



CAADP

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Championing Agricultural Successes for Africa's Future in Support of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme:
Synthesis Report of a Parliamentary Dialogue

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Foreword

Only growing agricultural productivity can simultaneously increase incomes of the majority of Africa's poor, who work in agriculture, and reduce food prices, which govern real incomes and poverty in urban areas. For this reason, agricultural growth provides a central thrust around which the battle against African poverty must be waged.

Recognising this imperative, the AU/NEPAD's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) aims to stimulate broad-based poverty reduction by accelerating agricultural growth in Africa. To achieve this goal, the African Heads of State and Government agreed, at the African Union Summit in July 2003, to make agriculture a top priority and to raise budget allocations for agriculture to a minimum of 10 per cent of total public spending within five years.

African parliaments play an increasingly important role in government budgetary processes. In order to consult with them, to invite feedback and dialogue, and to discuss the opportunities and challenges inherent in the CAADP agenda, the NEPAD team invited a team of African parliamentarians to Somerset West, South Africa in May of 2006. Together with agricultural experts from across Africa and beyond, they reviewed evidence on past agricultural successes, made assessments of future challenges, and engaged in detailed discussions of African budgetary processes. At the end of four fruitful days of deliberations, the parliamentarians have come up with a shared statement of findings identifying priorities for future actions necessary to engage and support parliamentarians in pursuing the CAADP agenda and ensuring sustained agricultural growth in Africa. NEPAD looks forward to working together with members of parliament to help lay the conditions for accelerated agricultural growth in Africa.

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1. Agricultural growth in Africa

1.1 The necessity for agricultural growth

Agriculture is the most important sector in Africa's battle to reduce poverty and achieve food and nutrition security (Figure 1).

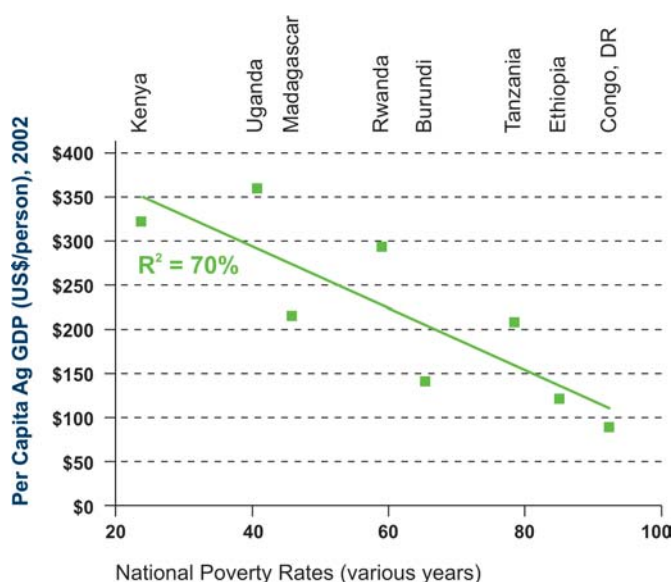


Figure 1. Low agricultural growth leads to high poverty rates among African countries
Source: Johnson, 2005

Research has shown that the most effective way to sustainably reduce poverty is to raise the productivity of resources that poor people depend on for their livelihoods. In almost all African countries, these resources are agricultural land and labour and off-farm rural labour (Badiane and Rosegrant, 2006).

The critical importance of strong agricultural performance for poverty reduction and food and nutrition security derives from a number of key contributions from the sector to the broader rural and overall economy. First, agricultural growth contributes more than any other sector to overall income growth in rural areas, where the bulk of the poor and vulnerable live and work. Second, agricultural growth contributes to growth in other sectors of the economy by creating

demand for goods and services that are produced outside of the sector. Third, agricultural growth reduces overall poverty, hunger, and malnutrition by raising the supply of food while improving access to it through higher incomes in the rural and other sectors of the economy (Badiane and Rosegrant, 2006).

In developing countries there is a strong case for advocating small rather than large farms as the focus of agricultural development efforts. Small farms are typically operated by poor people who use much labour, both from their own households and those of their poor neighbours. Small farm households also tend to spend their incomes on locally-produced goods and services, thereby stimulating the rural non-farm economy and creating additional jobs (Hazell et al., 2006). Productivity growth in small family farming both increases the income of the poor and reduces the cost of achieving food security. A growing number of poor people live in urban areas; small family farm growth reduces urban poverty by, first, restraining migration of unskilled labour from rural to urban areas, which helps keep urban wage rates rising and unemployment low. Second, farm productivity growth implies cheaper staple foods, reducing the cost of food security for the urban poor. Historical evidence suggests that, since 1700, virtually all instances of mass dollar poverty reduction began with a sharp rise in labour income due to higher productivity on small family farms (Lipton, 2006).

Cutting mass poverty requires a technology-based agricultural revolution. Formal science is increasingly needed to satisfy the technology precondition, but radical reform is also essential to improve pro-poor results. New technology must increase earnings from unskilled labour (either by raising employment or labour productivity or both). In addition, as land and water get scarce, technology must raise its productivity faster than that of labour to escape the law of diminishing returns that affected the Green Revolution. Finally, the technology-based revolution must reduce the cost of staple foods but raise productivity growth on small family farms at a faster rate (Lipton, 2006).

Some changes seen in the last quarter century make agricultural development in Africa more difficult than in the past. The prices of most commodities have fallen on the world market, while cheap imports of food have proliferated. In some areas, soil fertility has been lost, water tables are falling, and climate change may mean increasingly adverse weather. Technology packages that worked well during the Asian Green Revolution in irrigated areas are riskier and less effective under rain-fed conditions that prevail in Africa. Local research is thus essential to develop a different productivity-enhancing package. The economies of a number of African countries are also affected by impacts from the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Budgetary constraints and donor conditionality prevent the state from taking as active a

role in fostering agricultural development as it did in the past.

Changes to market chains pose severe challenges for smallholdings in particular. Supermarkets, which are becoming increasingly important in agricultural markets, set stricter standards for the quality, consistency, and timeliness of supply. Small-scale, under-capitalised and often under-educated farmers find it particularly difficult to meet these requirements, even if family labour is often well suited to delivering quality products. The seriousness of the threat that small farms will be marginalised from the new supply chains largely depends on whether they grow produce where credence characteristics are important, whether or not the supermarkets can obtain their supplies from large farms, and how quickly supermarket companies come to dominate food supply chains (Hazell et al., 2006).¹

The case for smallholder development as one of the main ways to reduce poverty remains compelling (Hazell et al., 2006). Mass poverty reduction initially depends on widespread growth of farm productivity and employment income, and hence on specific scientific progress, usable by small family farmers. Such science needs to recognise the benefit of creating productive employment in agriculture (Lipton, 2006).

The policy agenda, however, has changed. African governments need to increase the quantity and efficiency of agricultural spending. African countries have historically not invested sufficiently in the agricultural sector, at least in comparison to other developing regions (Badiane and Rosegrant, 2006). In addition, the challenge of improving the workings of market outputs, inputs and financial services to overcome market failures needs to be addressed (Hazell et al., 2006). National strategies for agricultural growth, poverty reduction, and food and nutrition security should emphasise more than hitherto domestic market development and regional market integration. African countries will also need to seek greater access to international markets, while raising the competitiveness of their goods (Badiane and Rosegrant, 2006). This calls for innovations in institutions, for joint work between farmers, private companies and NGOs and for a new, more facilitating role for ministries of agriculture and other public agencies (Hazell et al., 2006).

¹ Credence characteristics are those that cannot be provided by examining the produce, but relate to the conditions of production.

1.2 The objectives of CAADP

Although African countries have experienced recent economic recovery with positive per capita growth, high poverty and malnutrition are widespread, particularly in rural areas. Adoption of the NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and its accelerated implementation is a response to these conditions. The proposed initiatives under CAADP focus on investment in three 'pillars' that can make the earliest difference to Africa's agricultural crisis, plus a fourth long-term pillar for research and technology.

The first pillar focuses on sustainable land management and reliable water control systems and incorporates the objective of CAADP to harness and manage natural resources. The second pillar centres on improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access. The third pillar concentrates on attaining food security through increasing the food supply and reducing hunger. Finally, the fourth pillar focuses on the role of science and technology for agricultural and food production. Through implementation of the programme, CAADP aims to improve productivity in Africa to attain a 6 per cent annual agricultural growth rate with a focus on achieving an equitable distribution of wealth (Mkandawire, 2006).

The objectives and challenges of implementing the CAADP agenda are addressed at the continental, regional and national level. At the continental level, it is necessary to align development assistance with CAADP objectives and principles. At the same time, operations at this level need to secure commitment from partners to work with national governments and the private sector to reach the required level of investments. Operations at the regional level require ownership and leadership of the CAADP implementation process by Regional Economic Communities (RECs), as well as the identification of regional priorities. Coordination of the implementation process needs coordination and governance mechanisms to be established at the regional level and the capacities of RECs to be built up. Finally, operations at the national level should adopt principles of implementation that avoid setting up a new process and instead build on ongoing efforts; that align national efforts with the CAADP growth, budgetary, food and nutrition security objectives; and that add value to national efforts where needed (Mkandawire, 2006).

The implementation of CAADP is well underway and progress with regard to entry into the acceleration phase has been recorded. This involves securing the principle of aligning development assistance to the

agricultural sector with the CAADP objectives and principles, accelerating the process of engaging governments and partners at the country level, and launching consultations with the agribusiness sector at both regional and international levels and with farmers' organisations. Finally, at least 15 countries will have adopted a country CAADP compact or launched the process accelerating implementation by December 2006 (Mkandawire, 2006).

Parliamentarians across Africa have an important role to play in providing a policy environment and supporting the public investments necessary for stimulating agricultural growth. International gatherings of this nature, such as the Somerset West conference (see Annexes A and B) can play a significant role in fostering common understanding, facilitating interactions and mobilising the technical support required for parliamentarians to contribute effectively in technical areas concerning agriculture and rural development. The following discussion summarises the outcomes of deliberations from these gatherings.

2. Prospects for success

2.1 Learning from past successes

African farmers and agricultural policy makers have achieved a series of substantial successes in agricultural development. Though temporally and regionally scattered, many of these success stories have endured for decades. In order to identify common ingredients and processes that underlie these earlier successes, we must identify a range of representative successful episodes, then study and compare them. Success is defined as: 'a significant, durable change in agriculture resulting in an increase in agriculturally derived aggregate income, together with reduced poverty and/or improved environmental quality' (Haggblade, 2003).

