

# More Aid for African Agriculture

## Policy implications for small-scale farmers

### Annexes

(to be read in conjunction with the reports available at:  
[www.ukfg.org.uk/docs/More\\_Aid\\_for\\_African\\_Agriculture\\_MAIN\\_REPORT.pdf](http://www.ukfg.org.uk/docs/More_Aid_for_African_Agriculture_MAIN_REPORT.pdf)  
[www.ukfg.org.uk/docs/More\\_Aid\\_for\\_African\\_Agriculture\\_EVIDENCE.pdf](http://www.ukfg.org.uk/docs/More_Aid_for_African_Agriculture_EVIDENCE.pdf))

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

Annex 1a: Questions to screen donor's agricultural policy towards African small-scale farmers .....	1
Annex 1b: List of key policy papers for the research .....	2
Annex 2: Profiles of the main actors .....	8
Annex 3: Donors approaches to "Knowledge Aid" .....	15
Annex 4: Composition of STI-related aid to the LDCs, 2003-2005 .....	16
Annex 5: OECD CRS Codes a Used to Define STI - Related AID.....	17
Annex 6: UNCTAD 2007 report on LDCs – case study.....	18
Annex 7: How S&T is treated in the PRSPs of selected LDCs.....	19
Annex 8: Ethiopian case study .....	20
Annex 9: Policy phases to support agricultural transformation in favoured areas .....	22
Annex 10: Linkages between challenges, policies and cooperation.....	23
Annex 11: EU support instruments .....	24
Annex 12: Trade expansion and Poverty Reduction.....	25
Annex 13: Trends in public spending on agriculture, 1980-2002 .....	26
Annex 14: DFID Bilateral Aid by Broad Sector 2005/06.....	27
Annex 15: Sector breakdown of DFID's bilateral aid by region.....	27
Annex 16: DFID Agriculture spending vs Total Spending .....	29
Annex 17: USAID Board for International Food and Agricultural Development.....	30
Annex 18: USAID Bureau for Africa- Budget summary FY 2003/ 2004/ 2005/ 2006 .....	31
Annex19: USAID Bureau for Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)- Budget Summary FY 2004-FY2005, FY2006 .....	32

Annex 20: USDS/USAID Strategic Plan FY 2007-2012 .....	34
Annex 21: Rural Development ideas timeline, 1950-2000.....	35
Annex 22: Major development strategies in retrospect, 1960-2000.....	37
Annex 23: The Global Donor Platform for rural Development (GDPRD) .....	38
Annex 24: NEPAD Peer Review Mechanism.....	39
Annex 24: Alliance for a Green revolution in Africa (AGRA) –Major initiatives .....	40
Annex 25: Board of Directors -The Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) 41	
Annex 26: Global Donors Platform on Rural Development “Hot Topics” .....	43
Annex 27: Global Donor Platform on Rural Development – How they operate?.....	44
Annex 28: Aid to Agriculture in Developing Countries (1975-1999) .....	45
Annex 29: Analysis of economic and production sector ODA to Africa .....	46
Annex 30: Perceived advantages and disadvantages of main aid instruments.....	47
Annex 31: Aid to Agriculture in 1980, 1990 and 2000: volumes and shares.....	48
Annex 32: ODA to Africa by sector since 1990 .....	49
Annex 33, Table 1: ODA to Africa by donor and sector in 2004.....	50
Annex 33, Table 2: Education.....	51
Annex 33, Table3: Health.....	52
Annex 33, Table4: Water .....	53
Annex 34: What’s new in the broader agenda for agriculture? .....	54
Annex 34, Table3: Risks in the five rural worlds .....	55
Annex 34, Table4: Why should we care about the future of small-scale agriculture? 56	
Annex 34, Table 5: Pro-poor land administration.....	57
Annex 34, Table 6: The World Bank’s social risk management framework .....	58
Annex 34, Table 7: A new framework centred on the small producer for investment in science and technology.....	59
Annex 34, Table8: The aid effectiveness agenda .....	60
Annex 34, Table 9 Defining Agriculture; Table 10 Impact Agriculture on Poverty.....	61

Annex 34, Table 11 Agricultural Policies.....	62
Annex 35: Changing Priorities for the rural sector .....	63
Annex 36: Overview of IFAD Strategy in Western and Central Africa .....	64
Annex 37: FAO – IEE overview .....	65
Annex 38: FAO Headquarters Structure 1 January 2007.....	66
Annex 39: Summary of resources for FAO’s Technical Work (1994-95 -2004-05) .....	67
Annex 40: FAO technical budget changes 1994 - 2007 .....	68
Annex 41: The Technical areas of FAO’s work .....	69
Annex 42: FAO – per cent paid of assessed contributions.....	70
Annex 43: Geographical distribution of FAO country-level cooperation.....	71
Annex 44: Geographical distribution of FAO/ TCP net delivery, 2004-05.....	72
Annex 45: Income Sources to FAO TCI Investment Support Program.....	73
Annex 46: some examples of successful piloting identified by the 2003 Evaluation of FAO Activities in Crop Production.....	74
Annex 47: The Purposes and Mandate of FAO .....	75
Annex 48: The Director-General’s FAO Reform Proposal .....	76
Annex 49: FAO Reform.....	77
Annex 50: Country-driven priority for expenditure of FAO resources .....	78
Annex 51: Types of farmer-market linkage .....	79
Annex 52: Definition of Aid Modalities.....	80
Annex 53: What’s Different about Agricultural SWAPs?.....	81
Annex 54: Simplified Logical Framework Analysis of General Budget Support.....	82
Annex 55: SOFA 2004 - Values and assets of public and private sectors in agri- biotechnology research.....	83
Annex 56: SOFA 2004 - Participatory approach to agri-biotech research.....	84
Annex 57: IDA Funding by Sub-sector .....	85
Annex 58: Real GDP growth per capita.....	86
Annex 59: Successful World Bank - IDA funded Projects in Africa.....	87

Annex 60: World Bank-IDA Environment Projects Yielding Agricultural Results.....	88
Annex 61: National Rural Development Strategies (NRDS) Completed in IDA Countries FY02-06 .....	89
Annex 62: IDA's SECTOR Note on Agriculture 2007: Hot Button Issues.....	90
Annex 63: Diversification as part of a private sector development strategy in Kenya .....	91
Annex 64: Promoting vertical diversification in Ethiopia: the case of the leather industry.....	92
Annex 65: Horizontal diversification strategies in Tunisia .....	93
Annex 66: CGIAR Priorities and Strategies (2003) .....	94
Annex 67: WFP food procurement from developing countries, excluding Iraq: trends in local and triangular purchases (quantity) .....	95

# Annex 1a: Questions to screen donor's agricultural policy towards African small-scale farmers

The study scrutinizes the various donors policy documents issued between 2004 and 2007 to determine what they identify as:

1. The main drivers of rural development (who/what)
2. The main beneficiaries

It explores to what extent the new agricultural agenda differ from the "Green Revolution" approach to agriculture. Several questions will be asked to determine what kind of agricultural system is prioritized by each donor and why:

1. What amount of funding is allocated to whom in Africa (small versus big food suppliers) over the last three years and half years?
2. Do they distinguish between different models of production?
3. Are they promoting/supporting market penetration by corporate input suppliers and commodity and fresh food buyers? Through stringent standardization for ex. etc.
4. Do they draw distinctions between different types of farmers/other food providers (including gender differences)? What are these?
5. Does this system include social and environmental outcomes?
6. How important is the role of small marginalized farmers/others in these strategies?
7. What are their positions and plans on: soil fertility management, seeds, livestock breeds and production landscapes (agro-ecosystems), extension services, and infrastructure benefiting small-scale farmers?
8. Who are the main proponents of /department pushing for this strategy in the institution and are there others who are promoting different models (especially in the UN)?
9. What roles do they see for the different actors of the supply chain at the regional, national and local level?
10. Is there any explicit links to other policy instruments such as trade, biosafety, technology transfer? Do they assert who are the "winners (and losers)" of such policies

# Annex 1b: List of key policy papers for the research

## Part II: Evidence

### Chapter 1: Public donors

#### 1.1. Bilateral donors

##### 1.1.1. UK Department for International Development: DFID

- DFID (2005) Growth and Poverty Reduction; the role of Agriculture.
- Heath, J (2007). DFID's 2005 Agriculture Policy: An Interim Evaluation-EV672.
- NAO (2007). UK Department for International Development: Tackling Rural Poverty in Developing Countries. National Audit Office
- DFID (2007) policy: Land - Better access and secure rights for poor people.

