

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
www.ukfg.org.uk/docs/More_Aid_for_African_Agriculture_EVIDENCE.pdf)

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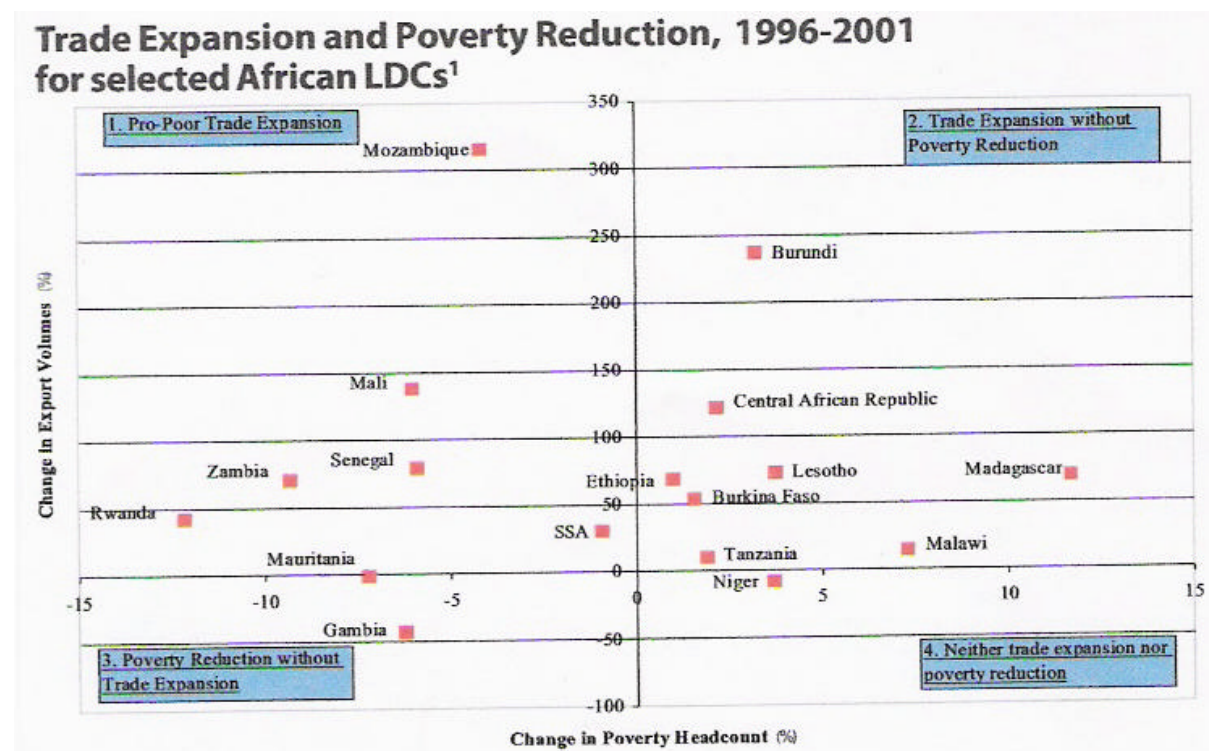
Annex 11: EU support instruments

Table 1. EU support instruments per priority area						
Axes\ Instruments	EDF Intra-ACP	EDF-RIP	MEDA??	TP Food Security	TP Environment	Research (FP7)
Agriculture in Development Strategies	X	X		X		
Sector Governance	X	X		X		
Research, Knowledge Systems and Dissemination	X			X		X
Trade Facilitation: Quality assurance and improvement	X	X				X
Natural Resource Management: land, fish, forests	X	X		X	X	X
Livestock Disease Control	X	X				X
Risk Management	X			X		

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. 28).

Annex 12: Trade expansion and Poverty Reduction

Andrew Mold's own elaboration based on ECA's poverty estimates from country's household surveys and UNCTAD (2005), Statistical Yearbook (cd-rom)



Annex 13: Trends in public spending on agriculture, 1980-2002

Table1: Trends in public spending on agriculture, 1980-2002.

Region	Percentage of AgGDP				Percentage of state spending		
	1980	1980	1990	2002	1980	1990	2002
Africa (17)	7.4	5.4	5.7	6.7	6.4	5.2	4.5
Asia (11)	9.4	8.5	9.5	10.6	14.8	12.2	8.6
L. America / Caribbean (16)	19.5	6.8	11.1	11.6	8.0	2.0	6.7
Total Developing Countries	10.8	8.0	9.3	10.3	11.3	7.9	6.7

Table2: Agriculture as a percentage of GDP and government spend in case study countries, 1980-2002.