2.1.1 Cassava

Cassava production has grown rapidly in Africa in recent decades as a result of cassava breeding and pest control efforts which have triggered broad productivity gains for producers of Africa's number two

staple food. Since 1960, these production gains have propelled Africa's share of world cassava production from 40 per cent to 50 per cent. In the process, Nigeria has surpassed Brazil as the world's leading cassava producer, and advances in plant breeding and cassava processing technology have spilled over from Nigeria to stimulate production surges across much of the rest of the African cassava belt. A stream of improved cassava varieties – the Tropical Manioc Selection (TMS) series released from 1977 – has invigorated breeding programmes across Africa, increased on-farm yield gains by over 40 per cent without purchased inputs, and permitted rapid responses to recurring viral attacks. Evidence from Nigeria and Ghana suggest that productivity gains from the new cassava varieties and processing technologies have resulted in a productivity-led fall in the price of cassava-based food products, benefitting urban consumers as well as farmers. Because Africa's broad-based cassava surge has contributed to higher real incomes and improved food security for Africa's rural and urban poor alike, cassava has proven to be a powerful poverty fighter in Africa (Nweke, 2006).

2.1.2 Maize

Maize research and development was the most frequently cited success story among experts surveyed in 2000 by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). These success stories mostly pertained to Kenya and Southern Africa (Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Malawi) where maize is most important in the food economy, and were phenomena of the 1970s and 1980s. In the 1990s, maize productivity stagnated.

The main lessons from the maize success story are first, the importance of government commitment to smallholder agriculture. By the time of transition to majority rule in Eastern and Southern Africa, maize became the cornerstone of a 'social contract' that the post-independence government made with the African majority to redress the neglect of smallholder agriculture during the former colonial period. Second, innovative successful maize breeding led to seed technology advances. Third, complementary investments, particularly in sound agronomic research and effective linkage of research to extension, but also in building rural infrastructure are important. Fourth, input and grain markets should be coordinated. Although unsustainable financial subsidies artificially inflated production gains in many locations, the breeding breakthroughs have proved an undeniable success, with improved maize germplasm probably benefiting a minimum of 10 million small farms throughout Africa as well as tens of millions of its urban consumers (Smale and Jayne, 2006).

2.1.3 Cotton

Although West African cotton production and exports have grown rapidly since independence, positive outcomes have been particularly prevalent during the past three years, suggesting a 'success story' rare in Africa. The success is characterised by high production and export growth, from near zero to 12–16 per cent, making West Africa the world's second largest cotton-exporting block. The result has been widespread income growth, positive spillover to food production evident from improved cereal productivity and production, and the provision of capital in West and Central Africa in terms of animal traction, mechanisation, improved rural education, and soil fertility investment.

Success in cotton production is attributed to the understanding of smallholders' constraints such as risk aversion, financial resource limitation, liquidity constraints, financial market imperfection, lack of technical skills, transaction costs and price equity, and intensive smallholder support from a vertically integrated state cotton company. Support for smallholders combined with a push for diversification of activities in cotton zones reveals the importance of state involvement. This involvement is justified if one likens the cotton sector to the service distribution network. The development of cotton production has also led to strong regional cooperation, in particular village associations. Strong partnerships with French research and marketing organisations have contributed to the cotton success story, as have increasingly well-organised and effective African farmer organisations. Since the 1990s, the cotton market has experienced stagnation in productivity linked to the deterioration of the criteria, mentioned above, that are critical to farmers, and financial fragility due to volatility of the market price (Fok, 2006).

2.1.4 Producer organisations

Efforts to improve market efficiency, combat poverty and ensure sustainable natural resource management include a more active role for producer organisations. In Mali, professional organisations have played an important role in the development and implementation of ongoing agricultural policy reforms. From 1991 onwards, Mali experienced an explosive growth of a variety of new kinds of farmer organisations such as village associations, cooperatives, unions and various other forms of association. The growth of cooperatives in the 1990s is attributed to government withdrawal from commercial marketing operations and market liberalisation for rice and other cereals. The growth of cooperatives was also driven by crises in both rice and cotton markets and democratic tendencies following the establishment of the third republic in 1991. Key promoters of cooperatives are sponsoring agencies:

the textile development company CMDT in the cotton zone, Office du Niger (ON) in the rice producing areas, NGOs, the government mostly through Chambers of Agriculture, and farmers' unions such as SYCOV and SEXAGON (Kébé et al., 2006).

Producer organisations play an increasingly important role in the development of the cotton zone and Office du Niger. Achievements are variable but often underestimated. In the cotton zone, unions, as the only producer organisations functional at the regional level, are responsible for supplying cereal inputs. In Office du Niger, unions play an important role in defending the interests of farmers. Elsewhere, an absence of user groups and federations of producer organisations leads to difficulties managing distribution systems and input supply (Kébé et al., 2006).

Liberalisation revealed the limits of the agricultural market in Africa and the weakness of the economic network in developing local agriculture. Producer organisations represent one form of response to these limitations. The effectiveness of these organisations largely depends on the level of democratisation; hence the need for a regulatory framework that allows producers to defend their interests (Kébé et al., 2006).

2.2 Challenges

Improving livelihoods and achieving development in Africa involves addressing a number of major challenges. First, Africa must increase its agricultural productivity. Low productivity agriculture in Africa has led to declining per capita food production (Figure 2), an increase in the number of malnourished children, increased vulnerability to drought, floods and other disasters, and eroding competitiveness on world markets (Jones, 2006).

HIV/AIDS mitigation represents a second challenge. This challenge relates to agriculture, as mitigation here refers to the use of the comparative advantage afforded by agriculture to ameliorate the negative impacts of the pandemic (Pilgram, 2006). The third challenge is globalisation, which carries the risk of marginalising economic actors and countries that are not fit for the changes it brings (Nubukpo, 2006). The trend of 'supermarketisation' in Africa is one challenge brought about by globalisation (Vink, 2006).

2.2.1 Raising agricultural productivity

One option in addressing the first challenge and increasing African agricultural productivity is to extend proven technologies. Proven technologies include science-based technologies such as the New Rice for Africa (NERICA) cultivar and tissue culture banana, but also farmers' innovations, which have been largely ignored by African research and extension institutions.

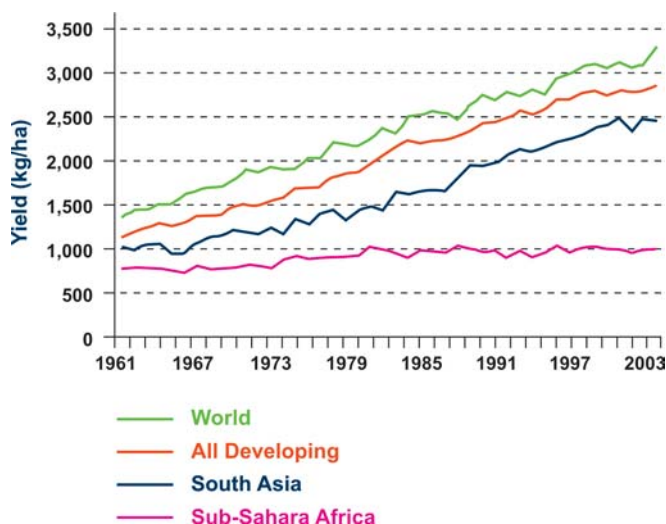


Figure 2. Recent performance is far from being sufficient: cereal yields (1961–2004)
Source: FAO, 2006

Much more could be achieved by exploiting more effectively existing technologies, but this alone will not suffice. Africa is no exception to the rule that agriculture must be underpinned by local and adaptive research. To fulfil the expectations for research, CAADP has identified the need for a number of institutional reforms to agriculture research organisations. These reforms include restructuring managerial and governance systems to become more responsive and accountable to stakeholders (clients, farmers, agribusinesses and consumers), introducing sound financial and accounting systems, and increasing market orientation and responsiveness to the client base of smallholders and pastoralists (Jones, 2006).

Although the traditional approach to agricultural research and development has brought about significant advances, its fragmented and reductionist nature make it ineffective in dealing with increasingly complex challenges. A systems approach is necessary that can foster synergies among disciplines and institutions, along with a renewed commitment to change at all levels from farmers to national and international policy makers. Integrated agricultural research for development (IAR4D) represents such an approach and builds upon a number of objectives such as developing technologies for sustainably intensifying

subsistence-oriented farming systems, developing smallholder production systems compatible with sound natural resource management, improving the accessibility and efficiency of markets, and accelerated formulation and adoption of policies to encourage innovation (Jones, 2006).

Opinions are varied about the potential and desirability of employing biotechnology to increase yields of Africa's staple crops, but the available empirical evidence favours careful applications. To achieve the advances needed by African farmers and livestock producers, NEPAD has promoted the establishment of *Biosciences eastern and central Africa* (BecA) – the first in a continent-wide network of four centres of excellence that will facilitate the generation and use of cutting-edge science and technology by the continent's researchers (Jones, 2006).

There have been important developments in the political support and institutional arena for revitalising and expanding Africa's agricultural productivity programmes. To bring the many actors together and focus their contributions, FARA has led the development of the Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP) which presents guiding principles for the evolution of Africa's agricultural productivity programmes. For policy makers, FAAP is a mechanism for facilitating the development and strengthening of agricultural productivity programmes. National level contributions within the FAAP framework involve interventions such as adaptive and applied research, and extension and education programmes. At the sub-regional level, contributions involve the exploitation of economies of scale across similar agro-climatic zones and the promotion of knowledge sharing and feedback. At the continental level, four requirements have been identified by FARA: the innovative systems approach (SSA CP), the development of human capacity to implement, internalise and upscale new approaches (BASIC), mechanisms to disseminate and encourage proven innovations (DONATA), and development of information and learning systems (RAILS) (Jones, 2006).

2.2.2 HIV/AIDS

Heads of state and governments have recognised the danger HIV/AIDS poses for rural areas. Addressing the HIV/AIDS pandemic will concentrate most on rural areas where the disease is spreading fast, and involves interplay on various fronts: an increase in agricultural productivity, pro-poor growth, training for human and institutional resources, improvements in health care, and consideration of the social, cultural and religious context, as well as good governance. Resources are required for better coordination between the international community's provision of support and the partner countries' own efforts.

Recently, good progress has been made through the combination of programme-based approaches (PBA) and poverty reduction strategies (PRS). The Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD), in which some partner countries are already participating directly, is now coordinating the necessary rural development processes in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

It should be clear, though, that all development processes are shaped by and with people and therefore rely on specific skills and capacities. All stakeholders must provide qualified inputs and an ability to act on their own initiative and responsibility. These capacities have to be developed, and this often requires much effort. The key words are: education, health (nutritional status of children under 5), training and upgrading, IT skills and equipment, on-the-job training, voluntary work placements, advisory services, exchange of experience, mediation, facilitating participation, equal opportunities, impact monitoring, evaluation, coaching, initiating changes in behaviour, etc. (Pilgram, 2006).

2.2.3 Globalisation

Globalisation, the third challenge, has brought about profound changes in the economic environment. It generates considerable opportunities for well-performing economic agents and for countries with an attractive investment climate. However, globalisation carries the risk of marginalising other economic actors and countries that are not fit for the changes it brings. It is thus important to reach a consensus at the international level on the benefits of regional economic integration, now considered an efficient dampener for possible systemic effects of the economic globalisation process (Nubupko, 2006).

