

# 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

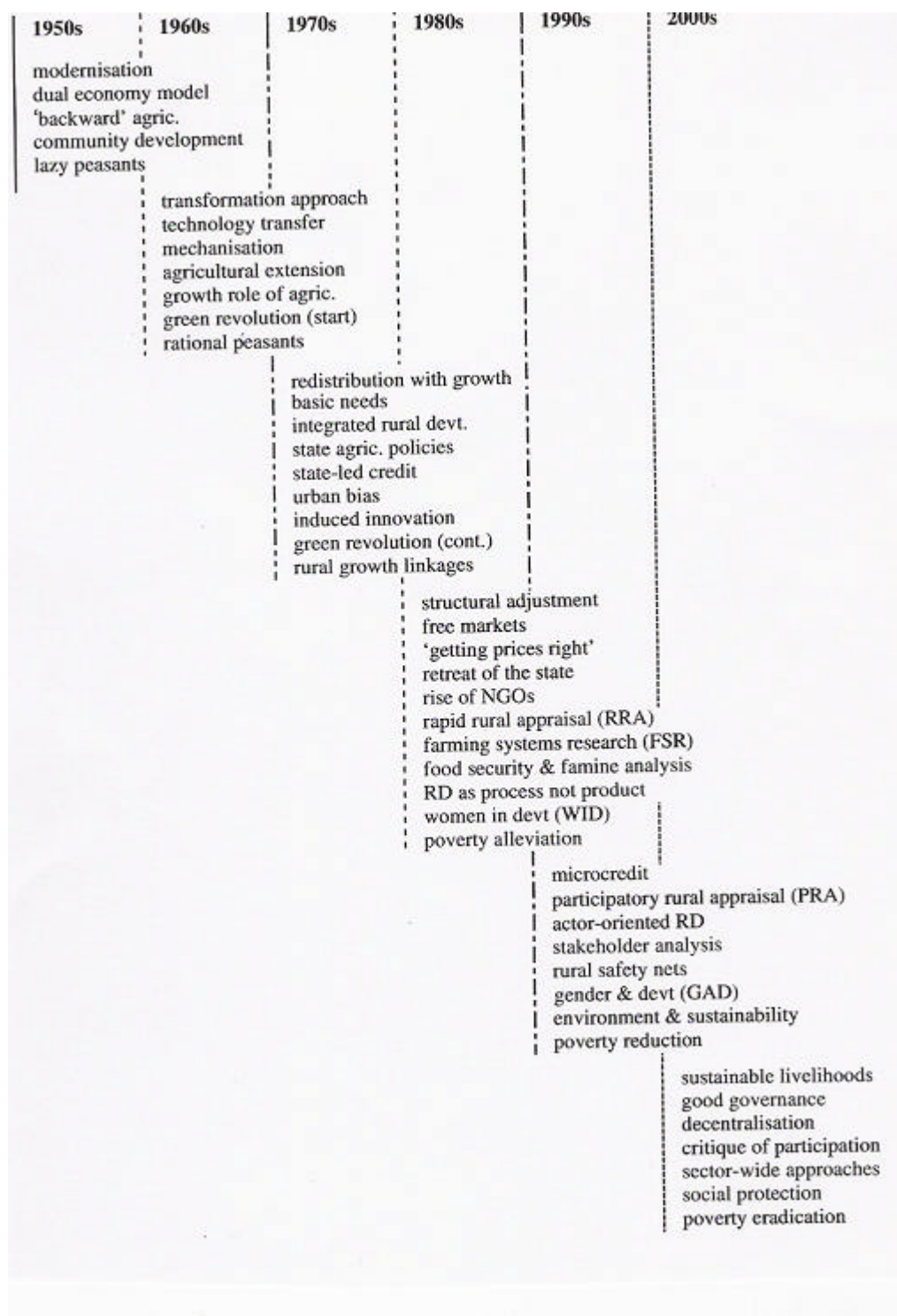
Annex 1a: Questions to screen donor's agricultural policy towards African small-scale farmers .....	1
Annex 1b: List of key policy papers for the research .....	2
Annex 2: Profiles of the main actors .....	8
Annex 3: Donors approaches to "Knowledge Aid" .....	15
Annex 4: Composition of STI-related aid 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