##### 1.1.2. United States Agency for International Development – USAID

- USAID (2007). Strategic Plan: Fiscal years 2007-2012. Transformational Diplomacy.
- USAID (2005). Managed Administration Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA)
- USAID (2005) Programs Performance and Result Framework. FY2005.
- USAID (2004) Agriculture Strategy - Linking Producers to markets.
- USAID (2004) Policy Framework for Bilateral Foreign Aid.

#### 1.2. Regional donors

##### 1.2.1 European Commission DG Development (EC DG DEV.)

- EC DG DEV (2007). Rural Development Policy 2007-2013, European Commission DG Dev.
- EC DG Dev (2007). Advancing African Agriculture. Proposal for continental and regional level cooperation on agricultural development in Africa. Discussion paper, Unit B2, Policies for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, January.
- Mikos P. (2006). Opportunities in decentralization. Interview conducted by Tim Nater for the GDPRD, 14 July.
- EC COM (2005) 489. European Strategy for Africa: Towards a Euro-African pact to accelerate Africa's Development. October.
- EC (2004) EU Task Force on Land Tenure. Land Policy Guidelines. European Commission
- COM (2003)251. Proposal for an EU Action Plan on FLEGT.
- EC (2004) EU Land Policy Guidelines: Guidelines for support to land policy design and land policy reform in developing countries, November.

##### 1.2.2. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

- OECD/FAO (2007) Agricultural Outlook 2007-2016.
- OECD (2007). Report : *Agricultural Policies in Non OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation 2007*.
- OECD (2006). Promoting pro-poor growth: Agriculture. Extract from the publication Promoting Pro-Poor Growth: Policy Guidance for Donors.DAC Reference Document. Development Assistance Committee, POVNET.
- OECD (2006). Institutional bottlenecks for agricultural development: a stock-taking exercise based on evidence from sub-Saharan Africa – African social norms can both enhance and impede development.
- OECD (2006) Evaluation of General Budget Support - Synthesis Report , May.
- OECD (2005a), African Economic Performance in 2004: A promise of things to come? OECD Policy Brief.
- OECD (2005b), Tackling Trade in Agriculture, OECD Policy Brief, 2005.
- OECD (2002), Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: A positive reform agenda, Directorate for Food Agriculture and Fisheries (COM/AGR/TD/WP (2002)19/FINAL), 6 November.

### 1.3. Multilateral donor platforms

#### 1.3.1. Commission for Africa (2004-2005)

- Commission for Africa (2005). Our Common Interest, 11 March.

#### 1.3.2. G8s

- G8 (2005) Statement on Africa

#### 1.3.3. Global Donor Platform on Rural Development (GDPRD)

- GDPRD (2007). Cornerstones for Effective Agriculture and Rural Development Programmes under a Programme-based Approach, Donor Platform, June.
- GDPRD (2006). On Common Ground: A Joint Donor Concept on Rural Development (JDCRD).
- GDPRD (2005). Targeting Rural Poverty to Achieve Millenium Development Goal 1, Bonn, Germany.

## Chapter 2: UN Family

### 2.1. The UN Millennium Projects

- MP (2005). Investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

### 2.2. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa – UNECA

- UNECA (2007). Economic Report on Africa 2007: Accelerating Africa's Development through Diversification.
- UNECA (2005), An African Perspective on EPAs: Continental and ESA level analytical results, Presentation given at the TRALAC EPA Conference, Cape Town, 13-14 October.

- UNECA (2004), Economic Report on Africa 2004: Unlocking Africa's trade potential.
- UNECA (2003). Emerging issues in Science and technology for Food Security and Sustainable Development in Africa, Sustainable Development Division, August.
- UNECA (2003). A Green Revolution for Africa: What does it mean?, Issue paper for ECOSOC Ministerial Roundtable Breakfast discussion, July.
- UNECA (2003). Towards a Green Revolution in Africa: Harnessing Science and Technology for Sustainable Modernisation of Agriculture and Rural Transformation (SMART/AGRI). Paper prepared with the assistance of a consultant M Dezi S. Ngambeki. Sustainable Development Division, June.

#### 2.3. International Fund for Agricultural Development – IFAD

- IFAD (2007). Strategic Framework for IFAD 2007-2010: Enabling the rural poor to overcome poverty.
- IFAD/IFPRI (2007). Impact of Trade Liberalization Agriculture in the Near East and North Africa. Near East and North Africa Division.
- IFAD (2007). Current Private–Sector Development and Partnership Strategy. International Fund for Agricultural Development. Available from IFAD website, accessed on 20 August 2007.
- IFAD (2004), Trade and Rural Development: opportunities and Challenges for the Rural Poor, paper presented at the Twenty-Seventh Session of the Governing Council, Rome, 17-18 February.

#### 2.4. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

- CC IEE (2007). The Challenge of Renewal- An Independent External Evaluation of the FAO. Working draft for Consultation. Submitted to the Council Committee for the Independent External Evaluation of FAO (cc-IEE), July.
- Sheperd, A. W. (2007) Approaches to linking producers to markets: a review of experiences to date, Agricultural Management, Marketing and Finance service, FAO Rural Infrastructure and Agro- Industries Division.
- FAO (2005) State of Food Insecurity in the World 2005: Eradicating World Hunger – Key to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.
- FAO (2005) Green Revolution in Africa- A way forward for the African agricultural development. Research Extension and Training Division (SDR), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
- FAO (2004) The State of Food and Agriculture 2003-2004. Agricultural Biotechnology: Meeting the needs of the poor?
- de Castro, L.A.B. (2004). A strategy for obtaining social benefits from the gene revolution. Braz J Med Biol Res, October 2004, Volume 37(10) 1429-1440

#### 2.5. World Food Program (WFP)

- WFP (2006). Food procurement in developing countries.
- WFP (2005). Consolidated Framework of WFP Policies.



- WFP (2005). WFP and Food-Based Safety Nets: Concepts, experiences and future programming opportunities
- WFP (2004). The Strategic Plan 2004-2007.
- WFP (2004). Building National and Regional Capacities.
- WFP (1997). Policies on the use of WFP food aid in relief and development activities: monetization.

#### 2.6. IFAD/FAO/WFP interactions

#### 2.7. United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

- UNDP (2006). Concept Note on Aid for Trade: Context, Content, Concerns and Way forward, prepared by the Poverty Group of UNDP's Bureau for Development Policy in NY and cleared by the Administrator in January 2006.
- UNDP – CSD (2006). Review of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), The Commission for Social Development. Resolution adopted at the forty-fourth session of the CSD, 8-17 February, UN Headquarters, New York.
- UNDP (2006). Make Infrastructure Work for the Poor. Synthesis Report of Four Country Studies: Bangladesh, Senegal, Thailand and Zambia. United Nations Development Program, March.
- UNDP (2004). Unleashing Entrepreneurship: Making Business Work for the Poor. Report of the Commission on the Private Sector and Development, New York.
- IPC (2005). Economic Alternatives for Sub-Saharan Africa: 'Poverty Traps', MDG-Based Strategies and Accelerated Capital Accumulation, Terry McKinley, Paper presented at the G-24 Meeting, 15-16 September.