West Africa has become one of the world's regions most affected by food insecurity which is chronic for 17 per cent of the regional population. A much larger part of the regional population is likely to be affected by temporary insecurity. The processes of economic and monetary integration in the Monetary Union of West Africa (UMOA), which has been underway for the past 40 years, are unfolding in an international environment characterised, in particular, by the unprecedented speed of trade in goods and services on the one hand, and international movements of financial capital on the other. On the ground, these changes translate into more and more open competition in markets while governments are increasingly forced to adopt good governance and maximise the effectiveness of their actions (Nubupko, 2006).

The member countries of UMOA have not escaped the impacts of globalisation, essentially due to poor adaptation of their production to variations in global

demand as well as the contraction and fragmentation of their national markets. Thus, the national economies, affected by their strong dependence on primary products, are increasingly marginalised in international trade. The lack of capital and labour mobility, the inability of production processes to adapt, and insufficient and inadequate transport, communication and distribution infrastructure, have created bottlenecks. Moreover, the extreme vulnerability of the Union's economies to external shocks, due to the lack of competitiveness of national firms and the persistence of structural rigidities, has not helped create a real foundation for the common currency (Nubupko, 2006).

It is in this setting that those in charge of UMOA have started reforms to strengthen the institutional framework through the creation of institutions for development financing, important for putting in place appropriate common policies (Nubupko, 2006). The future of economic integration in West Africa now fits with the much larger framework of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). A common agricultural policy, ECOWAP, is to be adopted with the principal objective of ensuring long-term food security, natural resource management and adequate compensation for those involved in agriculture, the economic pillar of the region. ECOWAS will also promote the expansion of trade in agricultural products within and outside the region with the aim of reducing poverty and creating employment.

ECOWAP essentially faces two challenges: guaranteeing food security for the population and promoting long-term development of the sector ensuring smooth regional and international integration of West African agriculture. The operation of ECOWAP rests on two major pillars: on the one hand regional integration of production and markets, and on the other, rules and regulations for external trade for agricultural and food products. These two pillars involve political aspects that are not specified for the agricultural sector and need to take agricultural issues into account via other policies of ECOWAS. Smooth integration has to ensure solidarity between districts, to allow for cohesion and reduction in economic and social inequality. In its mandate, ECOWAP must therefore develop mechanisms for compensating shortcomings in order to offer opportunities for economic growth to rural areas (Nubupko, 2006).

Important progress has been made in regional economic integration through the establishment of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), which promotes regional economic integration for its 19 member countries through trade and investment. COMESA is a leader in the CAADP effort in Eastern and Southern Africa prescribing the routes that should be taken at the national and regional levels for CAADP implementation.

Africa is witnessing a rapid rise of supermarkets competing for a market share of consumers' food spending. Three main causes of the global 'supermarketisation' trend can be identified: socio-economic factors, policy changes and technological change driven by competition. Socio-economic factors include increased urbanisation, rising incomes and participation of women in the labour force, which increase demand for convenience foods, and a more diverse diet. Trade liberalisation has resulted in the spread of refrigerators and cars; people buy more processed foods less frequently and in larger quantities.

These demographic variables can explain the rising market share of supermarkets within countries, but they do not explain the rapid penetration of multinational supermarkets in virtually all parts of the world. Policy shifts also explain the trend and include structural adjustment, which led to more liberal rules for foreign direct investment (FDI). Regional trade arrangements have supported market liberalisation in Asia and Latin America. In Africa, although such institutions are less visible, they are likely to have contributed to investor confidence and are expected to play a greater role in the future. Political developments in South Africa played a major role in jump-starting supermarket expansion. Finally, competition is driving technological change, especially in logistics systems (Vink, 2006).

Upstream impacts of 'supermarketisation' for farmers flow directly from changes in logistics systems, as they determine volumes, prices, quality, safety standards, packaging, timing of delivery, etc. The market has also changed; wholesale markets ('fresh markets') that were localised and fragmented are becoming larger and more centralised. At the same time, the procurement system of supermarkets is moving away from traditional wholesale markets and towards specialised suppliers (Vink, 2006). These changes have important implications for small farmers who want to supply produce to supermarkets. First, small farmers have to compete with medium- and large-scale farmers in ensuring regular and larger-volume supplies to the distribution centres. Second, suppliers have to invest in packaging, handling and transport infrastructure. Third, supermarkets piggy-back on the infrastructure set up to ensure compliance with standards in export markets. Fourth, supermarkets, striving to drive down costs, are increasingly looking for the cheapest source of supply throughout Eastern and Southern Africa, thereby increasing the competitive pressure on all suppliers including small farmers (Vink, 2006). Despite these barriers of entry, benefits for small farmers supplying supermarkets are potentially large; supermarkets are the fastest-growing segment of the retail market, they have shown an interest in contracting with small farmers, and donors and governments are beginning to recognise small

farmers' need for support in accessing this important market (Vink, 2006).

With regard to the future, some predictions can be made: global multinationals are expected to enter Africa over the next half-decade, which will lead to a sharp acceleration in the penetration of supermarkets into African food markets; small farmers are likely to become marginalised if they are not given the necessary support; and the rise of regional procurement systems could revolutionise regional trade in Africa (Vink, 2006). Research and policy should focus on ways of lowering the costs of coordination among small farmer suppliers, and on ways of providing support to them for the large investments required to meet and maintain food quality and safety standards. From a policy standpoint, it is also important to note that no country in the region keeps official statistics on the phenomena described above, an absence that needs to be addressed (Vink, 2006).

2.3 Key ingredients for success

Given these challenges, and the critical need for accelerating agricultural growth in Africa, parliamentarians participating in this seminar worked together to identify key actions necessary for reinvigorating African agriculture (Annex A). Through a series of professionally facilitated working groups (see Annex A), participants identified key actions required at the national and regional level.

2.3.1 Elements of success at the national level

Conference participants began by identifying elements of an action programme for successful agricultural growth at the national level. One element is availability of and access to land. Public policy and investment should focus on establishing a clear land policy in order to contribute to a better implementation of this element. An important role is assigned to land mentorship as specified under the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASAP), which intends to encourage mentorship relationships between established and emerging farmers.

A second element for successful agricultural growth is agricultural research and technology development. To achieve sustained agricultural growth it is important to focus on agro-ecological based research, particularly that geared towards demand from smallholder farmers. An important element here is to achieve the strong involvement of farm households, which may

also imply integrating traditional knowledge into research. Government, the private sector and partners have an important role to play and should, in order to contribute to better implementation of this element, focus in particular on human resource development, providing national funds, setting appropriate research policy and finding partners for funding.

Clear vision and policy as well as commitment from politicians and rural communities are the third important element of success at the national level. Policy should be geared toward raising people's standard of living and eradicating poverty. At the same time, it is important to engender communities with the will to achieve this vision. People and politicians should remove the stigma that farming is a backward occupation. Effective implementation of this third element requires action by actors at all levels including the public. Leaders should put in place proper policies, whilst all are responsible for creating a vision.

A fourth element of success at the national level is supportive infrastructure: irrigation, roads and pack-houses. Making irrigation available at a larger scale requires the actions of provincial and national governments, mainly in terms of providing adequate financial resources. Supportive infrastructure also means improving and constructing roads, particularly from farm to village and from village to town, and building pack-houses in strategic locations. The local government should be involved but again, adequate financial resources, oversight and monitoring would have to be provided by national government. Both provincial and national governments have a role to play in contributing to improved implementation.

Agricultural education and a national agricultural advisory service constitute the fifth element for successful agricultural growth. Within this element, the government has a role to play in designing specific formal and informal programmes. In addition, this element includes the creation of training centres specialising in agriculture and the provision of competent trainers. An important component of the fifth element is facilitating farmer-to-farmer exchange visits. Public policy can help realise this element by investing in human resources, designing appropriate didactic tools and providing finance.

The final element consists of (self)-organising and (self)-empowering farmers. Agricultural development work should make farmers aware that they need to organise themselves and that, at the same time, their achievements should not go unnoticed. One idea is a 'farmer of the year' award. Important actors within this element are farmers themselves and also farmer organisations, NGOs and extension officers. Public policy and investment are needed to inform, educate and communicate. The government could play a role in promoting farming activities. A politician could, for

example, visit Farmers' Days. In addition, public policy is also needed to remove legal hindrances.

2.3.2 Regional collaboration

Promoting regional food markets is an important feature of regional collaboration. The advantages of regional collaboration include greater bargaining power, market expansion, price stabilisation, and an increase in food security amongst others through intra-regional safety nets and food transfer. Regional collaboration can also generate cooperation in technology generation and adoption, information exchange, improved quality and standards, cost saving through specialisation and economies of scale, and harmonisation of procedures. Regional collaboration also enables the formulation of regional agricultural strategies. Such strategies are likely to lead to an increase in production, better bargaining power in international markets and a coherent (sub-) regional investment strategy. A final advantage is the possibility for collaboration in education in terms of know-how exchange, and setting up regional centres of excellence, which may reduce the brain drain. Collaboration in education can help avoid duplication of efforts leading to more efficient research.

A number of constraints exist for regional collaboration. For the promotion of regional food markets, country circumstances are different and so are regulatory controls. Trade barriers exist and poor infrastructure in many areas limits market development. Constraints also exist for cooperation in generating and adopting technology, mainly in terms of registration and the regulation process. The formulation of regional agricultural strategies is constrained by divergent national policies and heterogeneity in a country's circumstances. Collaboration in education faces problems of different educational histories within countries and a lack of incentives for higher-educated individuals to stay in the region.



Plate 1. Bicycles carrying maize across borders where trucks are forbidden due to import restrictions

Photo credit: Jayne, 2006

To remove or reduce the constraints mentioned above, parties and government need to provide political commitment to regional collaboration. This political commitment should lead to the creation of free trade, consideration and support of cross-border infrastructure, putting in place legal agreements, and the collection and analysis of data at the regional market level.

3. The public role in stimulating agricultural growth

Improved agricultural performance in Africa will require significant productivity increases by farmers and agribusinesses. Achievement of these gains will depend, in turn, on better technology, improved management practices and expanded private sector investment in agriculture. But these gains are unlikely to occur without strong public support. In order to enable improved private sector performance in agriculture, parliamentarians participating in this seminar identified a series of necessary public interventions.

3.1 Policy environment

The most promising opportunities for stimulating agricultural growth lie in good policies and legislation, which are important preconditions for agricultural growth. Good policies and legislation include monitoring mechanisms, enforcement and implementation. Policy aspects of particular relevance are gender equity, education and capacity building, land tenure, incentives (taxes), access to water, and funding of the agricultural sector. Addressing land tenure involves reviewing land legislation to ensure equitable land access for poor people. To put in place good policies and regulations, people must be involved in decision making and better cooperation and integration of relevant departments is necessary. Aspects of good governance include adequate budget allocation, transparency and accountability, workable strategic plans and better data and data analysis.

