so as to improve the efficiency of investments. World Bank staff in each country, many of whom were present at the workshop, were requested to work closely with agriculture sector teams in the formulation of new programmes. Countries were also urged to assess their long-term investment requests as soon as possible to facilitate planning the project and programme pipeline. **ADB** explained that the next African Development Fund (ADF) cycle 2008-10 would have around US\$1 billion available for the sector, with a focus on rural infrastructure – storage, roads, markets, post-harvest and irrigation. It also expressed the desire for the recently-created Africa Fertilizer Facility (AFF) to be scaled up. **IFAD** also indicated the possible scale of long-term investments that it would be able to finance as a result of the imminent replenishment of its resources, expected to be in the order of US\$3 billion. Around 40% of IFAD's resources would be earmarked for Africa.

Urgent medium-term measures will also be supported by the extra US\$770 million requested from the **US Government**. These funds will be available for actions to increase agricultural productivity, alleviate transport and supply chain bottlenecks, and promote market-based systems. Actions could include supporting local research on new technologies; initiatives to build the capacity of the private sector seed and fertilizer industry; increasing access to finance and agribusiness services; expanding agricultural trade and information networks; establishing stronger trade infrastructure; and establishing common regional seed laws.

9. Next Steps: Follow-Up Actions and Timeline

Country Level

Country representatives were urged by development partners to move quickly with requests for reprogramming or restructuring existing IFI programme funds and to formulate requests for bilateral partner agencies. It was expected that countries would immediately convene an initial meeting of stakeholders to establish a timeline for stakeholder consultations and finalization of the short-term response plan that would comprise:

- Preparing a work plan with a short-term horizon for addressing the short term response;
- Drafting a long-term action process for the broader CAADP implementation process as the country roadmap; and
- Establishing an accelerated process of stakeholder consultation and fund raising.

Regional Economic Community Level

The RECs are expected to continue playing an active role in CAADP implementation. Following the workshop, they were expected to take active measures in providing assistance to countries on the short-term response and longer-term CAADP processes, including:

- Updating the list of joint missions to cover workshop participating countries;
- Planning for accelerating CAADP round table implementation, and identification of technical assistance required; and
- Preparing a work plan with a short-term horizon for addressing the short-term response.

AU/NEPAD Level

Strong leadership by the AU/NEPAD Agriculture Secretariat will be crucial to successfully responding to the follow-up expected from the workshop. A **taskforce** led by the AU/NEPAD Secretariat and supported by FAO, WFP, World Bank, the Pillar Institutions and RECs, will actively coordinate and ensure timely follow-up to decisions made at the workshop. The taskforce's actions would include:

- Facilitating the coordination of development partner support for country level programming activities in connection with both immediate and longer-term responses to the food price crisis;
- Managing the compilation and dissemination of information flows, monitoring progress with implementing decisions taken at the workshop in order to be able to report to major regional and global events in the coming few months;
- Supporting the dialogue with development partners at national level on responses to the crisis, and ensuring that local representatives of development partners are adequately briefed on the decisions of the workshop and the commitment of governments and development partners;
- Assisting in the formulation of requests for the reprogramming of resources from on-going operations or, where there are no current operations, preparing proposals for new resources;
- Taking concrete steps with key national stakeholders and development partners on the key steps required to formulate specific programmes for short-, medium- and longer-term responses to the food price crisis consistent with Pillar III objectives and the wider CAADP round table process, including setting up a local team, arranging for technical support, and agreeing on a timetable for completion of planning and organization of a round table;
- Facilitating the engagement of RECs to provide political support to the process, and of Pillar lead institutions to provide advisory technical inputs for the design of interventions;
- Reviewing tentative schedules of joint programming missions in response to the food price crisis; and
- Assisting countries in linking short-, medium- and long-term programmes.

Timeline

Date	Action
20-23 May 2008	AU-NEPAD Food Security Workshop: Accelerating Investments in Response to High Food Prices and Food Insecurity
15 June 2008	Country level meetings to review the workshop concept
23 June 2008	Up-dated country concepts and roadmaps for ADB donors meeting
30 June 2008	Finalised concept notes and country roadmaps
End June 2008	ADB-convened donors meeting
30 July 2008	Commence implementation of emergency response actions
30 August 2008	Validation workshops: national consensus on the drivers of growth in agriculture, priorities and levels of investment required
30 September 2008	Agreement on priority areas for investment by national and international development partners ("The Compact")

ANNEXES

- 1. Summary Country Action Plan Profiles**
- 2. Statement on Behalf of Attending Development Partners**
- 3. Communique**
- 4. Workshop Agenda**
- 5. List of Participants**
- 6. Policy and Programme Response Options**
- 7. Detailed Country Action Plans**

ANNEX 1: COUNTRY ACTION PLAN PROFILES

- BURKINA FASO
- CAMEROON
- ETHIOPIA
- KENYA
- LESOTHO
- MALAWI
- MALI
- MAURITANIA
- MOZAMBIQUE
- NIGER
- RWANDA
- SIERRA LEONE
- SENEGAL
- SWAZILAND
- UGANDA
- ZAMBIA

Notes to Country Profiles:

a) FAOSTAT source of data on cereal and root & tuber consumption, and average cereal imports.

b) Average cereal import figures include commercial imports and food aid.