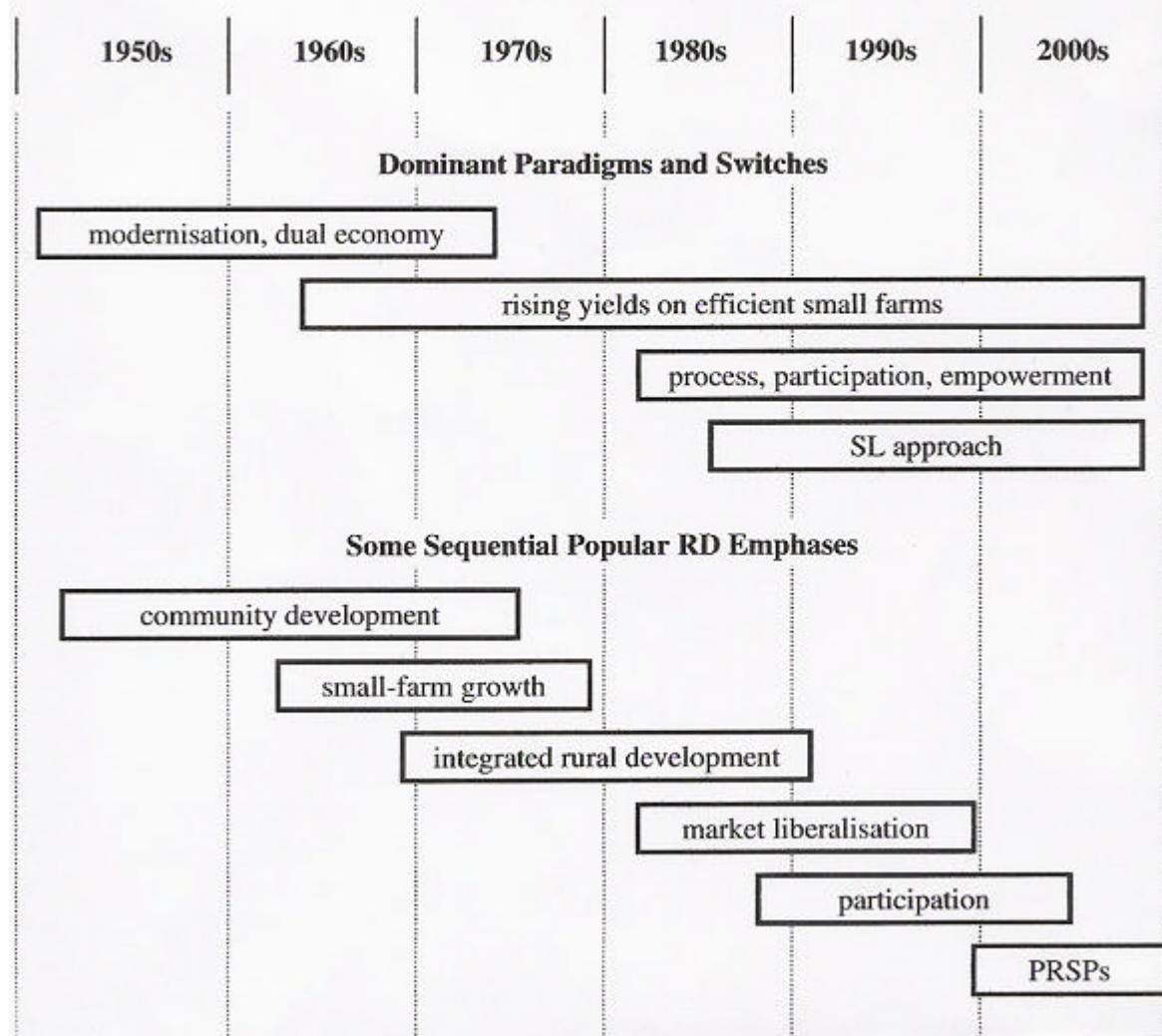
# Annex 21: Rural Development ideas timeline, 1950-2000



Source: Ellis, F. and Biggs, S. (2001) Evolving Themes in Rural Development 1950s-2000s Development Policy Review 19 (4), 437-448, p439.