3.2 Institutions

Establishing markets provides a clear opportunity for sustained agricultural growth. A number of markets can be created and/or stimulated: the domestic market for food staples, export markets and markets for agricultural inputs. Enabling smallholders to compete more effectively in domestic market channels means addressing a number of issues. From the buyers' side, important issues are market intelligence relating to good advertising systems, standard packaging, and the setting and control of standards to assure quality. From the producers' side, smallholder farmers should optimise agricultural production by minimising the costs of production, improving harvesting management, prioritising farm production and improving and assuring the quality of products. For effective competition in regional market channels, many issues are similar to those for the domestic market with three different focal points: the farmer as an entrepreneur, the local market and processing as starting points, and the collective action of small farmers.

In marketing agricultural products for export, producers and processors need to consider a number of issues that apply to fresh as well as semi-processed products and raw materials. It is important to realise that international markets are controlled markets with few possibilities for influence from the local level. The international fruit market, for example, is controlled by about five multinational companies. In addition, the international market experiences strong competition in many products. Possible solutions for African smallholders include producing according to international standards and focusing on secondary and tertiary products.

Farmer organisations, or more broadly people's organisations, have an important role to play in the creation of opportunities for sustained agricultural growth. Better organisation of people in rural areas can stimulate the development of markets, enhance the importance of the sector and increase political influence. Other benefits of cooperation include easier access to credit. Collective cooperation is also required to organise farmers in terms of aggregating production to increase bargaining power or organising processing to reduce costs. Farmers should also link up with business partners (buyers), contract with supermarkets, and lobby for farmers' interests.

3.3 Scientific research

A key means to stimulate the market for agricultural inputs is market-oriented scientific research.

Agricultural research and extension in the fields of crop science and soils could focus on developing new technologies, seeds and fertilisers. Agricultural research and extension provides an opportunity for agricultural growth, in particular through research for development and through the dissemination of research results via extension services controlled by farmer organisations. Cases of technology-related successful agricultural growth can be broadly categorised as biotechnology, irrigation technology, animal and/or pest resistance and others.

In Zambia, the use of tissue culture led to the development of tomatoes for export offering economic potential. In Uganda, Kenya and South Africa, a sweet potato was modified to address vitamin A deficiency. In South Africa, indigenous knowledge enabled scientists to develop the appetite suppressant Hoodia genus. Also in South Africa, a combination of breeding and biotechnology led to the development of protein-rich maize for HIV/AIDS resistance. Scaling up these pharmaceutical products has potential benefits for human health and economic development. Classic breeding and biotechnology have also been used to develop new varieties of, for example, cotton in Mali, high-yielding maize in Rwanda and Burundi, NERICA rice in West Africa and high-yielding potatoes in Kenya. New varieties can be scaled up and show potential not only in economic terms but also for food security.

Irrigation technology has led to several cases of successful agricultural growth. Examples include drum and drip irrigation and hydroponic systems for export vegetables in South Africa, and drip irrigation for bananas in Cameroon. These systems and structures present the possibility for scaling up with associated economic benefits as well as improved water management and yield increases.

Tsetse fly control is another example of the successful role of technology and research in agricultural growth. Experiments conducted in six countries showed that the potential of tsetse fly control is mainly in terms of economics and public health. In a similar vein, tick-control research in Zambia shows potential. Examples of successful pest resistant crops include bananas in Cameroon, a Cape St. Paul disease-resistant variety of coconut, a mosaic virus-resistant new species of cassava in Burundi, and cotton pest control in Mali. Finally, nitrogen-fixing plants such as *Sesbania sesban* were used in Zambia to improve soil fertility thereby contributing to agricultural growth. The potential of

such nitrogen-fixing plants can be explored through scaling up, which is relatively cheap.

3.4 Public investment

To stimulate agricultural growth, national governments need to increase the rural budget share. Countries that meet the Maputo Commitment will dedicate ten per cent of their national budget to agriculture. To engender public support for market development, governments need to allocate funds to improving infrastructure for transport, logistics and communication. And to create a supportive environment for regional marketing, local production should be reoriented to meet regional demand.

Meeting higher standards and increasing quality control for competition at the regional level involves facilitating contact between farmers and agribusiness as well as harmonising customs and regulations amongst others through reducing corruption. In order for small farmers to sell to regional markets, specialised transport may be required, which ties in with improvements in infrastructure. To avoid distortions in the regional market, international food aid needs regulation so that regional produce can be used for food aid. Finally, the regional competitiveness of small farmers calls for the reinforcement and/or creation of regional institutions. To stimulate exports, producers could create special African brands, exploit the comparative advantages of indigenous products, learn lessons from examples like Chile, and finally create so-called trade 'bridges' in export countries.

Agricultural research as discussed above and extension are essential for providing inputs as well as for developing new crop varieties and technologies. Governments have an important role to play in research and extension through the provision of public funding. By providing farmers with public funds, government can mitigate risks for small farmers so that projects are affordable and they can get kick-started when returns are low and the private sector is not interested. Public funds are also necessary to protect and ensure public goods regarding indigenous varieties and knowledge, for example establishing seed-banks, public health, control of monopolies, and avoiding distorting competition.

Governments should also direct funding towards strengthening dissemination and extension services. Dissemination of research outcomes and extension would mean crop- or product-specific retraining of small farmers, and the transfer of information. In dissemination, the government should network with development agents and agronomists with practical

experience for field application. Finally, public funding is also necessary for improved coordination of African countries' activities. Scientists and extension workers should coordinate research activities between countries to improve the flow of input information and output dissemination. Coordination of this kind between countries in Africa involves the transparency and availability of data, which can be promoted by African partners and donors.

4. African government funding for agriculture

4.1 Past spending

During the Green Revolution, Asian countries spent 15 per cent of their budget on agriculture. Today, agricultural spending in these countries is ten per cent. Despite the Maputo Commitment, ten per cent of the national budget to be spent on agriculture, which was adopted in July 2003, many African countries spend less than five per cent of their budget on agriculture (Figure 3).

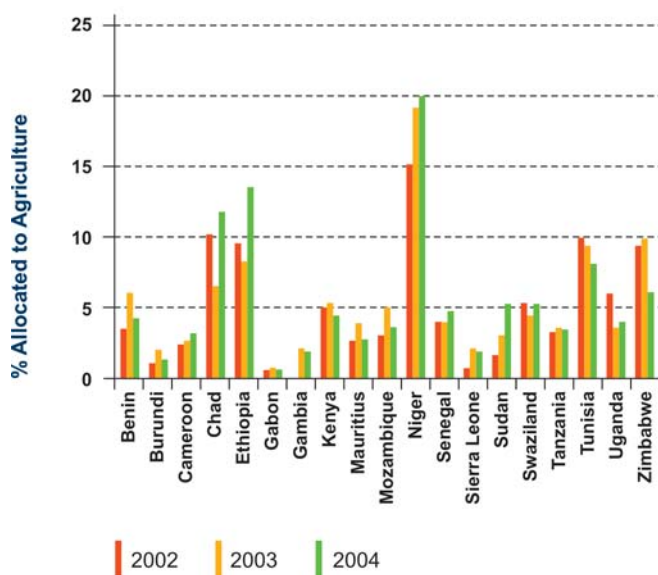


Figure 3. Agriculture expenditure trends
Source: Mwape, 2006

A sample of 14 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, for which time series on agricultural spending are available for 1980–2002, shows that resources spent by African countries remained stagnant during the 1980s and 1990s in spite of a population increase during that period.² Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) declined considerably in the mid 1990s. Despite an increasing trend thereafter, ODA never again reached previous levels. While the efforts of African governments themselves to support agriculture have increased since the end of the 1990s, the commitment of donors to support the sector sharply declined during this period (Birner and Palaniswamy, 2006).

There are many explanations for the gap between commitments and actual spending on agriculture. Economic factors include the proportion of a population in agriculture, the role of agricultural exports, foreign aid, revenues and food shortages. Political factors include democracy and whether farmers actually have a vote, effective agricultural lobby groups, an ability to organise public protest, military leadership, and a finite term of office.

An important aspect of the political system is the role that the parliament plays in the budgetary process. This differs considerably across African countries and tends to be limited, although in some countries there are signs of increasing empowerment. Stakeholder participation is also important to ensure adequate agricultural spending. Input from parliamentarians representing ten countries at this seminar indicates that about half do have some form of stakeholder participation.³ Finally, the role of research organisations determines the budget share. Although in most of the ten countries, research organisations do contribute to the budgetary process, parliament-commissioned studies only took place in one country (Birner and Palaniswamy, 2006).

4.2 Maputo Commitment

With many African countries spending less than five per cent of their budget on agriculture, implementing the Maputo Commitment thus requires a considerable increase in the financial resources contributed to agriculture. Some key challenges existed to fulfil the Maputo Commitment by 2008. First, there appears to be a lack of political will to prioritise agriculture from

² Zimbabwe, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Togo, Ghana, Uganda, Nigeria, Kenya, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali.

³ Results from Parliamentarians' Input Forms: Ethiopia (2), Burundi (2), Malawi (1), Cameroon (3), Rwanda (1), Mali (1), Egypt (2), Gabon (1), Zambia (2), South Africa (11).

the side of national governments as well as donors. A second challenge is formalisation of the Maputo Commitment in national legislation. Though the declaration binds countries to allocate ten per cent of their budget to agriculture, conflicts and competition exist between agriculture and other sectors implying that budget priorities need to be set. Third, an information gap exists as governments have not informed their respective countries on the declaration and its implications. Fourth, a transparent and accurate accounting system is missing.

These challenges can be addressed in a number of ways. To address the lack of political will, agriculture needs to be made more attractive at the national level. Doing so would involve the government, parliament and political parties. At the African Union (AU) level, the NEPAD secretariat and donors should put together documents and showcases on successes in African agriculture. Donors should also be encouraged to prioritise agriculture. To formalise the Maputo Commitment in national legislation, the cabinet, parliament and other actors should make a commitment to prioritise agriculture. With regard to budget priorities, governments can enhance their internal capacities to utilise budget allocation effective and efficiently. NEPAD and AU would also need to monitor implementation of the declaration. African countries should put in place systems of agriculture expenditure tracking that set out general reporting principles and clearly define agricultural spending and total government expenditure (Mwape, 2006).

To bridge the information gap and inform civil society as well as all parties involved in the budgeting process on the exact content of the declaration, stakeholders need to meet for discussion and the media should play an important role. At the national level, ministers and members of parliament as well as NGOs, unions and cooperatives should participate. At the AU level, dissemination to all member states should be through the RECs. Sub-regional meetings should take place with all participating members including parliament, ministers, farmer organisations and research institutes. In order to establish and adopt an accurate and transparent accounting system at the national level, countries should implement systems of efficient data capture and manipulation and dissemination.

4.3 Alternative government budgeting systems in Africa

The budget process in African countries can be categorised in one of two common models – an exclusionary model or a participatory one (Figure 4). In

the exclusionary model, the Minister of Finance, perhaps in consultation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), decides on the budget and parliament then 'rubber stamps' it. In the exclusionary model neither parliament nor the public monitors implementation of the budget. Setting priorities for allocation within the exclusionary agricultural budget starts with a call for proposals in which each ministry may elaborate its own needs. Ministries then defend their proposals at commissions supported by technocrats. At this level, the budget cannot be increased so if a commission sets priorities, there is no guarantee that these will be implemented. The IMF and World Bank have a direct influence through donor priorities and can demand pre-allocation of sector funds. At the level of agricultural lobby groups, agribusiness in particular reaches high ranking politicians. Research institutions are largely uninvolved in budget discussions.