Region	Percentage of AgGDP				Percentage of state spending		
	1980	1980	1990	2002	1980	1990	2002
Africa (17)	7.4	5.4	5.7	6.7	6.4	5.2	4.5
Asia (11)	9.4	8.5	9.5	10.6	14.8	12.2	8.6
L. America / Caribbean (16)	19.5	6.8	11.1	11.6	8.0	2.0	6.7
Total Developing Countries	10.8	8.0	9.3	10.3	11.3	7.9	6.7

Source: Fan, S. and Saurkar, A. (2006). Public spending in Developing Countries: Trends, Determination and Impact. Paper extending previous analysis by Fan, S. and Rao, N.(2003). Public spending in Developing Countries: Trends, Determination and Impact. EPDT Discussion Paper N.99, IFPRI.

Annex 14: DFID Bilateral Aid by Broad Sector 2005/06

Table 1: DFID Bilateral Aid by Broad Sector 2005/06

Figure 11 DFID Bilateral Aid by Broad Sector 2005/06

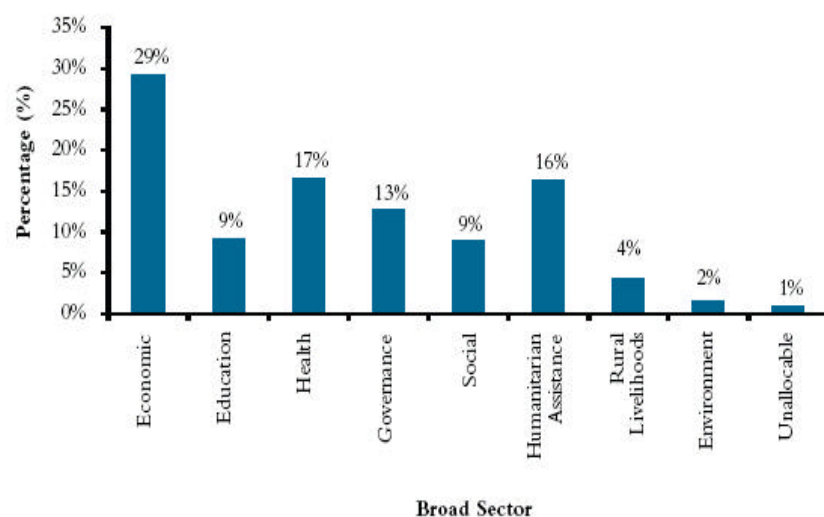
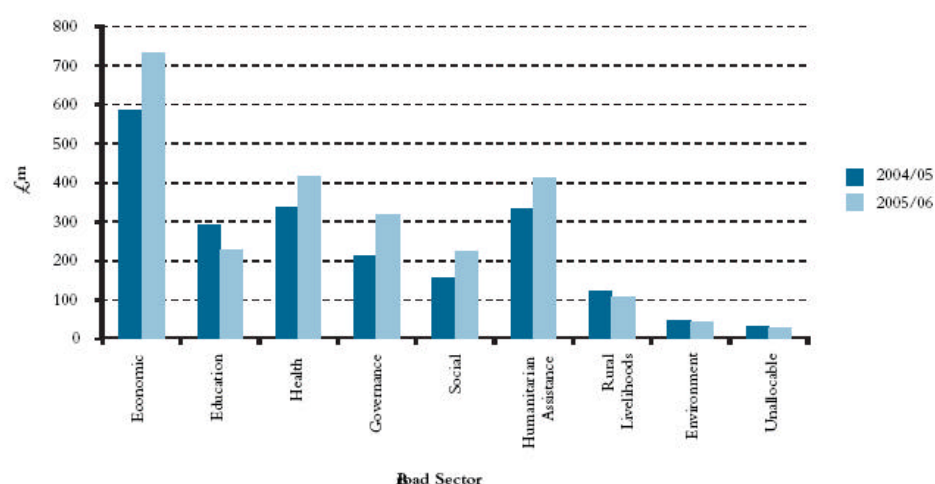