#### 2.8. The UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

- UNCTAD (2007) Least Developed Countries Report.

### Chapter 3: Private donors promoting a "New Green Revolution"

#### Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and the Rockefeller Foundation Joint Partnership.

- AGRA (2007) "About the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa," Nairobi, Kenya: AGRA
- AGRA (2007) "Frequently Asked Questions, Nairobi," Kenya: AGRA
- Rockefeller Foundation (2006). Africa's Turn. A New Green Revolution for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. July.
- Conway Gordeon (1997). The Doubly Green Revolution: Food for All in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. New York: Penguin Books, 335 pp.

### Chapter 4: Financial institutions

#### 4.1. World Bank

- World Bank (To be released). World Development Report on 'Agriculture for Development'.
- World Bank (2007) Draft of the World Development Report on 'Agriculture for Development', 9

April.

- IDA (2007). Agriculture: An Engine for Growth and Poverty Reduction, IDA SECTOR Note on Agriculture, May.
- World Bank (2007). Aid Architecture- Main Trends in ODA Flows.
- IEG (2006) The World Bank's Contribution to Agriculture Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: An IEG Desk Review (Approach Paper), 21 November.
- World Bank (2006). Agriculture and achieving the Millennium Development Goals – The role of agriculture in reducing poverty in Ethiopia and Zambia. Agriculture & Rural Development Department.
- GDPRD (2006), Interview with Cleaver, K. Director of Agriculture and Rural Development, World Bank, June.
- World Bank (2006). The Rural Investment Climate: It Differs and It Matters. Agriculture and Rural Development Department.
- World Bank (2005) Study on increasing the effectiveness of poverty reduction.
- World Bank (2002). Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy: Reaching the Rural Poor. .

#### 4.2. IMF

- UNIPC (2007) Why Is Africa Constrained from Spending ODA? McKinley, T. One Pager # 34. May.
- UNIPC (2007) The IMF and Constraints on Spending Aid. Goldsbrough, D. One Pager # 35. May.
- IEO (2007) Independent Evaluation Office Report on IMF.
- UNDP (2006). Fiscal Space for Public Investment (FSPI): Toward a Human Development Approach, Roy R., A. Heuty, E. Letouze, 18 September.
- UNDP (2006). An Assessment of Fiscal Policy for Growth and Development: An Interim Report, Roy R., A. Heuty, E. Letouze, Development Committee, 6 April.
- WB/IMF (2005) Joint Global Monitoring Report.

### Chapter 5: Research Community

#### 5.1. IAASTD

- To be released: Global assessment report and five sub-global assessment reports

#### 5.2. The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

International Food Policy Institute (IFPRI)

- Hazell P., Poulton C., Wiggins S., and Dorward A. (2007) The Future of small farms for poverty and growth, 2020 Discussion Paper 42.
- Gabre-Madhin, E. (2006). Building Institutions for Markets: The Challenge in the Age of Globalization, by Eleni Gabre-Madhin, Program director, International Food Policy Research Institute, Ethiopia Paper Presented at the EGDI Policy, Poverty and Agricultural Development in Sub-Saharan Africa Workshop, 8-9 March 2006, Frösundavik, Sweden.
- Pardey, G, Alston J.M., Piggott, R.R. (2006). Agricultural R&D in the Developing world: too little, too late? Developing countries must boost own R&D.

- Philip, D.C., Pardey, G., Beintema, N., Dehmer, S., Wood, S (2006). Agricultural Research; A Growing Global Divide? Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators Initiative.
- Hazell (2005), Is Agriculture Still Relevant to Poverty Reduction in Africa?, Speech given by the IFPRI Director, Development Strategy and Government Division, to the All Party Parliamentary Group on Overseas Development, House of Commons, UK, October 17.
- IFPRI book 2004, Assuring Food and Nutrition Security in Africa by 2020 , Proceedings of an All-Africa Conference, April 1-3, 2004 • Kampala, Uganda

#### 5.4. Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)

- Jones, M. (2006). An Agricultural Research Perspective on poverty, innovation policies and agricultural development in sub-Saharan Africa, paper presented by Monty Jones, Executive Secretary
- Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) at the EGDI Policy, Poverty and Agricultural Development in Sub-Saharan Africa Workshop, 8-9 March 2006, Frösundavik, Sweden.

#### Chapter 6: African Union (AU)

- 2007: 8th African Union Summit, Addis Ababa, 22 – 23 January.
- 2006: **7th African Union Summit**. Banjul, 25 June -2 July.
- AMCOST (2006). Plan of action' 2006–2010.

#### New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP)

- CAADP (2007). PILLAR 2: Terms of Reference for an Expert Reference Group, by CMA/AOC, Conference of Ministers of Agriculture for West and Central Africa (CMA/AOC), June.
- DFID (2006) Promoting Growth in Africa: Agriculture, London: DFID.
- NEPAD (2006). Annual Report – 2005.
- NEPAD (2005), CAAP Summary.

# Annex 2: Profiles of the main actors

## Chapter 1: Public donors

### 1.1. Bilateral donors

#### 1.1.1. DFID

The Department for International Development (DFID) is the part of the UK Government that manages Britain's aid to poor countries and works to get rid of extreme poverty. DFID is headed by a Cabinet minister, one of the senior ministers in the Government. DFID has two headquarters (in London and East Kilbride, near Glasgow) and 64 offices overseas. DFID has over 2500 staff, almost half of whom work abroad.

#### 1.1.2. USAID

The United States Agency for International Development is the **U.S.** government organization responsible for most non-military foreign aid. An independent federal agency, it receives overall foreign policy guidance from the U.S. Secretary of State and seeks to "extend a helping hand to those people overseas struggling to make a better life, recover from a disaster or striving to live in a free and democratic country...". It advances U.S. foreign policy objectives by supporting economic growth, agriculture and trade; health; democracy, conflict prevention, and humanitarian assistance. USAID provides assistance in Sub-Saharan Africa; Asia and the Near East, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe, and Eurasia. USAID is also organized around four main pillars: Global Development Alliance; Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade; Global Health; Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance.

### 1.2. Regional donors

#### 1.2.1. EC DG DEV.

The role of the European Commission Directorate for Development role is on the one side, to initiate and formulate the Community's development cooperation policy for all developing countries as defined in Title XX of the Treaty establishing the European Community and, on the other side, to co-ordinate the Community's relations with the Sub-Saharan African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and regions, including the African Union, the regional economic communities, as well as the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs).

DG DEV. works towards greater policy and geographical coherence of external and internal Community policies having external effects. In fulfilling its role, DG Development works in close co-operation and interaction with other directorates general of the European Commission - those belonging to the Relex family (in particular with the EuropeAid Cooperation Office, Humanitarian Aid Office, DG for External Relations and DG Trade) as well as other DGs such as DG Environment, DG Justice, Freedom and Security, DG Agriculture and Rural Development, DG Fisheries and Maritime Affairs, DG Research, DG Education and Culture, DG Health and Consumer Protection, and the European Investment Bank. We are committed to strong co-ordination and complementarity between

the Community, the Member States and multilateral organizations such as the World Bank, regional development banks, the OECD and the United Nations system and global platforms in order to maximize the impact of international action on eradication of poverty in the world. DG Development works in partnership with governments, civil society, economic and social actors as well as the private sector in developing countries.