EXCLUSIONARY MODEL

- Budget made by Finance Minister (perhaps in consultation with IMF)
- Parliament 'rubber stamps' the budget
- Implementation is not monitored by the parliament or public

PARTICIPATORY MODEL

- Parliament plays an active role
- Stakeholders are consulted
- Public discussion about the budget (media coverage)
- Parliamentary and public monitoring of public spending

Figure 4. Exclusionary versus participatory model of the budget process

Source: Birner and Palaniswamy, 2006

In the participatory model, the parliament plays an active role, stakeholders are consulted and there is a public discussion about the budget (media coverage). IMF and the World Bank are generally consulted during the budgeting process and are becoming increasingly influential. When it comes to setting priorities for allocation within the agricultural budget, the ministry of agriculture together with the agricultural committee makes the final decision. Generally, different agencies lobby for their interests and farmers will try to influence the allocation process. The ministry of finance together with the cabinet sets agricultural tax rates though monetary/economic unions such as the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA). The Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) also plays an important role. In addition, there is parliamentary and public monitoring of public spending.

4.4 Why is agricultural spending so low?

The agricultural share in the budget of African countries has remained low under the **participatory budget model** for a number of reasons. First, strong competition and other priorities mean that resources are limited. This lack of resources can be ascribed particularly to the eradication of poverty being a priority requiring budget allocation for infrastructure, education, etc., and to debt servicing. Second, public spending in areas like infrastructure also affects agriculture.

A lack of political attention and understanding provides a third explanation for the low share of agriculture in the participatory budget model. This may be due to power relations with too much power in the president/cabinet, which are far removed from production but it may also be partly explained by the importance of staple crops in Africa's agriculture that are often not for export. Power relations are a fourth reason for agriculture's low budget share, in particular the limited involvement of rural or farmer groups in decision making (Figure 5). African countries appear to suffer from a complete lack of lobbying by farmer groups. In addition, stakeholders are not involved, especially when policy is formulated. Moreover, since structural adjustment, many governments have reduced their direct role in agricultural markets.

Under the exclusionary model, a number of factors explain the low agricultural budget share. First, there appears to be a lack of political interest or will as decision makers ignore the importance of agriculture, which is not considered as the entry point to poverty reduction. This may also be because there are no quick political pay-offs or poverty reduction gains. Second, many competing priorities exist. There are powerful arguments to allocate large amounts of money to other sectors such as education, healthcare, etc. A third explanation for the low agricultural share is that rural communities have little voice due to poor lobbying. Fourth, an 'urban bias' exists as urbanisation has shifted the focus from rural areas, which are often considered as backward and unimportant. Donors imposing their priorities constitute a fifth reason for the low share of agriculture in the budget, especially as donors may not understand the local conditions of African countries.

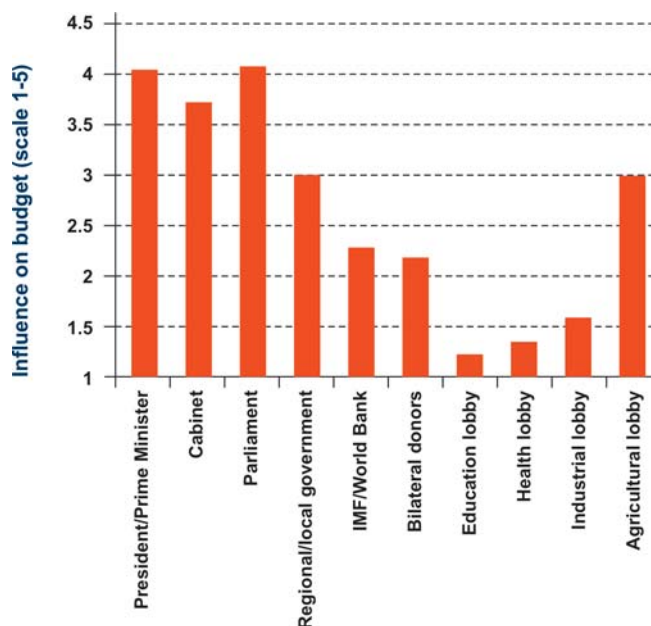


Figure 5. Who influences the budget? Results from Parliamentarians' Input Forms
Source: Birner and Palaniswamy, 2006

To strengthen agriculture in the budgeting system, actors from the public, private and civil sector play a role and should be involved from the start. Key players for stakeholder involvement in the public sector include members of parliament and the agricultural committee. At the public sector level, pro-farmer policies should be adopted. At the same time, there is a need for good governance and good projects and less corruption at the government level. More resources are needed, however, at the public sector level implying a widening of the tax base. Actors in the private sector such as bilateral donors, other lobby groups and international organisations should provide external support and function as an advisory service. Coordination and cooperation with other departments is crucial here. Civil society and grass-root level stakeholder inputs are also important. Farmer unions need to get organised to lobby for strengthening agriculture in the budgeting system.

5. Strengthening public commitment to agriculture

5.1 Role of parliament

The current agricultural performance of African countries is far from sufficient. There has been a slight recovery of production during the last decade and per capita agricultural production is on an upwards trend again after a long period of decline. However, the current level of agricultural production remains below that of the 1960s while the technology gap between Africa and the rest of the world has increased. The adoption of CAADP and its accelerated implementation is a response to these conditions.

To fulfil the Maputo Commitment, public policies and investment have an important role to play. Public policy must provide a favourable environment for sustained agricultural production and agribusiness. In addition, access to land and security of tenure need to be regulated. It is necessary for African governments to put in place a solid legal framework, stable macroeconomic policy and well-functioning support institutions to provide the necessary foundation for agricultural prosperity. In addition, public policy should address HIV/AIDS. It is necessary to harmonise access to continental, regional and sub-regional markets thereby enhancing the prospect for sustained agricultural growth, particularly in rapidly growing markets for food staples. Fair trade conditions and prices are a necessary part of this favourable incentive system. Public investment is also required in rural roads, electricity, and other infrastructure as well as in agricultural research and extension of new, more productive technologies.

The parliamentarians participating in this conference have summarised their deliberations by issuing a Cape Town Proclamation under which they have committed themselves to undertake the following actions: hold national and constituency press conferences to inform constituencies; conduct parliamentary and public hearings on CAADP to comprehensively inform parliamentary colleagues in a multi-sectoral and integrated manner and to listen to the views of civil society, the private sector and the international community on agricultural policy

recommendations; add CAADP as an agenda item in the Agricultural Committees; make available a White Paper on Agriculture; facilitate capacity building for parliamentarians to provide them with updated information; conduct monitoring and evaluation through the 'Mobilizing Parliamentarians for NEPAD (MPN)' programme (see below); call for a joint initiative of Parliamentary Committees on Agriculture, Gender, Environment, Finance (and other committees where appropriate) to produce joint recommendations to provide synergies with regard to implementation on budgetary issues, legislation, poverty reduction strategies, national development plans, etc.; and initiate a parliamentary commission of inquiry on the implementation of CAADP (Cape Town Proclamation, 2007; see Annex B).

5.2 Strengthening parliamentary capacity

In order to support African governments in their implementation of the Maputo Commitment, parliaments need to strengthen their capacity. The Parliamentary Support Programme: 'Mobilizing Parliaments for NEPAD' aims to launch a five-year campaign, based on an alliance of different parties: Pan-African Parliament (PAP), Southern African Development Community Parliamentary Forum (SADC-PF), East African Legislative Assembly (EALA), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), African Parliamentary Union (APU), national parliaments, NEPAD Secretariat, NEPAD Contact Group of African Parliamentarians, African Parliamentarian's Forum for NEPAD, UN agencies and the Association of European Parliamentarians for Africa (AWEPA).

The purpose of the programme is increased parliamentary action in Africa and Europe in various areas of development relating to NEPAD. The NEPAD Programme Partners strategise and prioritise the roadmap for the programme. The main results of the programme should be raised awareness about NEPAD among African members of parliament and the identification of concrete measures to integrate it into parliamentary work in Africa. The programme should also result in raised awareness about NEPAD among European members of parliament and the identification of concrete measures to integrate the programme into parliamentary work in Europe. The programme is also expected to facilitate the exchange of NEPAD perspectives between Africa and European parliaments in order to identify necessary parliamentary actions.

5.3 Next steps

To achieve the CAADP goals, the parliamentarians participating in this conference recommend concerted action at multiple levels. At the AU/NEPAD level, the Maputo Commitment should be communicated to all stakeholders, including governments, relevant ministries, parliaments, civil society and the private sector. The NEPAD Secretariat and the AU Commission should enhance the monitoring of these agreements, including the Maputo Commitment for all member states. AU/NEPAD should provide a website with real-time information on spending targets and achievements. All African governments and organisations should harmonise definitions of agricultural and total spending and support the NEPAD initiative on agriculture expenditure tracking. Finally, AU/NEPAD should host regular, sub-regional seminars including government, and parliament as well as representatives from farm organisations.

At the national level, governments should internalise, formalise and institutionalise the Maputo Commitment immediately in the national budgeting process. Doing so involves preparing Cabinet memos, providing high-level briefings within government, legislative branches and stakeholder groups, and integrating the declaration into national medium-term planning and budgeting systems. African countries should improve the quality of agricultural investment and allocations and enhance internal capacities to utilise budget allocation effectively and efficiently. Countries need to develop transparent and efficient accounting systems that will accurately track actual expenditures on a timely basis. It is also recommended that a national peer review is initiated whereby government, legislature and civil society can monitor progress towards this goal. African countries should engage and enhance the capacity of farmer organisations, civil society and other beneficiary groups on follow up and expenditure monitoring. Finally, to achieve CAADP goals, countries should document and showcase past agricultural successes and make agricultural education and image attractive.

Parliament should designate the agriculture and associated committees of parliament to monitor progress towards the CAADP goals, including achievement of the Maputo Commitment. And it should annually verify the implementation of the CAADP programme, including progress towards the Maputo Commitment by reviewing annual budget allocations and actual expenditure. It is also important for parliamentarians to engage in sub-regional dialogues. Parliament has a role to play in alerting constituencies to the importance of agriculture and

increased investment in agriculture. Parliamentarians should therefore request a briefing by the executive on all initiatives related to agriculture. In addition, private member resolutions should be introduced advocating the achievements of the Maputo Commitment. The Cape Town proclamation also recommends that parliamentarians take a leading role in fighting HIV/AIDS. Finally, parliamentarians should encourage exchange of experiences and mutual learning with other parliamentarians and technical experts.