BURKINA FASO

BACKGROUND PROFILE				
Food Importing? Usually (yes/no) 2008-09 (yes/no)	NO YES			
Expected Cereal Imports 2008-09	Total cereal consumption ^{a)} : 2,770,000 MT Average cereal imports 2003-05 ^{b)} : 160,300 MT (mainly rice) Rice:			
Causes of Food Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low agricultural productivity • Dependence upon rainfed production • Weak links with markets and financial systems • Land management • Weak value added in food systems 			
Impact of Food and Fuel Price rises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost of imported inputs, especially fertilizer • Increased vulnerability of rural poor net food buyers 			
Main Framework Strategies/Policies/ Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan stratégique opérationnel (PSO) • Stratégie de développement rural (SDR) • Cadre strtégique de lutte contre la pauvreté (CSLP) 			
Early Warning System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ? 			
Programme Development Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase total production and enhance production systems in order to achieve an increase in productivity so as to sustainably meet the needs of the population in general and the most vulnerable in rural and urban areas 			
PROGRAMME PROPOSALS				
		Short/Med /Long	Scale	Cost (\$ million)
1. Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen early warning system and improve their financing 	S	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve institution setting for food and nutrition security 	S	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve arrangements and procurement for national food security stocks 	S	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen national food security stock 	M	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve and secure land access 	M	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve national market information system including market inventory 	M/L	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforce SAAGA 	M/L	National	
2. Enhanced Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase production (irrigated) rice, cow peas, millet, sorghum, groundnuts etc. 	S	National	88.0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase animal production and animal products 	S	National	21.0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion animal products 	M/L	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase small scale agricultural irrigation schemes 	M/L	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen capacities of farmers 	S	National	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and extension workers (management, processing, commercialisation, equipment) • Guarantee minimum price to producers • Rehabilitate degraded lands • Strengthen professionals in agricultural sector in fields of commercialisation of agricultural products • Organize regional agricultural trade fairs • Develop market infrastructures • Promotion and dissemination of technologies • Improve animal Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S S S S S S M/L 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National National National National 	62.0
3. Enhanced Access	•			
4. Nutrition	•			
TOTAL NET RESOURCES				171.0
Risks & Mitigation	•			
Instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government budget • Development of public-private partnerships • Revisiting existing projects and programmes to ensure their contribution of the overall objectives 			

CAMEROON

BACKGROUND PROFILE				
Food Importing? Usually (yes/no) 2008-09 (yes/no)	YES YES			
Expected Cereal Imports 2008-09	Total cereal consumption ^{a)} : 1,653,000 MT Roots & tuber consumption ^{a)} : 2,295,000 MT Average cereal imports 2003-05 ^{b)} : 618,600 MT (rice & wheat) Rice: Wheat:			
Causes of Food Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low agricultural productivity • Poor market infrastructure • High dependence upon imported foods – rice and wheat 			
Impact of Food and Fuel Price rises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost of imported inputs, especially fertilizer • Increased vulnerability of rural poor net food buyers • High price of fuel leading to high transport costs 			
Main Framework Strategies/Policies/ Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document de Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté (DSRP) • Document de Stratégie de Développement Rural (DSDR) • Programme Spécial pour la Sécurité Alimentaire (PSSA) • Programme National de Sécurité Alimentaire (PNSA) 2008-2015 			
Early Warning System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 			
Programme Development Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure food security and food self-sufficiency 			
PROGRAMME PROPOSALS				
		Short/Med /Long	Scale	Cost (\$ million)
1. Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved market information systems 	S	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revival of agricultural statistics collection and analysis 	S	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen early warning systems 	S/M	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of national food security committee 	S/M	National	
2. Enhanced Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free distribution of seeds to vulnerable farmers 	S	National	88.0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidised pesticides, fertilizer and planting materials to vulnerable farmers 	S	National	21.0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidised agricultural tools 	S	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to mechanised agriculture 	S	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve post-harvest management facilities and techniques (storage, drying, processing, packaging, etc.) 	S/M	National	
		S	National	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve feeder roads • Facilitate access to training and agricultural and extension services • Strengthen diversification of agriculture production (rice, maize, bananas, cassava, etc.) and small ruminants through more involvement of young people • Support the creation of small scale processing and commercial infrastructure for agricultural products • Building community and border market infrastructure 	S S M/L M/L M/L	National National National National	62.0
3. Enhanced Access	•			
4. Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to improved growth monitoring and micronutrient supplementation • Improved nutrition education through school feeding and school gardens • Improved food quality control 	M/L M/L M/L		
TOTAL NET RESOURCES				
Risks & Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of sustained financing • Failure to honour policy commitments • Lack of political will • Lack of harmonization of support from financing agencies 			
Instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate access to inputs, mechanization, credit and agricultural services • Support the fisheries sector • Implement key programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNSA • Support for key strategic commodities (rice, maize, manioc, potato, oil palm, banana) • Support for young farmers • Programme for development of medium and large enterprises and promotion of private investment • Support for rural finance 			

ETHIOPIA

BACKGROUND PROFILE				
Food Importing? Usually (yes/no) 2008-09 (yes/no)	YES YES			
Expected Cereal Imports 2008-09	Total cereal consumption ^{a)} : 9,666,000 MT Root & tuber consumption ^{b)} : 4,230,000 MT Average cereal imports 2003-05 ^{b)} : 1,527,600 MT (mainly wheat) Wheat:			
Causes of Food Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low agricultural productivity • Drought • Poor market infrastructure 			
Impact of Food and Fuel Price rises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost of imported inputs, especially fertilizer • Increased vulnerability of rural poor net food buyers 			
Main Framework Strategies/Policies/ Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Development-Led Industrialization (ADLI) • Plan for Accelerated Sustainable Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) • Safety Net Programme • Grain Trade Agency 			
Early Warning System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 			
Programme Development Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance the government action to reduce vulnerability over the short to medium term of the current high prices, for the benefit of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban poor • Rural food insecure • Farmers 			
PROGRAMME PROPOSALS				
		Short/Med /Long	Scale	Cost (\$ million)
1. Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen collection and dissemination of data on vulnerability through capacity building and refining content, timeliness 	M	National	0.5
2. Enhanced Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing government capacity to procure fertilizer 	S	National	300.0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importing adapted certified seed & animal germplasm 	S	National	3.0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting vulnerable farmers through a purchasing power support (PPS) voucher system 	S	National	37.0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving availability of agricultural implements for vertisols 	S	National	0.1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering farmers' and consumers' organizations by 	M	National	1.0