#### 1.2.2. OECD

The OECD is a forum where the governments of 30 democracies work together to address the economic, social and environmental challenges of globalization. The organization provides a setting where governments can compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practices and work to co-ordinate domestic and international policies<sup>1</sup>. OECD doesn't make grant as an organization. But the members decide upon coordinated policy formulated in the name of them all. The commitment taken within the group, although not legally binding, has a direct effect on the political agenda of the members. It can therefore impact on the amount of funding allocated by each member. Official Development assistance (ODA) figures for all Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) members are published by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD.

#### 1.3. Multilateral donor platform

##### 1.3.1. Commission for Africa (2004-2005)

The Commission for Africa was launched by the British Prime Minister Tony Blair in February 2004. The aim of the Commission was to take a fresh look at Africa's past and present and the international community's role in its development path. The work set out to be comprehensive and challenging, addressing difficult questions where necessary. Five formal objectives were established to guide the Commission's work. It was tasked with finalizing its report by early 2005 and producing clear recommendations for the G8, EU and other wealthy countries as well as African countries.

##### 1.3.2. G8s

The Group of Eight (G8) is an international forum for the governments of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States. Together, these countries represent about 65% of the world economy. The group's activities include year-round conferences and policy research, culminating with an annual summit meeting attended by the heads of government of the member states. The European Commission is also represented at the meetings. Each year, member states of the G8 take turns assuming the presidency of the group. The holder of the presidency sets the group's annual agenda and hosts the summit for that year.

##### 1.3.4. GDPRD

---

<sup>1</sup> OECD members are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Commission of the European Communities takes part in the work of the OECD.

The Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD) is an initiative of development agencies and international financial institutions to improve donor cooperation, collaboration and coordinated dialogue with partner countries. Its ultimate objective is to reduce poverty and enhance economic growth in rural areas in developing countries.

## Chapter 2: UN Family

### 2.1. UN Millennium Project (2002-2007)

At the Millennium Summit in September 2000 the largest gathering of world leaders in history adopted the UN Millennium Declaration, committing their nations to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty and setting out a series of time-bound targets with a deadline of 2015 that have become known as the Millennium Development Goals. The Millennium Project was commissioned by the UN Secretary-General in 2002 to develop a concrete action plan for the world to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It coordinated its work with UN agencies including the World Bank and IMF. As of Jan. 1, 2007, the Millennium Project's work was incorporated into the Bureau for Development Policy under the leadership of the United Nations Development Program, forming the MDG Support group, which works at the regional, national and global level to support the preparation and implementation of MDG-based national development strategies.

### 2.2. UNECA

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) was established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations (UN) in 1958 as one of the UN's five regional commissions. ECA's mandate is to promote the economic and social development of its member States, foster intra-regional integration, and promote international cooperation for Africa's development. UNECA's dual role as a regional arm of the UN, and a part of the regional institutional landscape in Africa, positions it well to make unique contributions to member States' efforts to address their development challenges. Its strength derives from its role as the only UN agency mandated to operate at the regional and subregional levels to harness resources and bring them to bear on Africa's priorities.

### 2.3. IFAD

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a specialized agency of the United Nations, was established as an international financial institution in 1977 as one of the major outcomes of the 1974 World Food Conference. The Conference was organized in response to the food crises of the early 1970s that primarily affected the Sahelian countries of Africa. The conference resolved that "an International Fund for Agricultural Development should be established immediately to finance agricultural development projects primarily for food production in the developing countries". One of the most important insights emerging from the conference was that the causes of food insecurity and famine were not so much failures in food production, but structural problems relating to poverty and to the fact that the majority of the developing world's poor populations were concentrated in rural areas. IFAD was established essentially along the model of international finance institutions but without recourse to private capital markets. It is different from other UN development agencies in that it is heavily based on loans rather than grants and as a voting structure not based on "one country-one

vote", but on distinct country grouping.

#### 2.4. FAO

FAO is the world's agricultural knowledge agency, including activities in policy development, capacity building, technical cooperation, response to agricultural emergencies (the World Food Program is the dominant player in the humanitarian aspect), collection and dissemination of global information, and the development and implementation of major international treaties and agreements. Over the years, FAO's terrain expanded to include concerns about international codes and standards, intellectual property, poverty and rural development, and a range of issues related to the environment including conservation, climate change and the sustainability of variety of natural resources. Moreover, the virtual explosion of international agencies concerned in one way or the other with agriculture that has taken place means that FAO now operates in a very crowded field. [Annex 37](#) shows the complexity and uncertainty of FAO's situation today (CC IEE 2007). [Annex 38](#) shows FAO head quarters structure as of 1 January 2007.

#### 2.5. WFP

WFP was historically based on the concept of using food commodities to pursue both developmental and humanitarian goals. In recent years, the explosion of emergencies has moved it towards a much greater focus on its humanitarian role and development activities now represent less than 10 percent of its total program resources.

#### 2.6. IFAD/FAO/WFP relationship

#### 2.7. UNDP

UNDP is the UN's global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. They are on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and their wide range of partners. World leaders have pledged to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, including the overarching goal of cutting poverty in half by 2015. UNDP's network links and coordinates global and national efforts to reach these Goals. Their focus is helping countries build and share solutions to the challenges of: Democratic Governance; Poverty Reduction; Crisis Prevention and Recovery; Energy and Environment; HIV/AIDS.

#### 2.8. UNCTAD

Established in 1964, UNCTAD promotes the development -friendly integration of developing countries into the world economy. UNCTAD has progressively evolved into an authoritative knowledge-based institution whose work aims to help shape current policy debates and thinking on development, with a particular focus on ensuring that domestic policies and international action are mutually supportive in bringing about sustainable development. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD is Dr. Supachai Panitchpakdi (Thailand), who took office on 1 September 2005. In performing its functions, the secretariat works together with member Governments and interacts with organizations of the United

Nations system and regional commissions, as well as with governmental institutions, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, including trade and industry associations, research institutes and universities worldwide.

### Chapter 3: Private Donors for “New Green Revolution”

#### 3.1. BMGF and Rockefeller Foundation Joint Partnership

On September 12, 2006, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation launched a new partnership to “help Africa start its own Green Revolution”. “The Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) will begin with a \$150 million commitment focused on what agricultural scientists call seed systems: developing appropriate seeds to attain the best yields in the diverse environments of Africa and working to make sure these high-quality seeds are delivered to farmers who need them most. Eventually, the combination of Rockefeller and Gates resources and Rockefeller’s years of experience will address the whole range of issues that has made agricultural development such a challenge in Africa”.

(<http://www.gatesfoundation.org/GlobalDevelopment/Agriculture/RelatedInfo/AfricanFarmers.htm>)

#### 3.2. The Global Crop Diversity Trust and the United Nations Foundation Alliance

### Chapter 4: Financial institutions

#### 4.1. World Bank

The World Bank is the largest public development institution in the world, lending more than US\$14.1 billion to client countries in 2006. The Bank’s economic clout, coupled with its ever-expanding mandate and the conditions it attaches to loans, means it can significantly impact the social and economic structure of the members that borrow from it. The Bank was established by the Bretton Woods conference and came into force in 1945. Backed with money from the United States, the Bank sought to aid European reconstruction and provides low interest loans to impoverished countries for development projects. The Bank broadened its remit in the 1980s with the advent of adjustment lending and began providing loans to countries seeking structural reforms. The Bank also lends money for large-scale development and infrastructure projects and conducts analytical and advisory work for member countries. Headquartered in Washington D.C., the Bank employs approximately 10,000 people, 3,000 of which work in regional offices. The Bank’s operating income in 2005-2006 was approximately US\$1.74 billion (World Bank/IBRD, 2006 Annual Report).