Conference recommendations for development partners include the prioritisation of agriculture and the provision of matching grants to support African governments that display commitment to CAADP. Development partners should also support capacity-building efforts among African governments, parliaments and parliamentary groups. To achieve CAADP goals, it is important for development partners to support regional and sub-regional parliamentary fora on agriculture. It is also important that development partners provide technical backstopping on technical issues affecting agricultural technology, development and trade. A final conference recommendation states that development partners should provide links to industrialised country parliaments and policy makers so that African parliamentarians can communicate the interdependence of African and developed country agricultural policies.



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Annex A Conference agenda

Monday May 15, 2006

Session 1. Agricultural Growth: a Pre-requisite for Poverty Reduction

Presentations

- P1. The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), *by Richard Mkandawire*
 P2. Agricultural Growth and Poverty Reduction in Africa, *by Michael Lipton*
 P3. Past Performance and Future Prospects for Agricultural Development and Food Security in Africa in Support of CAADP, *by Ousmane Badiane*
 P4. Challenges and Opportunities for the African Small Farmer, *by Steve Wiggins*

Working Group Sessions:

A/B/C/D. Impacts and Opportunities for Agricultural Growth

Tuesday May 16, 2006

Session 2. Case Studies of African Agricultural Successes

Presentations

- P5. The Cassava Transformation, Africa's Best-Kept Secret, *by Boma Anga*
 P6. Seeds of Success: The Maize Revolution in East and Southern Africa, *by Thomas Jayne*
 P7. Le coton en Afrique de l'Ouest, *by Michel Fok*
 P8. Organisations paysannes et performances agricoles au Mali, *by Demba Kebe*

Session 3. Forward Looking Issues Affecting African Agriculture

Presentations

- P9. Agriculture Technology for Africa's Future: Options, Capacity and Required Investments in the Context of FAAP, *by Monty Jones*
 P10. Intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest, *by Kako Nubukpo*
 P11. Globalisation, Concentration, Supermarkets: Implications for African Smallholders, *by Nick Vink*
 P13. Governance in African Agriculture: Parliamentarian Interactions with Farmers and Agribusiness, *by Regina Birner*

Working Group Sessions

- E. Role of Technology
 F. Markets and Marketing
 G. 'Participatory' Budgeting Model
 H. 'Exclusionary' Budgeting Model

- P14. The Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR): Support for Members of Parliament, *by Klaus von Grember*
 P15. European Parliamentarians for Africa (AWEPA): Support for African Members of Parliament, *by Par Granstedt*

Round Table Discussion: Supporting Policy Makers to Advance the Implementation of CAADP

Wednesday, May 17, 2006

Session 4. Policy Framework and Implementation

Presentations

- P16. Politique régionale agricole pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest, *by Subah Qwelib*
 P17. Country Agricultural Policy: Uganda's Plan to Modernise Agriculture, *by Willy Odwongo*
 P18. Monitoring the Maputo Commitment for Increasing Funding for African Agriculture, *by Faustin Mwape*

Working Groups:

- I. Elements of Success at the National Level
 J. Regional Collaboration
 K. Tracking the Implementation of the Maputo Declaration
 L. Tracking the Implementation of the Maputo Declaration

Thursday, May 18, 2006

Session 5. How can Africa help African Farmers?

Working Groups:

- M. Importance of Agricultural Growth
 N. Role of Public Policies and Investment
 O. Achievement of the Maputo Commitment
 P. Necessary Follow-up Actions

Annex B Cape Town Proclamation



Internationale Weiterbildung
und Entwicklung gGmbH



A PROGRAMME OF THE AFRICAN UNION



Bundesministerium für
wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit
und Entwicklung



The Cape Town Proclamation: Parliamentarians' Recommendations Supporting CAADP Goals in Championing Agricultural Successes for Africa's Future

Somerset West, South Africa
May 18, 2006

The conference having noted the following:

Section 1. The importance of agricultural growth

Sustained agricultural growth is necessary if Africa is to stimulate economic growth and to reduce poverty. Over 70% of Africa's poor work in agriculture; the majority of them are women. Meanwhile, Africa's poor spend over half their income on food staples. Thus, agriculture has the greatest potential to simultaneously increase production and productivity while enhancing the incomes of the majority of the continent's poor, and raise the real incomes of the urban poor by reducing the cost of food staples. Members further recognised that agricultural prosperity stimulates demand for many non-farm goods and services, generating large spillover growth in other sectors of the economy and driving large GDP growth multipliers. Further, agricultural growth improves national food security and drives rural prosperity and wealth creation which, in turn, help to stem rural-to-urban migration.

Section 2. Prospects for success

The conference recognised that African farmers and agricultural policy makers have achieved a series of substantial successes in agricultural development, although these have proven inadequate in number and scale to counter Africa's rapid demographic growth. Many of these successes have endured for decades, without being scaled up. The development of Tropical Manioc Selection (TMS) varieties of cassava has launched two decades of breeding breakthroughs in most regions of Africa. The development and diffusion of modern, high-yielding varieties of maize, from the 1960s onwards, have transformed this imported cereal from a minor crop into the continent's major source of calories today. By crossing African and Asian varieties of rice, African rice breeders have developed a hardy, high-yielding upland 'NERICA' variety of rice which is spreading rapidly in West and Central Africa. Further, members noted that in recent decades African farmers have successfully contested highly competitive export markets for high-value agricultural products – including cotton, coffee, livestock and horticultural products – for Europe and the Middle and Far East.

Reviews of past successes suggest a regular confluence of three key ingredients. First is the new more productive technology that lowers costs and makes farming more competitive and profitable. Second is a focus on growing markets. And third is high-level political commitment to agriculture. It was evident that clear vision and high-level political commitment have consistently proven essential for creating favourable policy environments and ensuring adequate budget allocations to agricultural support institutions and related infrastructure.

Looking forward, medium-term projections suggest that the largest immediate opportunity for agricultural growth will lie in the anticipated explosive growth in Africa's internal and sub-regional markets for food staples. Flexible responsiveness to high-value and niche export markets can supplement this with opportunities for external growth. Both domestic and export markets open opportunities for value addition up- and down-stream input supply and processing industries. Africa's abundant resource base can underwrite these gains, provided African governments can maintain sustained policy follow-ups to maintain favourable policy environments and provide the necessary public goods – such as roads, power, legal institutions and research – that the private sector will not supply.

Section 3. The role of public policies and investments

The conference further recognised that a modern African agriculture must view farmers as entrepreneurs seeking profit through access to credit and productivity-enhancing technologies in order to compete in growing domestic and export markets. Indeed, Africa's farmers have proven inventive and resourceful as well as highly responsive to new opportunities. Input suppliers, together with agribusiness processing and distribution networks, form vital links between the farmer and the final output markets.

Public policy must provide a favourable environment for sustained agricultural production and agribusiness. Access to land and security of tenure, a solid legal framework, stable macro-economic policy and well-functioning support

institutions provide a necessary foundation for agricultural prosperity. However, members expressed concern about the scourge of HIV/AIDS and other debilitating diseases. Harmonised access to continental, regional and sub-regional markets enhances prospects for sustained agricultural growth, particularly in rapidly growing markets for food staples. Fair trade conditions and prices are a necessary part of this favourable incentive system.

Likewise, significant public investment will be required in rural roads, electricity and other infrastructure as well as in agricultural research and extension of new, more productive technologies. Returns to public investment in agricultural research and development prove consistently high, both in Africa and elsewhere. Yet Africa, on average, has continued to under-invest in its key productive sector. While Green Revolution Asian countries invested 15% of their budgets in agriculture, on average, African governments today allocate only 6%.

Similarly, the conference acknowledged that the public investments necessary to sustain rapid agricultural growth will require a significant boost in African governments' budgetary allocations for agriculture. Recognising this imperative, African Heads of State and Government agreed, at the African Union Summit in July 2003, to make agriculture a top priority and to raise budget allocations for agriculture to a minimum of 10% of their individual countries' total public spending, by 2008.

Section 4. What is required to achieve the CAADP goals?

The conference recommends that achievement of the CAADP (Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme) goals will require concerted action at multiple levels:

A. AU/NEPAD level

- Communicate the Maputo Declaration to all stakeholders, including governments, relevant ministries, parliaments, civil society and the private sector.
- The NEPAD Secretariat and AU Commission should enhance the monitoring of these agreements, including the Maputo Declaration, for all member states.
- Provide a website with real-time information on spending targets and achievements.
- Harmonise definitions of agriculture and total spending. Support the NEPAD initiative on agricultural expenditure tracking within government institutions and the necessary budget translations.
- Host regular, sub-regional seminars to include government and parliament as well as representatives from the farmer organisations.

B. National level

- Immediately internalise, formalise and institutionalise the Maputo Declaration (MD) in national budgeting processes. Prepare Cabinet memos and provide high-level briefings within government and the legislative branches as well as stakeholder groups. Integrate the MD into national medium-term planning and budgeting systems.
- Improve the quality of agricultural investment allocations.
- Enhance internal capacities to utilise budget allocation effectively and efficiently.
- Develop transparent and efficient accounting systems

that will accurately track actual expenditures on a timely basis.

- Initiate national peer review mechanisms whereby government, the legislature and civil society can monitor progress towards this goal.
- Engage and enhance the capacity of farmer organisations, civil society and other beneficiary groups on follow up and expenditure monitoring.
- Document and showcase past agricultural successes.
- Make agricultural education and image attractive.

C. Parliamentarians

- Designate the agriculture and associated committees of parliament to monitor progress towards the CAADP goals.
- Annually verify the implementation of the CAADP programme, including progress towards the MD by reviewing annual budget allocations and actual expenditure.
- Engage in sub-regional dialogues.
- Alert constituencies, including the youth, men, women and political parties to the importance of agriculture and increased investment in agriculture.
- Require briefing by the executive to parliament on all initiatives related to agriculture.
- Monitor government progress in achieving the MD.
- Introduce private member resolutions advocating achievement of the MD.
- Parliamentarians should take a leading role in fighting HIV/AIDS.
- Encourage exchanges of experience and mutual learning with other parliamentarians and technical experts.

D. Development partners

- Encourage development partners to prioritise agriculture again and provide matching grants to support African governments that display commitment to CAADP.
- Support capacity building efforts among African governments, parliaments and parliamentary groups.
- Support regional and sub-regional parliamentary fora on agriculture.
- Provide technical backstopping on technical issues affecting agricultural technology, development and trade.
- Provide links to industrialised countries' parliaments and policy makers so African parliamentarians can communicate the interdependence of African and developed countries' farm policies.

We believe that with renewed commitment by African governments, significant gains are achievable in African agriculture and that this enhanced agricultural performance will significantly improve prospects for economic growth and poverty reduction in the decades ahead. We call upon the organisers of this conference and all participants to play their rightful roles to ensure the realisation of these recommendations.