	<p>access to capital and training, especially grain and input marketing organizations and consumer cooperatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing farmers' capacity to produce seed • Supply small irrigation equipment • Improve feed and fodder supply in pastoral areas • Establish fertilizer blending facilities • Seek cheaper source of phosphate fertilizers 	M	National	0.5
		M	National	1.0
		M	National	3.0
		M	National	10.0
		M	National	0.5
4. Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targetted supplementary feeding programme for most vulnerable • Improve food quality through value addition and processing 	S	National	10.0
		L	National	5.0
TOTAL NET RESOURCES				436.0
Risks & Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of government agencies – procurement, financial management • Capacity development crucial 			
Instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government budget – now 25% for agriculture & food security • Aid • Budget support 			

KENYA

BACKGROUND PROFILE				
Food Importing? Usually (yes/no) 2008-09 (yes/no)	NO YES			
Expected Cereal Imports 2008-09	Total cereal consumption ^{a)} : 3,876,000 MT Root & tuber consumption ^{a)} : 1,884,000 MT Average cereal imports 2003-05 ^{b)} : 867,500 MT (mainly wheat + maize & rice Wheat: Maize:			
Causes of Food Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low agricultural productivity • Drought • Poor market infrastructure 			
Impact of Food and Fuel Price rises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost of imported inputs, especially fertilizer • Increased vulnerability of rural poor net food buyers 			
Main Framework Strategies/Policies/ Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Recovery Programme • Kenya Food Security Meeting (KFSM) • Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee on Food & Nutrition (ICCFN) • Agriculture Sector Coordinating Unit (ASCU) • National Food Safety Coordinating Committee (NFSCC) • National Cereals & Produce Board (NCPB) • National Agricultural Accelerated Input Programme (NAAIP) 			
Early Warning System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 			
Programme Development Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance the government action to reduce vulnerability over the short to medium term of the current high prices, for the benefit of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban poor • Rural food insecure • Farmers 			
PROGRAMME PROPOSALS				
		Short/Med /Long	Scale	Cost (\$ million)
1. Risk Management	• Mainstreaming risk management	S	National	0.04
	• Targeted input support – seed, fertilizer, livestock	S	National	12.3
	• Safety net programmes – orphan crop programme, livestock safety net programmes, ALLPRO livelihood support project	S/M	National	25.0
		S	National	
		M	National	
• Strategic grain reserve			[5.0]	
• Strengthen agriculture information systems, capacity building				
2. Enhanced Supply	• Dissemination of under-utilised	S	National	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> technologies • Access to inputs: organic sources, fertilizer and soil conditioning • Water harvesting, soil & water management • Value addition, post-harvest 	S	National	
		M	National	3.3
		M		1.6
3. Enhanced Access	•			
4. Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Centre of Excellence in Food Security at Maseno University 	M	National	2.5
TOTAL NET RESOURCES				44.7
Risks & Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for decentralization, adequate monitoring, capacity • Facilitate PPP to increase availability of inputs without disrupting markets 			
Instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government budget • Aid • Budget support 			

LESOTHO

BACKGROUND PROFILE				
Food Importing? Usually (yes/no) 2008-09 (yes/no)	YES YES			
Expected Cereal Imports 2008-09	Total cereal consumption ^{a)} : 473,000 MT Average cereal imports 2003-05 ^{b)} : 10,500 MT (mainly rice) Wheat: Maize:			
Causes of Food Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retrenchment of migrant workers from South African mines reducing remittances to family members (high unemployment) • High reliance on revenue from Southern African Customs Union (SACU 61% of domestic receipt) • High dependency on food importation (about 60% of national food requirement) • High rates of HIV/AIDs limiting availability of labour • Frequent agricultural failures mainly due to recurrent droughts • Low agricultural productivity 			
Impact of Food and Fuel Price rises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost of imported inputs, especially fertilizer • Increased vulnerability of rural poor net food buyers 			
Main Framework Strategies/Policies/ Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesotho Food Security Policy (2005) • 10-Year National Action Plan for Food Security (2006) with priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment promotion to ensure sufficient and stable access to food • Effective monitoring of the impact of employment policies on food security • Promotion of agriculture and food production • Promotion of infrastructure and services to support livelihoods • Promotion of public transfer and social safety nets for very vulnerable people • Mainstreaming HIV & Aids within the Food Security Policy to maximise impact of policy measures on affected households • Effective management of commercial food imports, food aid deliveries and food stocks • Promotion of improved utilisation at household level 			
Early Warning System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 			
Programme Development Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To respond effectively to food insecurity and vulnerability, first to identify who are the vulnerable and the appropriate type of interventions and second to develop an appropriate emergency response plan. The emergency response mechanisms need to be linked to the longer-term developmental goals. 			
PROGRAMME PROPOSALS				
		Short/Med /Long	Scale	Cost (\$ million)
1. Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective emergency response mechanism • Mainstreaming HIV & Aids within 	S	National	
		S/M	National	

	<p>the Food Security Policy to maximise impact of policy measures on households affected by HIV & Aids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective monitoring of the impact of employment policies on food security 	S/M	National	
2. Enhanced Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to agricultural inputs such as seeds and fertilizers • Improve market access • Improve credit availability • Improve access to inputs that support livestock (drugs, poultry hatchery and intensification of private breeding efforts) • Promotion of agriculture and food production 	S S S L	National National National National	
3. Enhanced Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of public transfer and social safety nets for very vulnerable people, including direct transfers of food and cash • Employment and income generation for poor groups, including food based public works programs • Promotion of infrastructure and services to support livelihoods • Effective management of commercial food imports, food aid deliveries and food stocks 	S/M/L S S/M/L S/M/L	National National National National	
4. Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School feeding programs • Maternal and child health programs • Targeted food supplementation • Promotion of improved utilisation at household level 	S S S S/M/L	National National National National	
TOTAL NET RESOURCES				
Risks & Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to identify the vulnerable communities on a timely manner • Lack of national capacity • Unavailability of the necessary resources and donor commitment 			•
Instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct transfers of food, cash, agricultural inputs fairs programs • Food-based public works programs • Employment and income generation programs • School feeding programs 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maternal and child health programs• Targeted food supplementation	
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MALAWI