#### 4.2. IMF

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an inter-governmental organization that was established to promote international monetary cooperation, exchange stability, and orderly exchange arrangements; to provide temporary financial assistance to countries to help ease balance of payments adjustment; and thereby to foster economic growth and high levels of employment. The IMF promotes economic stability through conducting surveillance of member states’ economies, which includes monitoring and consulting member states on their economic policies and their consequences. The IMF also offers financial and technical assistance to member states and advises member states in various areas of



economic policy—particularly exchange rate, monetary, fiscal, and financial sector policies. The IMF was born out of the 1944 Bretton Woods conference as an institution to oversee the international monetary system. With the collapse of the par value system in the 1970s, the need grew for monitoring of the international monetary system, with growing emphasis on financial and capital market issues. Since its foundation, the IMF's membership has reflected these trends and increased from the founding 44 countries to the present 185. The IMF is headquartered in Washington D.C. and employs 2,716 people. Its 2006 operating income was approximately US\$2.7 billion (IMF, 2006 Annual Report, Appendix VII, Financial Statements April 30, 2006, p172.)

#### 4.3. WB/IMF relationship

### Chapter 5: Research community

#### 5.1. IAASTD

The International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD) is an inter-governmental process with a multi-stakeholder comprising 30 representatives from governments and 30 representatives from civil society. This is the first instance where governments, the private sector non-governmental organizations have collaborated in a complex and global assessment. The initiative is also co-sponsored by multiple international (FAO, GEF, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, the World Bank and WHO), and has been given support from the private sector as well as the Governments of Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, USA and the Commission.

#### 5.2. The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

The CGIAR is a strategic alliance of countries, international and regional organizations, and private foundations supporting the work of 15 international agricultural centres. The alliance promotes scientific research and research-related activities in the field of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, policy and the environment to achieve sustainable food security and reduce poverty in developing countries.

#### International Food Policy Institute (IFPRI)

The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) was founded in 1975 to develop policy solutions for meeting the food needs of the developing world in a sustainable way. IFPRI receives its principal funding from governments, private foundations, and international and regional organizations known as the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). It is one of 15 CGIAR research centers, which are called Future Harvest Centers.

#### 5.3. International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE)

ICIPE was established in 1970 as an advanced research institute amidst growing global concern about the misuse and overuse of synthetic pesticides. ICIPE was registered as an intergovernmental organization in 1986, with governance through a 16-member international Governing Council. According to Hans Herren, ICIPE director-general: "Using the latest scientific methods, we're searching for simple and cheap biological solutions for Africa's most pressing problems: hunger, poverty and diseases transmitted by insects (tsetse-flies, desert locust swarms or anopheles mosquitos)

without chemistry, and without genetic engineering". Due to its broader mandate encompassing health and environment as well as agriculture, ICIPE has remained outside the CGIAR system, whose work is primarily commodity-oriented.

#### 5.4. Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)

FARA is the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa, an umbrella organization bringing together and forming coalitions of major stakeholders in agricultural research and development in Africa. FARA plays advocacy and coordination roles for agricultural research for development, while the national agricultural research systems (NARSs), advanced research institutions (ARIs) and international agricultural research centers (IARCs) develop improved technologies along the research-to-development continuum in their respective countries and coverage areas. FARA's 2007-2016 Strategic Plan is based on: the targets and aims of the CAADP.

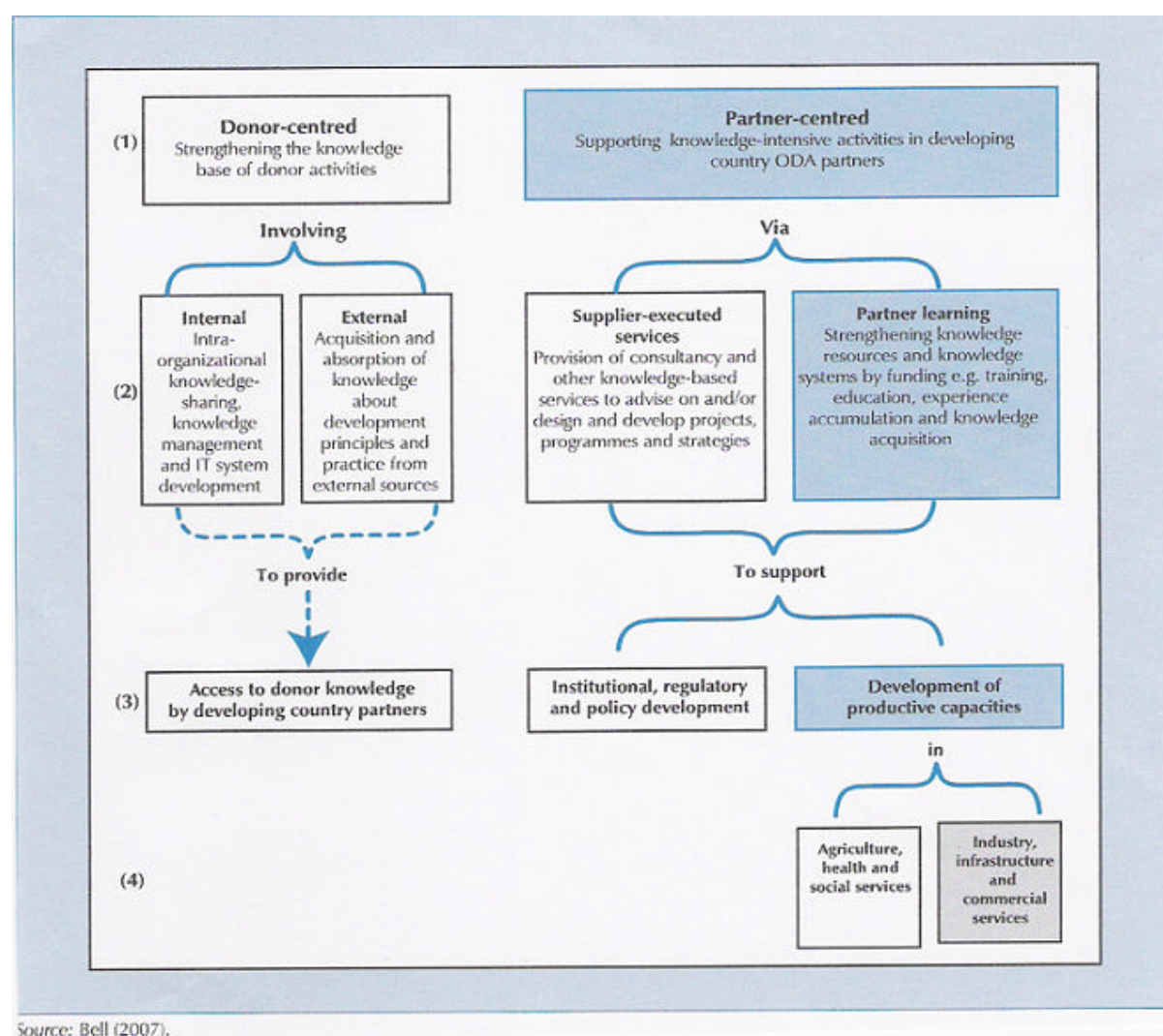
#### Chapter 6: African Union (AU)

On 9.9.1999, the Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity issued a Declaration (the Sirte Declaration) calling for the establishment of an African Union, with a view, inter alia, to accelerating the process of integration in the continent to enable it play its rightful role in the global economy while addressing multifaceted social, economic and political problems compounded as they are by certain negative aspects of globalisation. The main objectives of the OAU were, inter alia, to rid the continent of the remaining vestiges of colonization and apartheid; to promote unity and solidarity among African States; to coordinate and intensify cooperation for development; to safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States and to promote international cooperation within the framework of the United Nations.