Participants of the Parliamentarians' Conference on Championing Agricultural Successes for Africa's Future in Support of CAADP⁴

*May 18, 2006
Somerset West, South Africa*

⁴ Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme

La Proclamation de Cape Town Recommandations des Parlementaires Africains sur la Promotion des Succès Agricoles pour l'Avenir de l'Afrique en Appui aux Objectifs du PDDAA⁵

Somerset West, Afrique du Sud
18 mai, 2006

La Conférence ayant noté les points suivants:

Section 1: Importance de la croissance agricole

Une croissance soutenue du secteur agricole sera nécessaire si l'Afrique veut stimuler la croissance économique pour réduire la pauvreté. Plus de 70% des pauvres africains – dont la majorité est des femmes – travaillent dans l'agriculture. Les pauvres urbains dépensent plus de la moitié de leurs revenus pour acheter les aliments de base. Ainsi, l'agriculture présente plus de potentialités pour stimuler à la fois un accroissement de la production et de la productivité tout en augmentant les revenus de la majorité des pauvres du continent, ainsi qu'une amélioration des revenus réels des pauvres urbains par la réduction du coût des aliments de base. Les participants à la Conférence reconnaissent aussi que la prospérité agricole stimule la demande de biens et services non agricoles, en favorisant des retombées positives de croissance dans autres secteurs de l'économie en augmentant les effets multiplicateurs de la croissance du PIB. Davantage de croissance agricole améliore la sécurité alimentaire nationale stimule la prospérité rurale et la création de richesses et de bien être qui à leur tour aident à diminuer l'exode rural.

Section 2: Perspectives de succès

La Conférence reconnaît que les agriculteurs et décideurs africains ont réalisé une série de succès importants dans le domaine du développement agricole, bien qu'ils ne soient pas suffisamment nombreux pour répondre à la croissance démographique rapide. Beaucoup de ces succès existent depuis des décennies sans possibilités d'expansion. Le développement des variétés de manioc TMS (tropical manioc sélection) ont lancé deux décennies d'innovation dans la plupart des régions africaines. Le développement et la diffusion de variétés modernes à haut rendement de maïs, à partir des années 60, ont transformé cette céréale en principale source de calories du continent. Les croisements des variétés africaines et asiatiques de riz ont permis aux riziculteurs africains de développer la variété de riz NERICA à haut rendement en cours de diffusion en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre. En outre les participants ont noté que au cours des dernières décennies les agriculteurs africains ont arraché des parts de marché d'exportation pour des produits agricoles de valeur tels le coton, le café, d'élevage et horticoles en direction de l'Europe et du Moyen et Extrême Orient.

L'analyse des succès du passé suggèrent une contribution de trois ingrédients. D'abord les nouvelles technologies productives font baisser le coût de production et rendent

l'agriculture africaine plus productive et plus rentable. Deuxièmement, un ciblage des marchés émergents. Troisièmement un engagement politique au plus haut niveau à soutenir l'agriculture. Une vision claire et un engagement politique fort se sont avérés essentiels, car se traduisant en un environnement favorable ainsi que par plus d'allocations budgétaires en faveur de l'agriculture, des institutions de soutien et infrastructures nécessaires.

Pour l'avenir, des projections à moyen terme indiquent que l'opportunité immédiate la plus importante pour la croissance agricole reposera sur l'accroissement explosif des marchés internes et régionaux africains des denrées alimentaires. La flexibilité au ciblage des marchés de haute valeur et de niches d'exportation peut compléter ces derniers avec des opportunités de croissance externe. Les marchés domestiques et d'exportation offrent des opportunités de valeur ajoutée dans l'approvisionnement en intrants et des industries de transformation. L'abondance des ressources en Afrique peut soutenir ces gains, à condition que les gouvernements africains soient en mesure de créer un environnement politique favorable et fournir les biens publics nécessaires – tels les routes, l'énergie, les institutions légales et de recherche – que le secteur privé ne pourra fournir.

Section 3: Le rôle des politiques publiques et des investissements

La Conférence reconnaît en outre qu'une agriculture africaine moderne doit voir en les agriculteurs des entrepreneurs cherchant à améliorer leurs revenus à travers l'accès au crédit et à la productivité – technologies innovatrices afin d'être plus compétitifs dans les marchés émergents domestiques et d'exportation. En effet, les fermiers africains se sont montrés inventifs et pleins de potentiels de même qu'ils se sont montrés réceptifs aux opportunités. Les distributeurs d'intrants agricoles, ensemble avec les agro transformateurs et les réseaux de distribution constituent des liens vitaux entre les agriculteurs et les marchés finaux des produits.

Les pouvoirs publics doivent créer un environnement favorable à la transformation agricole et de l'agrobusiness. Un accès au foncier plus sûr, un cadre légal solide, une politique macroéconomique stable et un soutien institutionnel effectivement fonctionnel fournissent une fondation nécessaire à la prospérité agricole. Toute fois les participants ont exprimé leurs préoccupations quant aux dégâts du VIH/SIDA et des autres maladies débilitantes. Un accès harmonisé aux marchés sous-régionaux améliore les perspectives d'une croissance soutenue, particulièrement dans les marchés de denrées alimentaires émergents. Les conditions d'un commerce équitable et des prix équitables constituent des éléments nécessaires de ce système favorable d'incitation.

Pareillement, un investissement public significatif sera nécessaire dans les routes rurales, l'électricité, et les autres infrastructures ainsi que dans la recherche et la vulgarisation agricole de nouvelles technologies plus productives. Des rendements des investissements publics dans la recherche et le développement agricole s'avèrent suffisamment élevées, aussi bien en Afrique qu'ailleurs. Pourtant l'Afrique en moyenne, a continué à sous investir dans les secteurs productifs clés alors que lors de la Révolution Verte

⁵ Programme détaillé de développement de l'agriculture africaine

asiatique les pays investissaient 15% de leurs budgets dans l'agriculture, les gouvernements africains aujourd'hui allouent seulement 6% en moyenne.

De même, la Conférence reconnaît que les investissements publics nécessaires pour soutenir une croissance agricole rapide demanderont un appui significatif des gouvernements africains dans les allocations budgétaires en faveur de l'agriculture. Conscients de cet impératif, les Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement africains ont convenu au cours du Sommet de Maputo en juillet 2003, de faire de l'agriculture la première priorité et d'augmenter le budget national alloué à l'agriculture à 10% d'ici à 2008.

Section 4: De quoi a-t-on besoin pour réaliser les objectifs du PDDAA?

La Conférence recommande que la réalisation des objectifs du PDDAA nécessitera des actions concertées à différents niveaux:

A. Niveau UA/NEPAD

- Communiquer la Déclaration de Maputo à tous les partenaires, y compris les Gouvernements, les Ministères compétents, les Parlements, la Société Civile et le secteur privé.
- Le Secrétariat du NEPAD et la Commission de l'UA devraient renforcer le suivi de ces accords dont la Déclaration de Maputo pour tous les pays membres.
- Rendre disponible un site Internet avec des informations en temps réel sur les cibles des dépenses, et les succès.
- Harmoniser les définitions de l'agriculture et le total des dépenses. Soutenir l'initiative du NEPAD en matière des dépenses agricoles en contrôlant au sein des institutions gouvernementales les allocations et les transactions budgétaires nécessaires.
- Organiser des séminaires sous-régionaux réguliers en y associant les gouvernements, les parlements ainsi que les représentants des organisations paysannes.

B. Niveau national

- S'approprier, formaliser et institutionnaliser immédiatement l'engagement de Maputo dans le processus budgétaire national. Préparer des Notes d'Information au Cabinet, fournir un briefing de haut niveau au gouvernement et aux institutions législatives ainsi que les autres parties prenantes. Intégrer la Déclaration de Maputo dans les Plan d'Action à moyen terme et les systèmes budgétaires.
- Améliorer la qualité des investissements agricoles.
- Développer des capacités internes à utiliser les allocations budgétaires de façon efficace.
- Développer des systèmes comptables fiables et transparents.
- Initier les mécanismes nationaux d'évaluation par les pairs au travers desquels gouvernement, le législatif et la société civile peuvent suivre les progrès vers l'objectif fixé.
- Impliquer et renforcer les capacités des organisations paysannes, de la société civile et autres groupes d'intérêts dans le suivi de la mise en œuvre du programme et l'exécution des dépenses budgétaires.
- Documenter et diffuser les exemples de succès en agriculture.
- Rendre l'enseignement agricole et l'image de l'agriculteur plus attractifs.

C. Parlementaires

- Désigner les commissions parlementaires pour l'agriculture et secteurs affiliés chargées du suivi du progrès dans la mise en œuvre du PDDAA.
- Vérifier annuellement la mise en œuvre du PDDAA, y compris les progrès vers la réalisation de la Déclaration de Maputo en examinant les allocations budgétaires annuelles et la dépense effective.
- Engager des dialogues sous-régionaux.
- Sensibiliser les circonscriptions y compris les hommes, les jeunes, les femmes et les partis politiques de l'importance de l'agriculture et de l'augmentation des investissements dans ce secteur.
- Exiger des briefings de la part de l'Exécutif au Parlement sur toutes les initiatives liées à l'agriculture.
- Suivre les efforts du gouvernement vers la réalisation de la Déclaration de Maputo.
- Introduire les motions individuelles des membres dans le plaidoyer en faveur de la Déclaration Maputo.
- Les Parlementaires devraient jouer un rôle central dans la lutte contre le VIH/SIDA.
- Encourager les échanges d'expériences et l'apprentissage mutuel avec les autres parlementaires et les experts techniques.

D. Partenaires au Développement

- Encourager les partenaires au développement à prioriser l'agriculture de nouveau et à fournir les contreparties afin de soutenir les gouvernements africains qui montrent un engagement en faveur du PDDAA.
- Soutenir les efforts de renforcement des capacités des gouvernements, des parlements et des groupes parlementaires africains.
- Soutenir les forums régionaux et sous-régionaux sur l'agriculture.
- Fournir l'appui technique requis pour des questions affectant la recherche agricole, le développement et le commerce.
- Fournir les liens nécessaires entre les parlements des pays industrialisés et les décideurs politiques de façon à ce que les Africains puissent davantage communiquer sur les effets des politiques agricoles des pays industrialisés sur les économies africaines.

Nous pensons qu'avec l'engagement renouvelé des gouvernements africains, des gains significatifs sont possibles dans l'agriculture africaine et que ceci renforcera significativement les perspectives de croissance économique et de réduction de pauvreté dans les prochaines décennies. Nous exhortons les organisateurs de cette conférence et tous les participants à jouer un rôle actif pour s'assurer de la réalisation des recommandations.