BACKGROUND PROFILE				
Food Importing? Usually (yes/no) 2008-09 (yes/no)	YES NO			
Expected Cereal Imports 2008-09	Total cereal consumption ^{a)} : 1,745,000 MT Root & tuber consumption ^{a)} : 2,185,000 MT Average cereal imports 2003-05 ^{b)} : 115,000 MT (mainly maize + wheat) Maize: Wheat:			
Causes of Food Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low agricultural productivity • Thin food markets • Poor market infrastructure 			
Impact of Food and Fuel Price rises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost of imported inputs, especially fertilizer – doubling • Increased vulnerability of rural poor net food buyers • Disrupt gains in macro-economic stability 			
Main Framework Strategies/Policies/ Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Development Programme (ADP) • Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) • Consumer Price Subsidy • National Strategic Grain Reserve • Input Subsidy Programme 			
Early Warning System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 			
Programme Development Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the adverse impact of the soaring food prices on the poor rural and urban populations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase accessibility to inputs by poor farmers • Increase availability of food • Increase accessibility to food by rural masses and poor consumers • Enhance nutritional status of poor • Reduce food prices in short term 			
PROGRAMME PROPOSALS				
		Short/Med /Long	Scale	Cost (\$ million)
1. Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance capacity to implement market-based risk management instruments (small grain silos, warehouse receipts, village grain banks) 	M	National	?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation & water harvesting technologies 	M/L	National	?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restock Strategic Grain Reserve 	S	National	19.5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen capacity of national vulnerability assessment through agricultural information system 	S	National	2.1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase direct transfers to vulnerable – cash, food, inputs, equipment) 	S	National	?
2. Enhanced Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Input Subsidy 	S	National	144.7

	Programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify conservation agriculture and integrated soil fertility management • Increase fish production • Enhance capacity of farmer organizations 	M	National	3.1
		M	National	1.4
		M	National	3.3
3. Enhanced Access	•			
4. Nutrition	• Improve nutritional status of vulnerable	S	National	?
	TOTAL NET RESOURCES			169.1
Risks & Mitigation	•			
Instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government budget • Investment funding • Policy lending • Budget support • Technical assistance 			

MALI

BACKGROUND PROFILE				
Food Importing? Usually (yes/no) 2008-09 (yes/no)	NO NO			
Expected Cereal Imports 2008-09	Total cereal consumption ^{a)} : 2,315,000 MT Average cereal imports 2003-05 ^{b)} : 183,900 MT (rice & wheat)			
Causes of Food Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low agricultural productivity • Poor market infrastructure • Climatic risk • Long distance from ports and high transport costs 			
Impact of Food and Fuel Price rises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost of imported inputs, especially fertilizer • Increased vulnerability of rural poor net food buyers • Increased transport costs 			
Main Framework Strategies/Policies/ Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stratégie Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire • Cadre Stratégie pour la Croissance et de la Réduction de la Pauvreté (CSCR) • Programme de Développement Economique et social (PDES) • Programme National de Sécurité Alimentaire (PNSA) 			
Early Warning System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ? 			
Programme Development Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the food security of the population and their nutritional status, especially the most vulnerable, and to bring back prices to a level that matches their purchasing power • Producing 10 million tons of cereals, enhancing water management on 103,000 ha, intensifying production through inputs, ensuring funding, enhancing cereal profitability through strengthening markets, implementing PNSA in 166 vulnerable communes 			
PROGRAMME PROPOSALS				
		Short/Med /Long	Scale	Cost (\$ million)
1. Risk Management	• Increase national food security stocks	S	National	4.7
	• Increase Food Security Fund	S	National	12.0
	• Strengthen early warning and sentinels sites	S		1.0
	• Reinforce rice intervention stock	S	National	17.5
2. Enhanced Supply	• Increase rice production	S/M	National	23.0
	• Increase small-scale agricultural irrigation	M	National	
	• Improve land access and security	M/L	National	
	• Improve market linkages for internal commercial trade and exports	M	National	
	• Improve agricultural productivity and diversification in agricultural production	M/L	National	
	• Increase and improve use of	M/L	National	

	<p>agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve land and resource management in agro-pastoral and pastoral areas • Promote agriculture mechanisation and agricultural equipment • Increase capacity of farmers, extension workers, etc. 	M/L	Regional	
		M/L	National	
		M/L	National	
3. Enhanced Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of cereal banks program • Nutrition programs for children and pregnant/lactating • School feeding 	S/M	National	4.3
		S	National	
		S	National	
4. Nutrition				
TOTAL NET RESOURCES (partial)				62.5
Risks & Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatic risks • Low prices for products • Continued high price of inputs • Problems of procurement • Problems of external resource mobilization • Weak producers' organizations • Poor coordination of measures • Inadequate technical capacity • Tight markets • Lack of credit and poor access to markets • Mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen water management • Intensify production systems • Develop agro-industries to add value • Develop synergies between players • Ease procurement procedures • Better coordination • Better organize domestic and external markets 			
Instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-term: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cereal banks and special initiatives for meat, rice and milk • Regulating markets for necessities, controlling cereal exports, fixing prices for certain products • Strengthening the capacity of key ministries and agencies • La Loi d'Orientation Agricole (LOA) 2008-2012 and other legislative measures • Increase national food security stocks • Medium term: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of phosphate production • Water management through l'Office du Niger • Implementing projects in a wide range of sub-sectors • Financing: government, long term loans, grants, TA, beneficiaries, projects 			