- African countries, in their quest for unity, economic and social development under the banner of the OAU, have taken various initiatives and made substantial progress in many areas which paved the way for the establishment of the AU. Noteworthy among these are:
- Lagos Plan of Action (LPA) and the Final Act of Lagos (1980); incorporating programmes and strategies for self reliant development and cooperation among African countries.
- The Treaty establishing the African Economic Community (AEC) - 1991: commonly known as the Abuja Treaty, it seeks to create the AEC through six stages culminating in an African Common Market using the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) as building blocks. The Treaty has been in operation since 1994.
- The Constitutive Act of the African Union: adopted in 2000 at the Lome Summit (Togo), entered into force in 2001.
- The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD): adopted as a Programme of the AU at the Lusaka Summit (2001). It was followed in July 2003 by the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP).

# Annex 3: Donors approaches to “Knowledge Aid”

“Ch13 sets out different donor approaches to intensifying the use of knowledge for development to clarify the scope of Knowledge aid. It distinguishes between approaches that are donor-centred and those that are partner-centred. The former approaches are designed to strengthen the knowledge base for the donors themselves... to increase the effectiveness of formulation and implementation of aid activities. It can go further by providing partner countries with access to that donor knowledge – a notion that underlay the idea that the World Bank should act as a ‘knowledge bank’. (p162-163, UNCTAD 2007 Report on LDCs)”



Source: Bell (2007).

Source: Bell, M. (2007). Technological learning and the development of production and innovative capacities in the industries and infrastructure sector of the LCDs: What role for ODA? Study prepared for UNCTAD as background paper for The Least Developed Countries Report 2007, UNCTAD, Geneva.

# Annex 4: Composition of STI-related aid to the LDCs, 2003-2005

Note: see following annex for definition of categories used in this table

	Total disbursements (million, 2004 \$)	Share of total aid disbursements (%)	Sector share in total defined STI-related aid (%)	Subcategory share in each sector (%)
<b>Research</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agricultural research	22.1	0.1	3.0	30.1
Medical research	27.5	0.1	3.8	37.4
Environmental research	13.5	0.1	1.9	18.4
Industrial technology R&D <sup>a</sup>	5.1	0.0	0.0	6.9
Other	5.3	0.0	0.7	7.2
<b>Advanced and specific human skills</b>	<b>654.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Higher education	425.23	2.1	58.5	65.0
Vocational training	62.1	0.3	8.5	9.5
Advanced technical and managerial training	17.6	0.1	2.4	2.7
Research institutions	30.1	0.1	4.1	4.6
Agricultural education and training	12.4	0.1	1.7	1.9
Agricultural extension	9.2	0.0	1.3	1.4
Other	109.97	0.5	15.1	16.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>727.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on OECD/CRS database; data extracted on 28 February 2007.				
Notes: Data refer to disbursements from bilateral and multilateral agencies that report to OECD. For comparative purposes, the average annual real disbursements are as follows: ICT \$28.7 million; road transport \$894.9 million; primary education \$580.8 million; and secondary education \$29.3 million.				
<sup>a</sup> This relates to the CRS code 32182, Technological Research and Development.				



# Annex 5: OECD CRS Codes a Used to Define STI- Related AID

CRS code	Description	Clarifications
<b>1. Research</b>		
11182	Educational research	Research and studies on education effectiveness, relevance and quality; systematic evaluation and monitoring
12182	Medical research	General medical research (excluding basic health research)
23082	Energy research	Including general inventories and surveys
31182	Agricultural research	Including plant breeding, physiology, genetic resources, ecology, taxonomy, disease control and agricultural bio-technology
31282	Forestry research	Including artificial regeneration, genetic improvement, production methods, fertilizer and harvesting
31382	Fishery research	Pilot fish culture; marine/freshwater biological research.
32182	Technological research and development	Including industrial standards, quality management, metrology, testing, accreditation, and certification
41082	Environmental research	Including establishment of databases, inventories/accounts of physical and natural resources, environmental profiles and impact studies if not sector-specific
<b>2. Improvements of Human Skills</b>		
11330	Vocational training	Elementary vocational training and secondary-level technical education, on-the job training, apprenticeships, including informal vocational training
11420	Higher education	Degree and diploma programmes at universities, colleges and polytechnics; scholarships
11430	Advanced technical and managerial training	Professional-level vocational training programmes and in-service training
12181	Medical education/training	Medical education and training for tertiary-level services
12261	Health education	Information, education and training of the population for improving health knowledge and practices; public health and awareness campaigns.
12281	Health personnel development	Training of health staff for basic health-care services
13081	Personnel development for population and reproductive health	Education and training of health staff for population and reproductive health care services
14081	Education and training in water supply and sanitation	
16062	Statistical capacity-building	In national statistical offices and any other government ministries
21081	Education and training in transport and storage	
23081	Energy education/training	Applies to all energy sub sectors; all levels of training
24081	Education/training in banking and financial services	
31181	Agricultural education/training	
31166	Agricultural extension	Non-formal training in agriculture
31281	Forestry education/training	
31381	Fishery education/training	
33181	Trade education/training	Human resources development in trade not included under any of the above codes. Includes university programmes in trade
41081	Environmental education/training	
43081	Multisector education/training	Including scholarships
43082	Research/scientific institutions	When sector cannot be identified

a OECD CRS Codes available as of 2 February 2007.

## Annex 6: UNCTAD 2007 report on LDCs – case study

### Box 11. Coffee sector agribusiness development projects in Rwanda

In 2001, a USAID-funded project — Partnership for the Enhancement of Agribusiness in Rwanda (PEARL) — was started with the aim of improving rural livelihoods by reviving the coffee sector in Rwanda. PEARL has been successful in (i) improving capacity building in the agricultural sector, (ii) improving agricultural quality, (iii) providing market diversification of export products, and (iv) empowering local farmers and building linkages with other actors in the private and public sectors.

In just six years the PEARL project has had a considerable impact. It introduced new practices for rural smallholder farmers, which increased the quality of the final product and made changes in local production, technology and supply-chain development. Two technological transformations that contributed to increased quality were (i) the introduction of new and improved washing stations, which enabled cleaning and sorting in accordance with qualitative standards, and (ii) training facilities to improve local washing techniques as well as tasting skills. The latter type of knowledge is necessary in order to enable sellers to negotiate a fair price for their coffee products. In 2006, for example, 60 individuals received training in testing, tasting and other quality-improving processes. The training, tasting and research facilities provided through the programme also facilitate the creation of a closed collaboration and linkages between farmers, sellers and researchers at the National University of Rwanda.

It is estimated that the technology and innovation programmes implemented through the PEARL project have increased the price for a kilo of unprocessed dried coffee — from \$0.22 to roughly \$2.00 — to the benefit of the local smallholder farmers. Furthermore, the number of farmers engaged in the cooperative increased from 400 in 2002 to 1,600 in 2006. The quality improvements brought about by the new washing facilities led to the creation of 75 stations throughout Rwanda.

Once the capacity to produce and sustain the production and export of high-quality products had been acquired, second-level agribusiness activities, such as coffee roasting and spin-off enterprises could be started. Building upon this improved capacity, a second project was launched as a follow-up to PEARL in 2007. The new programme — Sustaining Partnership to Enhance Rural Enterprise and Agribusiness Development SPREAD — aims at introducing the second-level activities as well as strengthening the linkages between development partners, including NGOs and universities. The SPREAD programme will increase linkages with technology extension agronomists and business development specialists to include health professionals, ICT experts and media programmes in a more integrated approach.

Source: Farley (2007).