Recommandations des Parlementaires Africains sur la Promotion des Succès Agricoles pour l'Avenir de l'Afrique en Appui aux Objectifs du PDDAA⁶

*18 Mai 2006
Somerset West, Afrique du Sud*

⁶ Programme détaillé de développement de l'agriculture africaine

Annex C List of participants

Country Representatives, Members of Parliament

Burundi

Hon Pie Ntavyohanyuma (Deputy)
Hon Louis Ntukera (Senator)

Cameroon

Hon Dr Aka Amuam (Président Commission Production et des Échanges)
Hon Mr Louis Claude Nyassa (Président Commission Finances et Budget)
Hon Dr Minlo Zang (Assistant Officer)

Egypt

Hon Abdel Rahim Ismail El Ghouli (Director of the Agriculture and Irrigation Committee)
Hon Kadri Mohamed Abdel Halim (Undersecretary for Planning and Budget Committee)

Ethiopia

Hon Ababi Demessie (Rural Development Affairs Attending Committee Chairperson)
Hon Ato Abdulkadir Sh. Mah Nur (Member Finance and Budget Affairs Standing Committee)

Gabon

Hon Luc Oyoubi (Président Commission Finances)

Ghana

Hon John Agama (Acting Clerk)
Hon H.E. Clement Eledi (Deputy Minister of Agriculture)
Mr Abusah Lambert (Ministry of Food and Agriculture)

Kenya

Mr Atika Ombachi (Agricultural Attaché)

Malawi

Hon Esther Mcheka Chilenje (MP)
Hon Vitus Gomamtunda Dzoole Mwale (MP)

Mali

Hon Bobo Daba Tounkara (Member of the Rural Development and Environment Commission)

Mozambique

Hon Adelaide Amurane (MP – Member of Finance and Budget Committee)
Hon Casimiro Pedro Huate (MP – Member of Agriculture Committee)
Hon H.E. Caterina Pajume (Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development)

Rwanda

Hon Chyslogue Kubwimana (Head of Finance Commission)

Senegal

Hon Dib Niom (Commission de l'Economie Générale, des Finances, du Plan et de la Coopération Economique)

South Africa

Hon S. Abram (MP – Portfolio Committee)
Hon J. Bici (MP – Portfolio Committee)
Hon H.M. Blose (MP – Portfolio Committee)
D.G. Masiphula M Bongwa (DG Agriculture SA)
Hon P.H.K. Ditshetelo (MP – Portfolio Committee)
Hon D.M. Dlali (MP – Portfolio Committee)
Dr Tobias Doyer (CEO SA Agricultural Business Chamber)
Hon C.H.F. Greyling (MP – Portfolio Committee)
Adv S.P. Holomisa (MP – Portfolio Committee)
Ms Zukiswa Jara (National Assembly)
Ms Mahdiyah Koff (Secretary)
Ms Jessica Longwe (AWEPA-Representative for Southern Africa)

Hon E.J. Lucas (MP – Portfolio Committee)
Hon Mafani (MP – Portfolio Committee)
Dr Linda Makuleni (Managing Director Onderspoort Biological Products (OBP))
Mr Thapsana Molepo (Department of Agriculture)
Mr Ngwako Monakhisi (Directorate NEPAD Department of Foreign Affairs)
Mr A.N. Mthombeni (Ministry of Agriculture and Land Affairs)
Prof Firmino Mucavele (Chief Executive Officer NEPAD Secretariat)
Hon Ngwenya (MP – Portfolio Committee)
Hon A.H. Nel (MP – Portfolio Committee)
Ms D. Nhlengetwa (Chairperson of the Committee on Agriculture and Land Affairs)
Hon Dr A.I. van Niekerk (MP – Portfolio)
Hon Constance Nkuna (MP – Portfolio Committee)
Hon. B.M. Ntuli (MP – Portfolio Committee)
Ms T. Pepeteka (Researcher)
Hon Dr S.E.M. Phekio (MP – Portfolio Committee)
Mr Peter Rammutla (CEO SACAU (Southern African Confederation of AgricUnions))
Hon T.D.H. Ramphela (MP – Portfolio Committee)
Dr Johan van Rooyen (South African Wine Board – CEO)
Dr Piet van Rooyen (Western Cape Department of Agriculture)
Hon. B. Thomson (MP – Portfolio Committee)
Ms Maureen Tong (Chief Operations Officer Department of Land Affairs)
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Prof Ben Turok (MP)
Ms Vuyo Vika (Ministry of Agriculture and Land Affairs)
Prof Nick Vink (Chair: Dept. of Agriculture and Economics Stellenbosch University)
Prof Pieter J Jansen van Vuuren (Tshwane University of Technology)
Hon C. Zikalala (MP – Portfolio Committee)

Uganda

Hon Oliver Wonekho (MP)

Zambia

Hon R.K.K. Sichinga (MP Chairperson Committee on Economic Affairs and Labour)
Hon A.N.M. Nakalanga (MP Chairperson Committee on Agriculture and Lands)

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Mr Boma Anga (Head Cassava Agri Industries Services Ltd.)
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Dr Michel Benoit-Cattin (Délégué Scientifique CIRAD)
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Ms Daniela Funke (Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ))
Hon Par Granstedt (Vice-President AWEPA)
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Prof Thomas Jayne (Professor Michigan State University)
Dr Monty Jones (Executive Secretary FARA Secretariat)
Prof Michael Lipton (Research Professor)
Mr George K. Mburathi (FAO Representative)
Dr Wilberforce Kisamba-Mugerwa (Director ISNAR)
Dr Faustin Mwape (FAO-NEPAD Advisor)

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 Dr Willy Odwongo (Director Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture (PMA) Secretariat)
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 Dr Steve Wiggins (Research Fellow Overseas Development Institute (ODI))
 Hon Tony Worthington (Former MP and Chair of the Agriculture and Development Committee in the House of Commons)
 Dr Wolfgang Zimmermann (Head of Division Rural Development, Food and Consumer Protection)

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 Ms Gundula Kreis (Facilitator)
 Ms Dora Ndaba (NEPAD Parliamentary Dialogue Coordinator)
 Ms Pat Smith (Conference Support NEPAD Secretariat)
 Mr Pierre Kruger (Dept. of Foreign Affairs South Africa)
 Ms Petra Stolp (Conference Support)

Annex D Conference sponsors and supporters

InWEnt

InWEnt – Capacity Building International, Germany (GmbH) – is a government-owned agency for human resources development dedicated to international co-operation. It was established in 2002 through a merger of Carl Duisburg Gesellschaft (CDG) and the German Foundation for International Development (DSE). InWEnt's mandate is to contribute to sustainable development by co-operating with national and international clients in politics, business and society. Its Department of Environment, Natural Resources and Food focuses on challenges posed by the environment, natural resources, rural areas and nutrition.

InWEnt targets the movers and shakers of politics, managers and professionals from developing and transformational countries. It provides management strengthening, institutional capacity building, and organisational support for international dialog fora and specialised training and conferences. Annually, InWEnt welcomes 9000 training participants, professionals, managers and junior managers to Germany and partner countries through its 22 senior project managers.

NEPAD

The New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is a pledge by African leaders, based on a common vision, to develop a programme of action for the redevelopment of the African continent. The goals of NEPAD are to promote accelerated growth and sustainable development, to eradicate widespread and severe poverty, and to halt the marginalisation of Africa in the globalisation process.

The NEPAD Secretariat, based in Midrand, orchestrates these efforts by coordinating high-level policy discussions among African states and with Western economic leaders, by monitoring global and domestic political and economic processes, and by collaborating with domestic and international institutions in strategic and capacity-building efforts.

IFPRI

The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) was founded in 1975 to develop policy solutions for sustainably meeting the food needs of the developing world. Research, capacity strengthening, and policy communications at IFPRI concentrate on achieving economic growth and poverty reduction in low-income countries, improving the food and nutrition security of poor people, and managing the natural resource base that supports agriculture. IFPRI researchers work closely with national counterparts and collaborate to strengthen research capacity in developing countries. IFPRI communicates the results of its research to influence policy making and raise public awareness about food security, poverty, and natural resource issues. Through its 2020 Vision Initiative and its regional networks IFPRI seeks to develop a shared vision and consensus for action on how to meet future world food needs while reducing poverty and protecting the environment. IFPRI further strengthens the link between research and policy making through its regional networks.

Based in Washington DC, IFPRI is one of 16 food and environmental research centres supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). The institute receives its principal funding from governments, private foundations, and international and regional organisations, most of which are members of the CGIAR.

Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (BMZ)

The Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (BMZ) is the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Today, development cooperation is seen as global structural and peace policy. It helps to resolve crises and conflicts in a peaceful manner. It helps ensure that scarce resources are more equitably shared, and that our environment is preserved for coming generations. And it helps reduce global poverty.

This makes the mandate of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) wide and varied. In order to achieve these goals, development policy is targeted and structured to recognise the close linkages between foreign policy, trade policy, security policy and development policy.

The BMZ develops the guidelines and the fundamental concepts on which German development policy is based. It devises long-term strategies for cooperation with the various players concerned and defines the rules for implementing that cooperation. These are the foundations for developing shared projects with partner countries and international development organisations. All efforts are informed by the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals, which ambitiously designed to halve poverty in the world by 2015. The German Government's contribution to the realisation of these goals is enshrined in its cross-department Programme of Action 2015, for which BMZ is the lead ministry.

In political and financial terms, the main focus is on bilateral official development cooperation, i.e. direct cooperation with a partner country. With its partners, and in consultation with other donor countries, the BMZ elaborates country strategy papers and identifies common priority areas. Support may take the form of loans on favourable terms, consultancies and training services, the promotion of private sector investments, grants and scholarships. Support may also take the form of emergency aid. The BMZ commissions the German implementing organisations (GTZ, KfW, DED, and InWEnt) to execute these agreements, and monitors the results of their work. The BMZ cooperates extensively with other institutions, such as the European Development Fund, the World Bank and regional development banks, as part of European and multi-lateral development cooperation and non-government organisations.

Pan-African Parliament

The Pan-African Parliament was established in March 2004, by Article 17 of The Constitutive Act of the African Union, as one of the nine Organs provided for in the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community signed in Abuja, Nigeria, in 1991. The establishment of the Pan-African Parliament is informed by a vision to provide a common platform for African peoples and their grass-roots organisations to be more involved in discussions and decision-making on the problems and challenges facing the continent. The seat of the Parliament is at Midrand, South Africa. The Pan-African Parliamentarians represent all the peoples of Africa. The ultimate goal of the Pan-African Parliament is to evolve into an institution with full legislative powers, whose members are elected by universal adult suffrage.

Southern African Development Community

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) has been in existence since 1980, when it was formed as a loose alliance of nine majority-ruled states in Southern Africa known as the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). The primary objective of this organisation was coordinating development projects in order to lessen economic dependence on the, then apartheid, South Africa. The transformation of the organisation from a Coordinating Conference into a Development Community (SADC) took place on August 17, 1992 in Windhoek, Namibia when the Declaration and Treaty was signed at the Summit of Heads of State and Government thereby giving the organisation a legal character. The SADC seeks to achieve development and economic growth, alleviate poverty, enhance the standard and quality of life of the peoples of Southern Africa and support the socially disadvantaged through regional integration. Current Member

States are Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. SADC headquarters are located in Gaborone, Botswana.

CIRAD

The Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement (Agricultural Research Centre for International Development) (CIRAD) is a French agricultural research centre working for international development. Most of its research is conducted in a partnership.

CIRAD has chosen sustainable development as the cornerstone of its operations worldwide. This means taking account of the long-term ecological, economic and social consequences of change in developing communities and countries.

CIRAD contributes to development through research and trials, training, dissemination of information, innovation and appraisals. Its expertise spans the life sciences, human sciences and engineering sciences and their applications to agriculture and food, natural resource management and society.

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