MAURITANIA

BACKGROUND PROFILE				
Food Importing? Usually (yes/no) 2008-09 (yes/no)	YES YES			
Expected Cereal Imports 2008-09	Total cereal consumption ^{a)} : 465,000 MT Average cereal imports 2003-05 ^{b)} : 283,400 MT (wheat) Wheat: Rice:			
Causes of Food Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low agricultural productivity • Insufficient development of irrigation 			
Impact of Food and Fuel Price rises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost of imported inputs, especially fertilizer • Increased vulnerability of rural poor net food buyers 			
Main Framework Strategies/Policies/ Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Spécial d'Intervention 			
Early Warning System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ? 			
Programme Development Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the impact of high food prices in the medium and long term by strengthen food security and the purchasing power of the population 			
PROGRAMME PROPOSALS				
		Short/Med /Long	Scale	Cost (\$ million)
1. Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforce national food security stock (wheat) • Strengthen crisis prevention capacities including early warning, training, food/nutrition security assessments) 	S	National	12.0
		S	National	1.2
2. Enhanced Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of national structure for small-scale agricultural irrigation schemes • Develop rural irrigation schemes and infrastructure including dams, dykes etc. • Rehabilitation of degraded land • Develop feeder roads • Strengthen farmers' knowledge and practices through better extension workers, research training and dissemination packages 	M	National	
		M	National	
		M	National	
		M	National	
		M	National	
3. Enhanced Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspension of taxes for rice and reduced taxes for wheat, vegetable oil and sugar • Subsidized prices for bread, gas, 	S	National	
		S	National	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> water, and animal feed • Salary increase for retirees • Food assistance and animal feed assistance to most vulnerable during lean season • Free food assistance for most vulnerable • Food-for-work interventions • Village level cereal banks and shops • Reinforcing nutrition programs for children and mothers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S S S S S S 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National National National National National National 	
4. Nutrition	•			
TOTAL NET RESOURCES (partial)				13.2
Risks & Mitigation	•			
Instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-term: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchasing stocks of key commodities and Increase the capacity of SONIMEX to regulate the market and transporting to least accessible areas • Lifting the tax on rice and capping the duties and taxes on imports especially wheat and vegetable oil • Subsidies for bread and gasoline, and to stabiles the water tariff at its current level • Increase the salaries of civil servants and pensions by 10% • Increase the national food reserve of wheat • Free food distribution and food-for-work • Stabilise the price of wheat and implement a Village Food Security Stocks (SAVS) • Reinforce community nutrition programmes • Structural measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand irrigation by 30,000 ha • Improve production on 240,000 ha of rainfed cultivation • Improve access to inputs and credit 			

MOZAMBIQUE

BACKGROUND PROFILE				
Food Importing? Usually (yes/no) 2008-09 (yes/no)	YES YES			
Expected Cereal Imports 2008-09	Total cereal consumption ^{a)} : 1,957,000 MT Root & tuber consumption ^{a)} : 4,496,000 MT Average cereal imports 2003-05 ^{b)} : 740,400 MT (wheat, rice, maize) Rice: 316,000 MT Wheat: 470,000 MT Potatoes: 169,000 MT Chicken: 24,000 MT Edible oil: 50,000 MT			
Causes of Food Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low agricultural productivity • Poor market infrastructure • Drought, flood, erosion, cyclone 			
Impact of Food and Fuel Price rises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost of imported foods • Increased cost of imported inputs, especially fertilizer • Increased vulnerability of rural poor net food buyers • Risk to progress achieved since end of war in 1992 			
Main Framework Strategies/Policies/ Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Revolution Strategy • Action Plan 2008-11 • Second Action Plan for Poverty Reduction (PARPA II) • Children's Food Programme 			
Early Warning System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 			
Programme Development Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the transformation of subsistence agricultural and rural households into producers for the market <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium term: to eliminate the food deficit up to 2011 (Action Plan objective) • Reduce dependence on imports of expensive staples and increase surplus for export • Target : rural smallholder producers, extensionists, rural traders, farmers' associations, fishermen • Target for improving nutrition: children in schools, vulnerable and poorest in rural and urban areas 			
PROGRAMME PROPOSALS				
		Short/Med /Long	Scale	Cost (\$ million)
1. Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Subsidy Programme increased rate, simplifying access and broadening to include elderly looking after orphaned and vulnerable children 	S	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiscal incentives on consumption goods and inputs 	S	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore scaling up food distribution programmes and 	S	National	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> subsidizing bread Empowerment of NMAS in management of food assistance Restructure NMAS programmes for participation of the vulnerable in maintenance of rural infrastructure 	M	National	
		M	National	
2. Enhanced Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of seeds and fertilizer for rice and wheat Identify target group for vouchers Partnerships for purchasing seed and fertilizer Promote cassava value chain to substitute for wheat in bread Reinforce cassava cutting distribution Promote value chain of cassava, rice and maize Promote input retailer network and training Seed production through private and family sector Incentives for private sector to purchase farm machinery and animal traction Improve irrigation schemes, rehabilitation, crop & water management 	S	National	
		S	National	
		S	National	
		S	National	
		S	National	
		S	National	
		S	National	
		M	National	
		M	National	
		M	National	
3. Enhanced Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote innovative grain storage at farm level – inventory credit Electricity expansion in rural areas Expand microfinance institutions in rural areas 	M	National	
		M	National	
		M	National	
4. Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support local farmers associations to produce and commercialize horticulture products in urban & peri-urban areas, with credit 	S	National	
TOTAL NET RESOURCES				
Risks & Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of financial resources Government will increase budget resources for agriculture Market linkages Absence of insurance 			
Instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government budget – currently 4% for agriculture and rural development Mobilize additional external resources Develop innovative financing mechanisms to improve access to finance by farmers and rural producers Cash transfers 			

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supplementary feeding for malnourished children• General & supplementary rations for HIV/AIDS patients• School feeding• Food assistance through social welfare schemes |
|--|---|