Table 2: DFID Bilateral Aid by Broad Sector 2005/06

Figure 12 DFID Bilateral Aid by Broad Sector 2004/05 – 2005/06



19 DFID Bilateral Expenditure by Broad Sector and Region¹

		Total Bilateral Programme	£ thousand				
			of which ²				
			Africa	Asia	Europe	Americas	Pacific
Economic	2003/04	512 656	129 112	305 947	13 271	23 898	413
	2004/05	585 520	282 843	219 010	12 020	21 122	1 185
	2005/06	731 927	427 339	219 724	12 298	17 605	1 813
Education	2003/04	232 971	135 954	69 432	205	6 015	498
	2004/05	289 283	125 880	134 618	259	1 757	227
	2005/06	228 636	57 553	150 033	2	2 034	186
Health	2003/04	334 290	148 260	97 233	7 257	6 117	98
	2004/05	337 430	146 113	135 647	5 000	5 841	42
	2005/06	415 687	183 063	177 926	3 222	3 659	-
Governance	2003/04	235 582	83 823	95 058	15 927	23 132	444
	2004/05	213 374	86 123	71 684	15 139	19 525	104
	2005/06	318 529	137 374	133 298	9 599	19 271	27
Social	2003/04	163 469	34 529	38 335	15 343	8 558	804
	2004/05	156 322	29 970	33 221	11 465	5 860	477
	2005/06	221 825	42 739	74 071	7 349	5 645	945
Humanitarian Assistance	2003/04	302 004	121 827	121 989	8 287	2 454	276
	2004/05	332 224	153 964	124 064	7 389	4 895	-
	2005/06	411 487	263 791	89 922	5 464	5 315	-
Rural Livelihoods	2003/04	120 211	32 779	44 758	5 683	7 200	384
	2004/05	120 058	25 772	57 067	4 786	4 251	321
	2005/06	108 056	15 591	61 126	2 760	1 822	-
Environment	2003/04	36 791	8 601	15 020	1 747	1 899	144
	2004/05	46 076	9 139	21 524	1 572	1 791	33
	2005/06	42 080	10 731	14 304	672	3 804	-
Total Allocable	2003/04	1 937 974	694 886	787 774	67 723	79 272	3 060
	2004/05	2 080 286	859 803	796 835	57 631	65 042	2 390
	2005/06	2 478 227	1 138 182	920 404	41 366	59 154	2 972
Unallocable ³	2003/04	22 885	15 912	- 3 318	2 717	3 795	1 424
	2004/05	31 299	8 093	10 549	2 227	7 641	882
	2005/06	26 225	1 049	22 716	688	- 981	851
TOTAL	2003/04	1 960 858	710 798	784 456	70 440	83 067	4 484
	2004/05	2 111 585	867 896	807 385	59 858	72 682	3 272
	2005/06	2 504 452	1 139 232	943 120	42 054	58 173	3 823

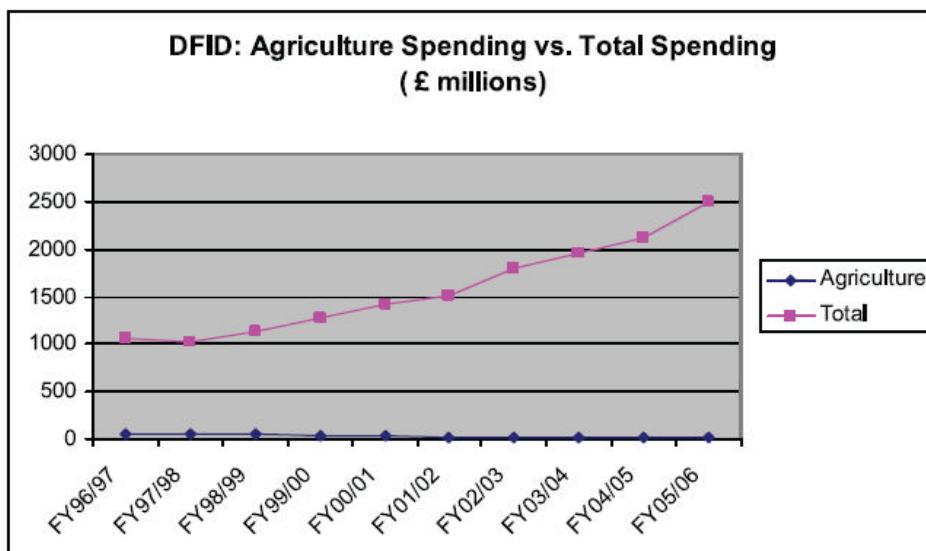
1. Since October 2002 projects can be classified by up to 6 sectors.

2. These figures will not necessarily sum to the total as some sector information is not allocable by region.

3. Unallocable expenditure is mainly accounted for by older projects which have not been reclassified since the move to using up to 6 sectors.