Table 2

**Figure 2: Dominant and sequential themes in rural development**



Source: Ellis, F. and Biggs, S. (2001) Evolving Themes in Rural Development 1950s-2000s Development Policy Review 19 (4), 437-448, p442.

## Annex 22: Major development strategies in retrospect, 1960-2000

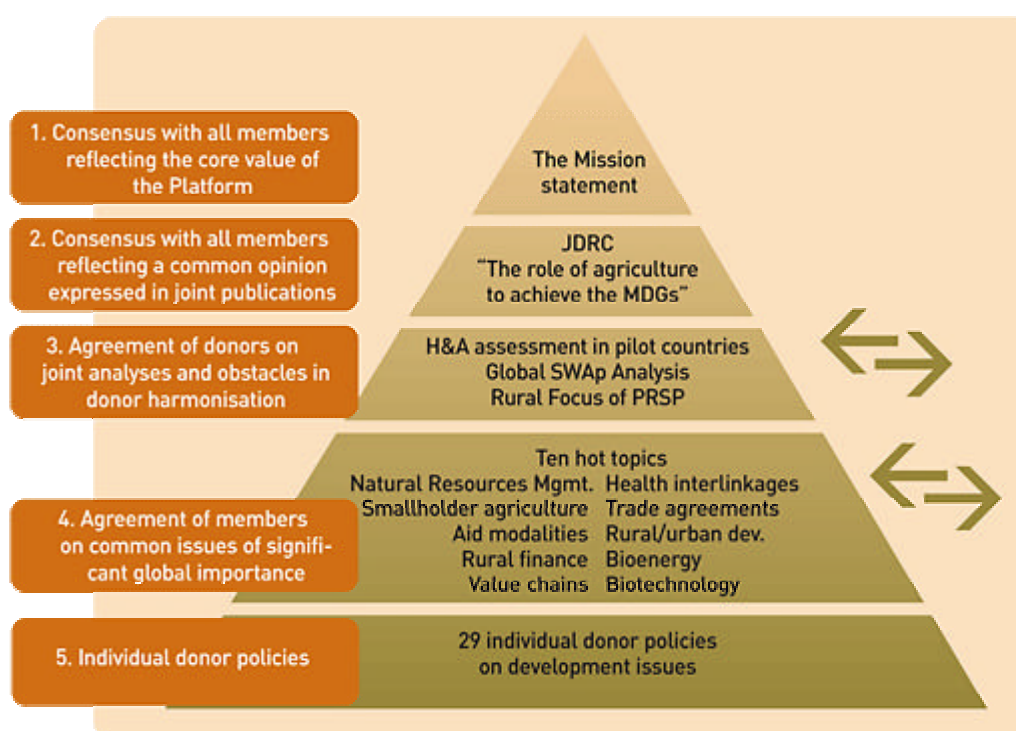


Source: Jayne, T.S. (2007). Market Development and Agricultural Growth: A Review of Approaches and Survey Evidence. Presentation at the TCI Seminar, FAO Headquarters, July 17.

# Annex 23: The Global Donor Platform for rural Development (GDPRD)

## The Consensus Pyramid

Acknowledging the institutional differences among our members and associates, we jointly agreed on the Platform "Consensus Pyramid" which illustrates the different levels of understanding and consensus within GDPRD work.

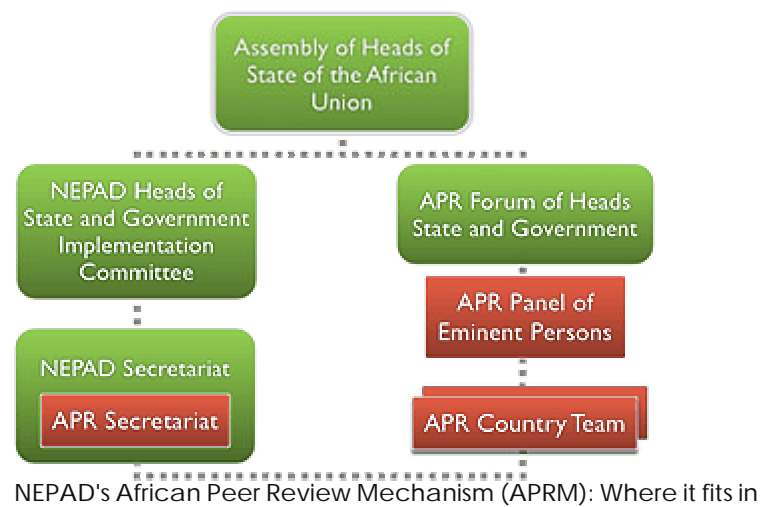


*The Platform Consensus Pyramid:* issues identified and agreed upon by members of the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (the arrows indicate the dynamic nature of these topics).