NIGER

BACKGROUND PROFILE				
Food Importing? Usually (yes/no) 2008-09 (yes/no)	NO (YES 1 year in 3) NO			
Expected Cereal Imports 2008-09	Total cereal consumption ^{a)} : 2,551,000 MT Average cereal imports 2003-05 ^{b)} : 126,700 MT (rice, wheat, maize)			
Causes of Food Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low agricultural productivity • Drought • Poor market infrastructure 			
Impact of Food and Fuel Price rises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost of imported inputs, especially fertilizer • Increased vulnerability of rural poor net food buyers 			
Main Framework Strategies/Policies/ Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stratégie de Développement accélérée et de Réduction de la Pauvreté (SDRP) • Stratégie de Développement Rural (SDR) • Plan National de Contingence 			
Early Warning System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ? 			
Programme Development Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the impact of high food prices, increase the availability of staple foods, improve nutrition by diversification, improve access to inputs, promote modern agriculture including irrigation, and put in place a modern marketing and processing system 			
PROGRAMME PROPOSALS				
		Short/Med /Long	Scale	Cost (\$ million)
1. Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic early warning and vulnerability analysis 	S	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforcement of national food security stock 	S	National	
2. Enhanced Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of seeds to vulnerable farmers 	S	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforcement of agricultural input stocks including improved seeds 	S/M	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and improved small-scale irrigation schemes 	S	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and diversification of agricultural products (tubers and roots, etc.), nutrient-rich commodities such as for example cow peas, and groundnut and voandzou 	S/M/L M	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of irrigation infrastructure 	M/L	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of small-scale agro-processing and storage units 	M/L	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve agriculture 	M/L	National	

	<p>mechanisation and animal traction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve dairy production through better animal fodder, health, research and functioning of the dairy value chain • Re-establish/ strengthen agriculture credit schemes • Improve institutional and fiscal environment of agricultural sector 	M/L	National	
		M/L	National	
		M/L	National	
3. Enhanced Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash-for-work for agricultural rehabilitation, irrigation, small dam construction, dunes fixation, etc. • Village level cereal banks • Targeted free food assistance to most vulnerable • Nutrition support program for children and pregnant and lactating mothers • Subsidized cereal prices for most vulnerable 	S	National	
		S	National	
		S	National	
		S	National	
4. Nutrition	•			
	TOTAL NET RESOURCES			
Risks & Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued high food prices • Adverse impact of climate change • Continued production of bio-fuels • Obstructions to free trade • Slow changes in food habits • Inadequate support for the process 			•
Instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National plan for the prevention and management of food crises ((DNP/GCA) • Executive Secretariat of the SDR and sectoral ministries • Ministries of economics and finance • Private sector 			

RWANDA

BACKGROUND PROFILE				
Food Importing? Usually (yes/no) 2008-09 (yes/no)	YES YES			
Expected Cereal Imports 2008-09	Total cereal consumption ^{a)} : 270,000 MT Root & tuber consumption ^{a)} : 2,963,000 MT Average cereal imports 2003-05 ^{b)} : 40,400 MT (maize, wheat) Maize:			
Causes of Food Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low agricultural productivity • Poor market infrastructure 			
Impact of Food and Fuel Price rises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost of imported inputs, especially fertilizer • Increased vulnerability of rural poor net food buyers 			
Main Framework Strategies/Policies/ Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) • Crop Intensification Programme 			
Early Warning System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 			
Programme Development Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase agriculture productivity through increasing production and market linkages • Accelerate rural economic development 			
PROGRAMME PROPOSALS				
		Short/Med /Long	Scale	Cost (\$ million)
1. Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened market information system • Communication through national and private radio stations • Land husbandry, water harvesting and hillside irrigation project (LWH) 			200.0
2. Enhanced Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special credit line for inputs • Facilitate cooperative and private sector access to agriculture guarantee facility • One Cow per Poor Family programme (safety net) 		S	14.0
			S	3.0
3. Enhanced Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help consumer cooperatives to own shops • Cooperative development, storage and treatment, value addition and marketing • Capacity building 		M	
			M	2.0
			M	3.0
4. Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 			
TOTAL NET RESOURCES				222.0
Risks & Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial and human capacity • Dependence upon rainfed agriculture • Market linkages 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of insurance
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SIERRA LEONE

BACKGROUND PROFILE				
Food Importing? Usually (yes/no) 2008-09 (yes/no)	YES YES			
Expected Cereal Imports 2008-09	Total cereal consumption ^{a)} : 506,000 MT Root & tuber consumption ^{a)} : 364,000 MT Average cereal imports 2003-05 ^{b)} : 77,000 MT (wheat & rice) Rice: 185,900 MT			
Causes of Food Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low agricultural productivity Poor market infrastructure 			
Impact of Food and Fuel Price rises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased cost of imported foods Increased cost of imported inputs, especially fertilizer Increased vulnerability of rural poor net food buyers Reduced household and national food security Threatens macro-economic stability 			
Main Framework Strategies/Policies/ Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural and Private Sector Development Project (WB) Rural and Community-based Poverty Reduction Project (IFAD) Rural Finance Community Project (IFAD) 			
Early Warning System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NO 			
Programme Development Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase food security and reduce poverty and improve access to nutritious food by vulnerable groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain access to nutritious food among vulnerable households Promote domestic food production by increased yields Empower small-scale producers to improve productivity, post-harvest management, processing and marketing of food crops, livestock and fish 			
PROGRAMME PROPOSALS				
		Short/Med /Long	Scale	Cost (\$ million)
1. Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish early warning system Support for vulnerable groups – pregnant and lactating mothers, children under 5 years, primary school children, those with HIV/AIDS 	L S	National National	
2. Enhanced Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving rice productivity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New and improved seeds Improved crop husbandry Soil and water management Reduced post-harvest losses Labour-saving technologies Improved market linkages Private sector support for inputs and marketing 	S L	National National	

3. Enhanced Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved processing and marketing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add value to cassava and fish • Infrastructure development to enhance processing and access to markets • Support rural finance schemes 	L	National	
4. Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve diets through small animal production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved breeds of small ruminants and poultry • Improved husbandry • Basic veterinary support • Support vulnerable women and children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting vegetable cultivation • School gardening • Nutrition education 	L	National	
TOTAL NET RESOURCES (partial)				15.0
Risks & Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political commitment • Credit recovery • Targeting 			
Instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government budget • External resources – IFIs and bilaterals 			