Sources: Farley, S. (2007) Donor support for science, technology and innovation for development: approaches to the LDCs. Study prepared for UNCTAD as a background paper for The least Developed Countries Report 2007, UNCTAD, Geneva



# Annex 7: How S&T is treated in the PRSPs of selected LDCs

Source: UNCTAD 2007 Report on LCDs (Ch2, p53.)

Table 17. How S&T is treated in the PRSPs of selected LDCs

	Bangladesh	Bhutan	Burkina Faso	Cambodia	Haiti	Lao PDR	Lesotho	Mozambique	Sierra Leone	Uganda	United Rep. of Tanzania
Was S&T considered a priority area in the PRSP document?	Y	N	N	N	N	W	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Is there a specific section/paragraph covering S&T issues?	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Are specific S&T initiatives included at the level of:											
• trade policies	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	W	Y	W	N
• FDIs	Y	N	N	N	N	W	Y	W	N	N	W
Does the PRSP include specific S&T initiatives in											
• primary education	Y	N	N	N	N	W	Y	N	N	Y	N
• secondary education	Y	N	Y	N	N	W	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
• higher education	Y	N	N	N	N	W	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Are infrastructural technology concerns treated in the PRSP?											
• electricity networks											
- general	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
- rural	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
• telecommunication networks											
- general	Y	W	Y	Y	Y	W	Y	W	W	Y	W
- rural	Y	N	Y	Y	N	W	Y	N	W	Y	N
• ICT extension											
- general	Y	N	N	W	W	W	Y	Y	Y	W	Y
- rural	Y	N.A.	N.A.	N	N	W	N	N	Y	N	N
Are there projects aiming at increasing technological awareness through:											
• basic R&D activities	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
• applied R&D activities in agricultural research	Y	W	Y	W	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
• applied R&D in industrial/engineering research	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
• technical and vocational education training	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Are there sector-specific technology extension programmes:											
• in agriculture	Y	Y	Y	W	W	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
• in business development services	Y	W	W	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	W	Y
• in product standards and best practices	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N

Source: UNCTAD secretariat based on Warren-Rodriguez (2007).

Note: Y = yes, N = no, W = weak, N.A. = not available.

# Annex 8: Ethiopian case study

Table1:

## Box 5. The value chain of the leather goods industry in Ethiopia

Ethiopia has a comparative advantage in semi-processed leather, finished leather and leather products. The goal of the Ethiopian Government is to make use of this comparative advantage to transform the raw material into finished products.

Box chart 2 summarizes the three main stages of the value chain in the production of finished leather goods, namely, (a) the supply of livestock, (b) tanning and (c) the manufacture of leather products. Growth and competitiveness in the leather sector can only be achieved if the bottlenecks and constraints found at each stage of the value chain are tackled efficiently.

Having the largest livestock population in Africa, Ethiopia has a plentiful supply of raw material: hides and skins have been its second-largest export, preceded only by coffee. The marketing chain for trade in hides and skins stretches from the rural farmer and rural markets to small dealers, town traders and tanneries. The hides and skins produced in slaughterhouses are auctioned to big traders and tanneries. Potential improvements at this stage of the value chain include better preservation and handling of the hides and skins, the prevention of livestock disease, better quality and the introduction of incentive schemes and a pricing structure.

The 1975 ban on the export of raw hides and skins led to an increase in the number of hides and skins processed in Ethiopia. Several new tanneries are currently being built with a view to increasing the production of finished leather. Small and medium-sized tanneries exist alongside large ones. Improvements in quality did not match progress in speeding up the processing of hides and skins during the import-substitution period. Poor manufacturing capabilities, little innovation, heavy indebtedness and poor production capacity are some of the constraints on expansion of manufacturing in this sector.

To improve the learning and technological capabilities of local firms, national actors should intervene to provide services to enterprises and should continuously interact with them. The Ministry of Agriculture initially coordinated all the efforts to make improvements in this sector and checked that Ethiopian standards for hides and skins were met. In 1999, these functions were transferred to the Ethiopian Livestock Marketing Authority, an independent organization. The other agency involved in standard-setting in this area is the Quality and Standards Authority of Ethiopia. Horizontal linkages between these organizations are essential if the value added of the exports of hides and skins is to be increased. Other agencies are responsible for providing incentives: the Ministry of Trade and Industry, for example, is responsible for setting up training institutes to raise the level of

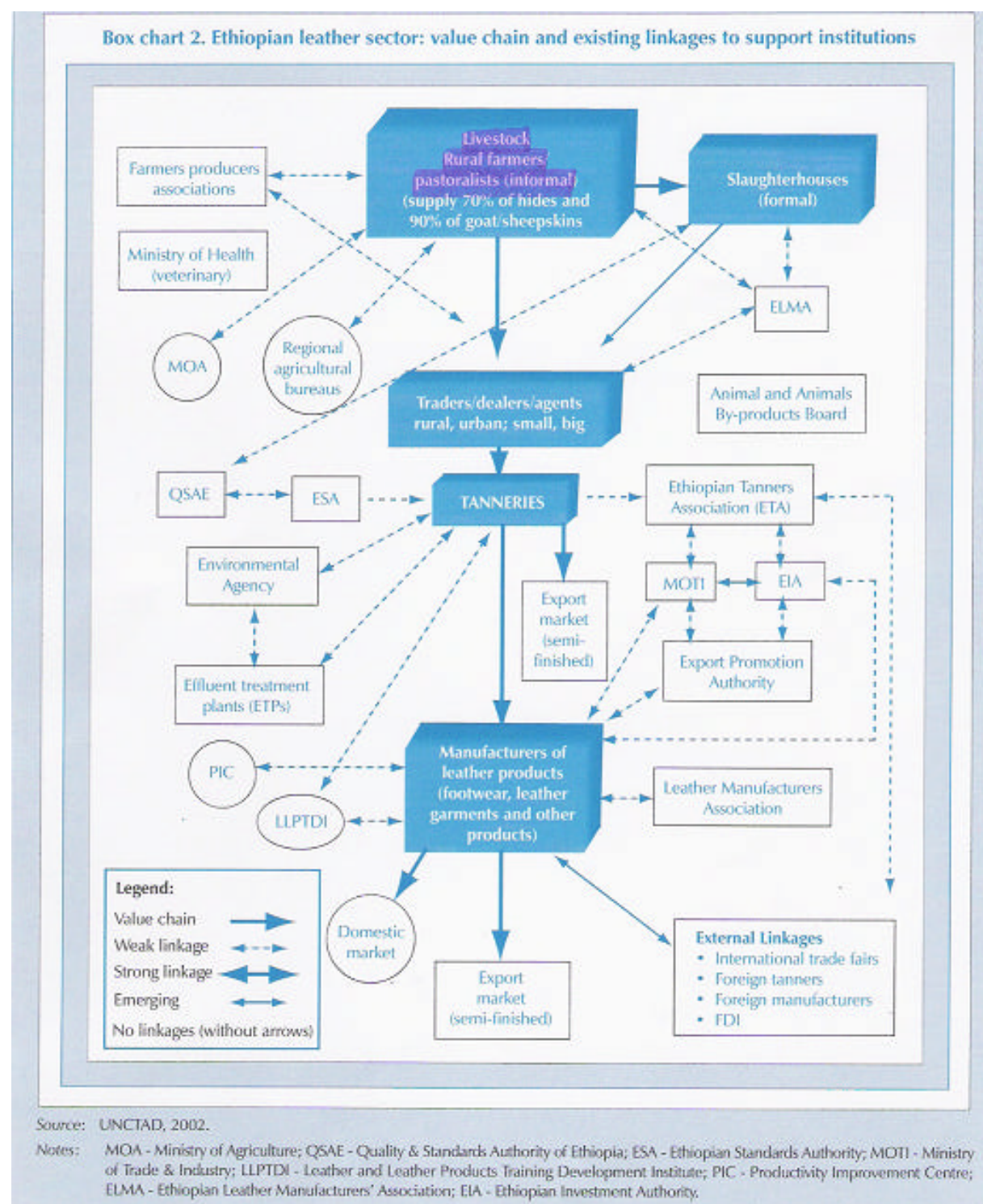
qualifications of workers in the leather sector, and a "productivity improvement centre" is engaged in training activities and in work to improve quality and upgrade leather-processing techniques. Unfortunately, the centre is not subsidized by the Government and, as a result, is poorly equipped and has only a limited impact.