Annex 16: DFID Agriculture spending vs Total Spending

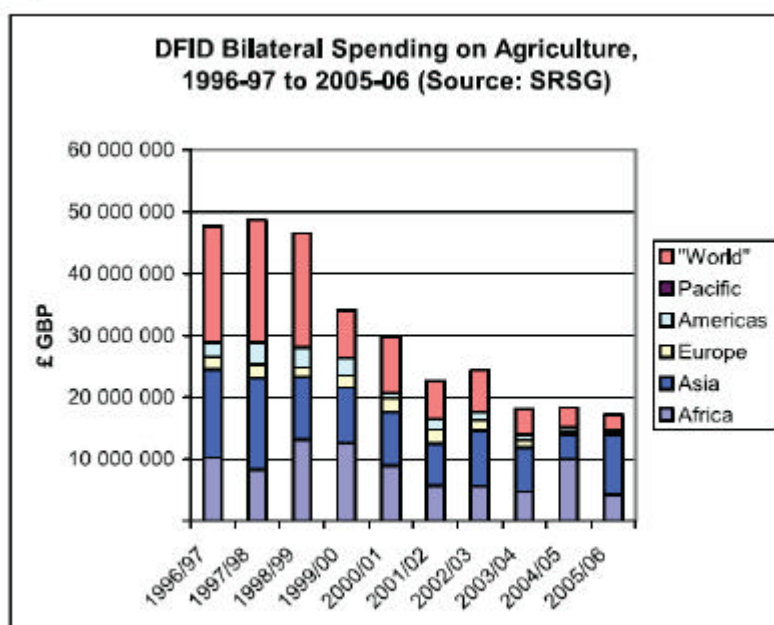
Figure 2



Source: SRSG Database, DFID, September 2006

Refers to bilateral spending only; it does not capture spending channelled by DFID through multilateral agencies. "Agriculture" is an aggregate of the DFID input codes "Agricultural Production, Agricultural Policy" and "Livestock Policy".

Figure 3



Source: SRSG Database, DFID, September 2006

Annex 17: USAID Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD)



(left to right)—Board members: Allen Christensen, Robert Easter (Interim BIFAD Chairman), Sharron Quisenberry, Timothy Rabon, Catherine Bertini, James Kunder (USAID Deputy Administrator), Peter McPherson (Outgoing BIFAD Chairman) and William DeLauder.

The members and terms of appointment for the current White House appointments to BIFAD are:

Chair – Interim: Robert Easter, Dean, College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences, University of Illinois

Members

Catherine Bertini, Professor, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University

Allen Christensen, Director, Ezra Taft Benson Agriculture and Food Institute, Brigham Young University

William DeLauder, President Emeritus, Delaware State University (2004)

Sharron Quisenberry, Dean, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia

Timothy Rabon, President, Mesa Verde Enterprises, Inc.

Creation: The Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) was created in 1975 under Title XII ("Famine Prevention and Freedom from Hunger") of the Foreign Assistance Act.

The primary role of BIFAD is to advise the USAID Administrator on agricultural development priorities and issues and to monitor activities undertaken under Title XII. BIFAD members are appointed by the President. There are seven members, at least four of whom must be from the U.S. university community. The Board receives technical, administrative and financial support through the Office of Agriculture and Food Security in the person of the Title XII Federal Officer and other Office staff. BIFAD normally meets at least three times a year. All meetings are announced and open to the public.

Source: USAID website. Accessed on 7 August 2007 from:

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/agriculture/bifad/index.html

Annex 18: USAID Bureau for Africa- Budget summary FY 2003, FY2004, FY 2005, FY 2006

Africa

BUDGET SUMMARY

AFR Bureau Program Summary Table
Notified Levels for FY06
Program Summary by Country

Accounts	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	541,071	477,339	356,774	325,897
Development Assistance	490,690	462,247	547,446	428,502
Development Credit Authority	727	4,469	0	0
Economic Support Fund	84,440	74,061	104,160	151,850
ESF - Wartime Supplemental	25,000	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	91,282	0	0
PL 480 Title II	1,146,313	1,187,935	433,912	228,790
Transition Initiatives	0	0	0	95,000
Total Program Funds(in thousands of dollars)	2,288,241	2,297,333	1,442,292	1,230,039

Source: USAID website (Accessed on 7 August 2007.)