SENEGAL

BACKGROUND PROFILE				
Food Importing? Usually (yes/no) 2008-09 (yes/no)	YES YES			
Expected Cereal Imports 2008-09	Total cereal consumption ^{a)} : 1,602,000 MT Average cereal imports 2003-05 ^{b)} : 1,259,100 MT (rice & wheat) Rice & Wheat: 1,120,060 MT			
Causes of Food Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low agricultural productivity • Poor market infrastructure 			
Impact of Food and Fuel Price rises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost of imported inputs, especially fertilizer • Increased vulnerability of rural poor net food buyers 			
Main Framework Strategies/Policies/ Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La Loi d'Orientation Agro-Sylvo-Pastorale (LOASP) • Programme National de Développement Agricole (PNDA) • Programme national de sécurité alimentaire (PNASA) • Programme national d'investissement à moyen terme (PNIMT) • Le Programme National d'Autosuffisance en Riz (PNAR) • La Grande Offensive Agricole pour la Nourriture et l'Abondance (GOANA) 			
Early Warning System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 			
Programme Development Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase and diversify national agricultural production, through enhancing the access of small farmers to subsidized agricultural inputs and equipment • Self-sufficiency in rice production • Self-sufficiency in milk and milk products • In the context of LOASP, to dynamise and modernize the primary sector (agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries) by the introduction of policies and strategies to benefit traditional small producers in rural areas and top create enabling conditions for the participation of the private sector 			
PROGRAMME PROPOSALS				
		Short/Med /Long	Scale	Cost (\$ million)
1. Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of reference warehouses 	S	National	
2. Enhanced Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidised seeds, fertilizer, and planting materials 	S	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved credit facilities and security 	S	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved soil fertility 	S	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve agricultural irrigation schemes and rehabilitate degraded agricultural land 	S	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of animal feed and artificial insemination 	S	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversification of agricultural production through improved access by small farmers to 	M/L	National	

	subsidised agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, tools, etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased production of rice manioc, and other cereals, milk, and meat • Land rehabilitation and management • Soil management • Reconstitute seeds stock • Improved rural infrastructure to increase market linkages for small farmers • Strengthen extension and advisory services for rural farmers 	M/L	National	
		M/L	National	
		M/L	National	
		S/M	National	
		M/L	National	
		M/L	National	
3. Enhanced Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspension of import tariffs • Suspension of VAT on rice, wheat and milk • Food assistance and animal feed assistance to most vulnerable during lean season 	S	National	80.0
		S	National	217.0
		S	National	21.0
4. Nutrition	•			
TOTAL NET RESOURCES (partial)				318.0
Risks & Mitigation	•			
Instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects • Special programmes (PNAR, GOANA) 			

SWAZILAND

BACKGROUND PROFILE				
Food Importing? Usually (yes/no) 2008-09 (yes/no)	YES YES			
Expected Cereal Imports 2008-09	Total cereal consumption ^{a)} : 124,000 MT Root & tuber consumption ^{a)} : 60,000 MT Average cereal imports 2003-05 ^{b)} : 11,000 MT (maize) Maize: 88,500 Rice: 12,730 Wheat: 49,600 Legumes Milk: 58.5 million litres			
Causes of Food Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low agricultural productivity • Communal land tenure • Dependence upon rainfed agriculture • Inadequate marketing channels 			
Impact of Food and Fuel Price rises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost of imported food mainly from South Africa • Increased cost of imported inputs, especially fertilizer 			
Main Framework Strategies/Policies/ Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Programme (PRSAP) • Comprehensive Agriculture Sector Policy (CASP) • National Food Security Policy (NFSP) • National Programme for Food Security (NPFS) • National Agriculture Summit 2007 			
Early Warning System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Early Warning Unit (NEWU) (Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives) • National Disaster Management Agency (Ministry of Regional Development & Youth Affairs) 			
Programme Development Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve productivity in agriculture (targeting small-scale farmers and the rural poor) as well as access to and stability of local markets 			
PROGRAMME PROPOSALS				
		Short/Med /Long	Scale	Cost (\$ million)
1. Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen NEWU • Prepare EWS & food security action plan 	M S	National National	? ?
2. Enhanced Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve input supply systems • Linking farmers to markets 	S M	National National	? ?
3. Enhanced Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish community cereals storage • Farm equipment for conservation agriculture 	S S	National	? ?
4. Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food preservation programmes • Intensify nutritionally-rich indigenous and drought-tolerant crops 	S S	National National	? ?
TOTAL NET RESOURCES				?
Risks & Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High HIV/AIDS prevalence (25.9%) 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High costs of finance for farmers
Instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government budget – EWS, water harvesting and irrigation • Improved access by farmers to finance
Other Proposals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-Based Natural Resources and Land Management Project • Multi-Purpose Earth Dams Construction and Rehabilitation Project • Mfumbaneni Hatchery Project • Promotion of Value-Adding Activities in Agriculture Project • Promotion of Sustainable Feed and Fodder Production Project