The leather sector has enormous potential for development. Some key institutions and support structures already exist, but the services provided are not always of very high standard. All improvements in quality and productivity must take place across all stages of the industry's value chain. It is not enough to focus only on upgrading the processing and manufacture of leather for export purposes: the quality of the raw material also needs to be improved.

Source: UNCTAD 2007 report on LCDs (Ch2, p80-81)

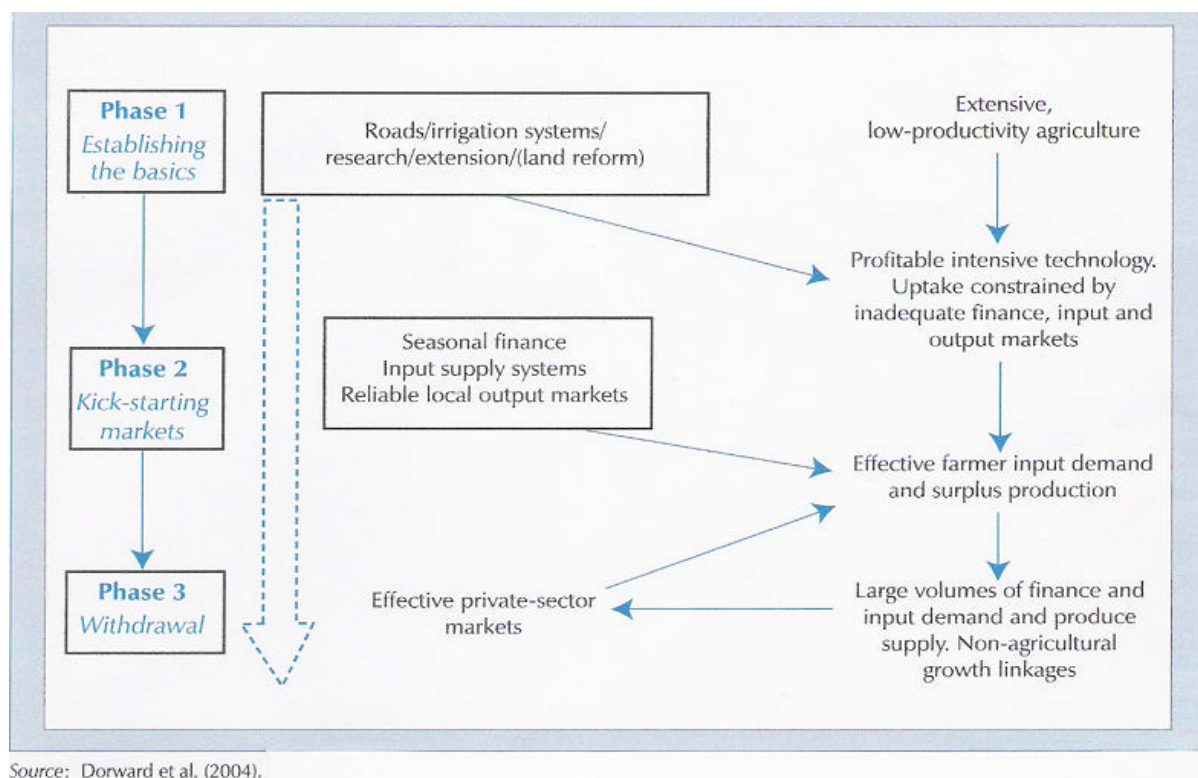


Table2:



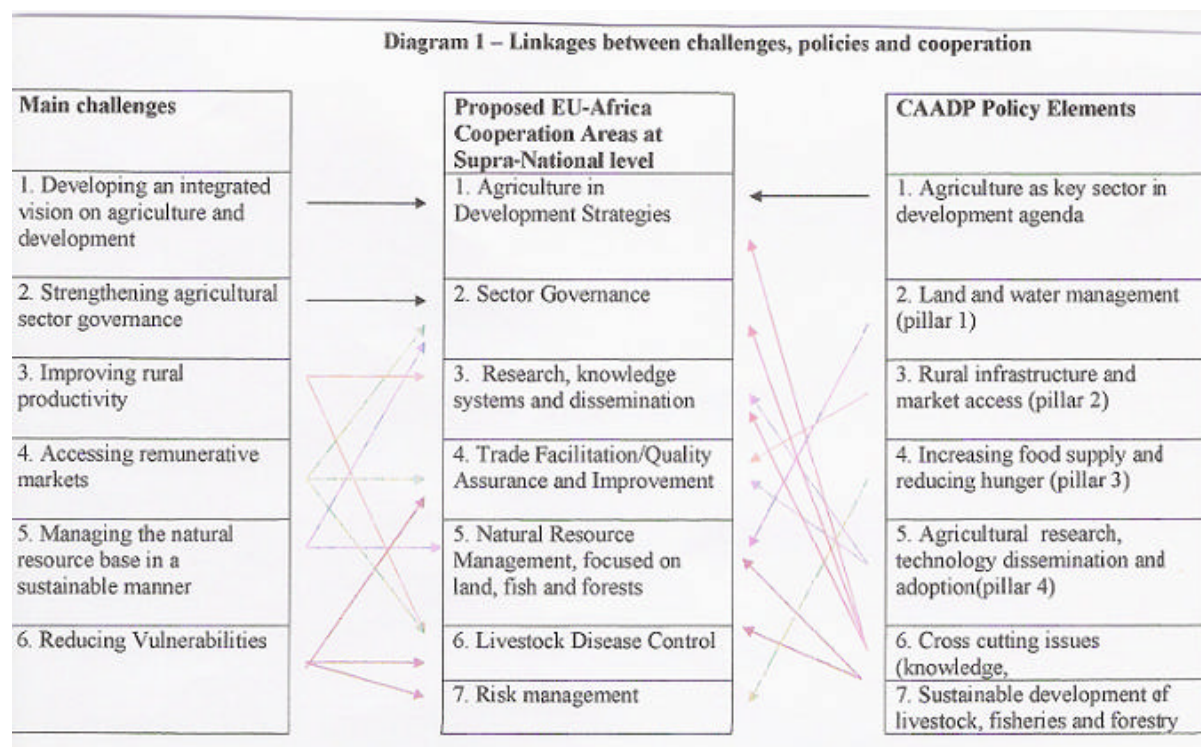
Source: UNCTAD 2007 report on LCDs (Ch2, p80-81)

# Annex 9: Policy phases to support agricultural transformation in favoured areas



Source: UNCTAD 2007 report on LCDs (Ch2, p71), Dorward, A., Fan, S., Kydd, J., Lofgren, H., Morrison, J., Poulton, C., Rao, N., Smith, L., Tchale, H., Thorat, S., Urey, I. And Wobst, P., (2004). Institutions and policies for pro-poor agricultural growth. Development Policy Review, 22 (6): 611-622.

# Annex 10: Linkages between challenges, policies and cooperation



Source: DG Dev (2007). Advancing African Agriculture. Proposal for continental and regional level cooperation on agricultural development in Africa. Discussion paper, Unit B2, Policies for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, European Commission Directorate General for Development, January: Brussels (p. 21).