Annex19: USAID Bureau for Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)- Budget Summary FY 2004-FY2005, FY2006

BUDGET SUMMARY

The CBJ Profile
Program Summary Tables
Notification Levels
Complete USAID/EGAT Program

Please note: All linked documents are in PDF format

Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Economic Growth	905-101	16,985	13,450	13,450
Energy and Information Technology	905-111	12,251	11,641	10,630
Israeli/Middle East Programs	905-112	1,523	1,500	1,500
Poverty Reduction	905-201	16,625	10,600	8,300
Education and Training	905-301	14,896	16,546	17,310
Women in Development	905-401	10,541	11,000	11,000
Program Analysis, Implementation, Communications	905-601	2,108	2,521	2,000
Environment and Science Policy	905-701	40,475	38,200	36,200
Natural Resources Management	905-801	22,557	18,727	18,400
Agriculture	905-901	34,985	32,600	31,810
Total (in thousands of dollars)		172,946	156,785	150,600

Development Credit Authority

The Bureau for Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) is one of three pillar, or technical, bureaus within the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). It shares with other USAID

Pillar Bureaus a mandate to provide field support and technical leadership to USAID missions and Regional Bureaus, as well as to foster interagency coordination and international collaboration. Its overall goal is to reduce poverty and promote prosperity in developing and transition countries. To achieve this goal EGAT manages a portfolio of activities aimed at providing high quality support to USAID missions and Agency technical leadership in a number of sectors including economic growth, trade and investment, microenterprise development, urban development, development credit, education, natural resource management, agriculture, environment and science policy, energy, information and communications technology, and gender issues.

Source: USAID website (Accessed on 7 August 2007.)

Annex 20: USDS/USAID Strategic Plan FY 2007-2012

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK					
To help build and sustain democratic, well-governed states that respond to the needs of their people, reduce widespread poverty and combat transnational terrorism.					
Goal	Objectives	Peace and Security	Governing Justly and Democratically	Investing in People	Economic Growth
		DA, TI, INET, ESF, INCLC, NACR, PKO, ACU, TSA, SEED	DA, TI, SEED, PSA, OF, ESF, INCLC, IDBP, ACU	DA, CSH, ESF, IDPA, IDBP, PSA, SEED, GHAU, ACU, Title II	DA, ESF, SEED, ISA, IDBP, ACU, Title II
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counter Terrorism Combating WMD Stabilization Operations Defense Reform Counterterrorism Transnational Crime Conflict Mitigation and Response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rule of Law and Human Rights Good Governance Political Competition and Consensus-Building Civil Society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Education Social Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth Trade and Investment Financial Sector Infrastructure Agriculture Private Sector Competitiveness Economic Opportunity Environment
		Other U.S. Agency Foreign Initiatives			
Foreign Assistance Program Areas					
Category	Definition				
Rebuilding Countries	States in or emerging from and rebuilding after internal or external conflict.	Prevent or mitigate state failure and/or violent conflict.	Assist in creating and/or stabilizing a legitimate and democratic government and a supportive environment for civil society and media.	Start or restart the delivery of critical social services, including health and educational facilities, and begin building or rebuilding institutional capacity.	Assist in the construction or reconstruction of key internal infrastructure and market mechanisms to stabilize the economy.
Developing Countries	States with low or lower-middle income, not yet meeting MCC performance criteria, and the criterion related to political rights.	Address key remaining challenges to security and law enforcement.	Support policies and programs that accelerate and strengthen public institutions and the creation of a more vibrant local government, civil society and media.	Encourage social policies that improve the ability of institutions to establish appropriate rules for the public and private sector in service delivery.	Encourage reduced need for future IDP by introducing prevention and mitigation strategies, while continuing to address emergency needs.
Transforming Countries	States with low or lower-middle income, meeting MCC performance criteria, and the criterion related to political rights.	Nurture progress toward partnerships on security and law enforcement.	Provide limited resources and technical assistance to reinforce democratic institutions.	Provide financial resources and limited technical assistance to sustain improved livelihoods.	Address emergency needs on a short-term basis, as necessary.
Sustaining Partnership Countries	States with upper-middle income or greater for which U.S. support is provided to sustain partnerships, progress, and peace.	Support strategic partnerships addressing security, CT, WMD, and counter-narcotics.	Address issues of mutual interest.	Address issues of mutual interest.	Address emergency needs on a short-term basis, as necessary.
Restrictive Countries	States of concern where there are significant governance issues.	Prevent the acquisition/proliferation of WMD, support CT and counter-narcotics.	Forge effective democracy and responsible sovereignty. Create local capacity for fortification of civil society and path to democratic governance.	Address humanitarian needs.	Address emergency needs on a short-term basis, as necessary.
Global or Regional		Activities that advance the five objectives, transcend a single country's borders, and are addressed outside a country strategy.			

Source: US Department of State and USAID Joint Strategic Plan: Fiscal Years 2007-2012. Transformational Diplomacy, p58.