UGANDA

BACKGROUND PROFILE				
Food Importing? Usually (yes/no) 2008-09 (yes/no)	NO NO			
Expected Cereal Imports 2008-09	Total cereal consumption ^{a)} : 1,551,000 MT Root & tuber consumption ^{a)} : 1,522,000 MT Average cereal imports 2003-05 ^{b)} : 384,300 MT (mainly wheat) Maize: Wheat:			
Causes of Food Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low agricultural productivity • Poor market infrastructure 			
Impact of Food and Fuel Price rises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost of imported inputs, especially fertilizer • Increased vulnerability of rural poor net food buyers 			
Main Framework Strategies/Policies/ Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Agricultural Advisory Service (NAADS) • Plan for the Modernization of Agriculture (PMA) 			
Early Warning System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 			
Programme Development Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To boost productivity and production, add value to agricultural products, find sustainable markets and maintain consistency around agricultural policies and institutions. 			
PROGRAMME PROPOSALS				
		Short/Med /Long	Scale	Cost (\$ million)
1. Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By-laws in local government for production and storage of food security commodities 	M	National	2.5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for production and storage, capacity building 	M	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify labour-saving technologies for women 	M	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input provision to women and youth farmers 	S	National	3.0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore establishment of national food reserve for maize and beans at regional level 	M	National	6.0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish functioning market information system 	M	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop rural market infrastructure, soil & water conservation 	M/L	National	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve market research and analysis 	M	National	
2. Enhanced Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to improved seed and fertilizer: 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support private sector importation • distribution in collaboration with private sector • Free seed and fertilizer to vulnerable groups • Subsidy on inputs – seed, fertilizer, agro-chemicals • Increased access to improved poultry and pig breeds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved local chicken cross • Support construction of poultry bedding units • Increase vaccination against poultry diseases • Increase vaccination of small ruminants • Establish credit scheme to support private sector export 	M	National	14.0
		M	National	
		S	National	
		S	National	
		M	National	
		M	National	
		S	National	
		S	National	
		M	National	
3. Enhanced Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote agro-processing industries through PPP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support value-addition technologies for farmer groups through NAADS • Support private sector in input leasing with government guarantees • Develop financial products through Uganda Development Bank 	M	National	2.0
		M	National	
		M	National	
4. Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote diversification of production, especially by youth, linked to market access 	M	National	
TOTAL NET RESOURCES				27.5
Risks & Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen environment for private sector including PPP 			
Instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government budget • Aid • Budget support 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote exports Promote seed agro-dealer networks Open up new land for production Promote productive efficiency of crops, livestock and fisheries Promote agricultural research Promote agricultural marketing, trade and agri-business Irrigation development 	M/L M/L M/L M/L M/L	National National National National National	
3. Enhanced Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value addition and post-harvest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agro-processing Simple storage at household level Food security packs for poorest Infrastructure development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build feeder roads in rural areas 	S S M/L	National National National	
4. Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to quality foods 	S	National	
TOTAL NET RESOURCES				
Risks & Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Droughts and floods – crop diversification Crop and livestock diseases – disease surveillance Inadequate agricultural credit Land tenure insecurity and rights of women to land Impact of HIV/AIDS 			
Instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government budget – currently 4% for agriculture and rural development Mobilize additional external resources 			

ANNEX 2: STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF ATTENDING DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

On behalf of the development partners here today, I'd like to express our appreciation for the opportunity to participate in this truly impressive effort to address the impacts of rising food prices in Africa.

Our thanks go to AU-NEPAD for bringing so many people together at such short notice—the Secretariat's efforts and invitee's response, demonstrate a true commitment to the CAADP.

We fully understand the urgency of the situation before us, and the seriousness of the impacts of rising food prices, and this meeting has provided us the opportunity to better understand the challenges being faced at an individual country level—and to compare and contrast approaches to address these challenges.

This meeting has underscored the fact that no time can be wasted in developing effective responses to the crisis. At the same time, coordinating our responses under CAADP helps to ensure that resources too, are not wasted—and this is fully in line with the Paris Declaration to which we are signatories.

The meeting is timely because there are events such as TICAD, the FAO High Level Conference on rising food prices, and the run up to the G8, which present us the opportunity to draw attention and resources to the food, fuel, and fertilizer price issues. We leave this meeting in a better position to communicate the characteristics and magnitude of the problem at these upcoming events.

I believe the work that has been done over the past several days has underscored the fact that addressing the impacts of food price increases will entail a comprehensive approach. And that, while there are certainly short term issues that must be addressed immediately—there are also longer-term actions which must be begun as quickly as possible. This is a long-term challenge as well as a long-term opportunity.

Recent ECOWAS discussions in Abuja show the critical role of regional coordination and regional responses to rising food prices. There appears to be real recognition among participants here today of the risks posed by policy actions like trade bans and export tariffs—actions which can have devastating longer term impacts on country-level and regional food security, economic stability, and agricultural growth. There is a role for regional mechanisms to address price increases such as COMESA's program on staple food market development and regional market integration.

We are hearing that access to agriculture inputs—especially seed and fertilizer—will be a key shared priority. In addressing this issue, we need to learn from the past to identify what has worked well, and what has not, and we need to work together to employ the best modalities we can.

We need to ensure that we are building up sustainable and resilient systems—not contributing to ecological and environmental problems.

We have heard a real sense of urgency to ensure that the poorest and most vulnerable are protected and that steps are taken to put into place systems that can support livelihoods and prevent the erosion of household assets. We appreciate the contributions of FAO and WFP in this regard.

We recognize the incredible amount of hard work that has been done here and prior to the workshop. Our ability to contribute to the actions emerging from this meeting will depend on your next steps at the country level, particularly the stakeholder consultation process. We—the development partners—will inform our in-country missions to be available for and/or facilitate in-country consultations.

We expect that the consultation process will be inclusive and collaborative—bringing in the important contributions of the private sector, civil society, research institutions, foundations, and non-governmental and community based organizations. We feel that it is very important that these consultations occur before country early-action proposals are finalized.

We emphasize the importance of country-level ownership and country-level coordination, and we will work to ensure that our missions and our technical partners contribute fully to this process and adhere to CAADP principles.

We thank you again for giving us the opportunity to continue our own coordination under the CAADP process, and we reiterate our commitment to working together under the CAADP framework in all regions of Africa—and we will work to ensure other donors commit to this as we all move forward.

Finally, we hope a contact list will be circulated and that you feel free to contact us with any questions, ideas, or concerns that you might have as follow up to this meeting. We will make ourselves available both at headquarters and in the field.

Thank you again.

23 May, 2008

[Presented by Tim Waites, DFID]

ANNEX 3

Communiqué, Pretoria, 23 May 2008

ANNEX 4

**AU-NEPAD Food Security Workshop: Accelerating Investments
in Response to High Food Prices and Food Insecurity
Pretoria, May 20-23, 2008**

AGENDA

ANNEX 6

POLICY AND PROGRAMME RESPONSE OPTIONS

ANNEX 7

DETAILED COUNTRY ACTION PLANS