Source: The Global Donor Platform for Rural Development website. Accessed on 8.08.2007.

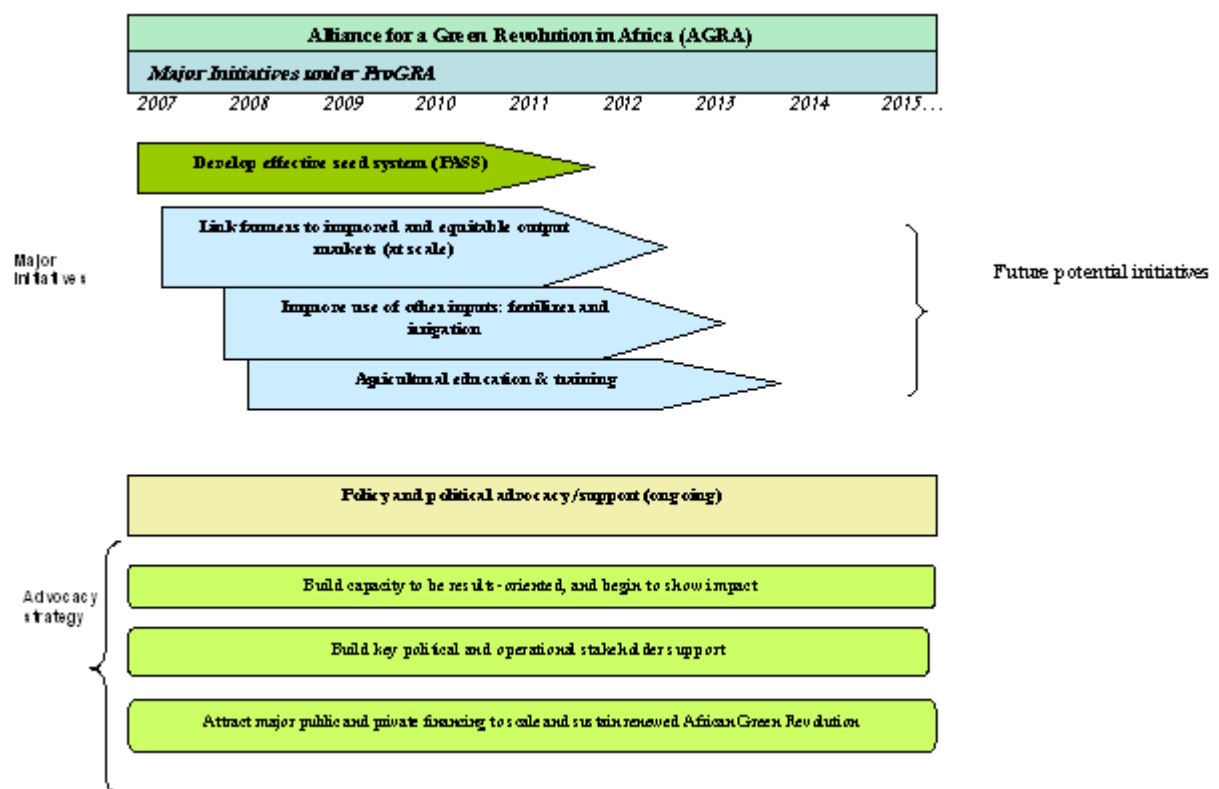


# Annex 24: NEPAD Peer Review Mechanism



Source: Global Donor Platform website. Accessed 10.08.2007.

# Annex 24: Alliance for a Green revolution in Africa (AGRA) –Major initiatives



Source: <http://www.africancrops.net/news/sept06/agra.htm>

# Annex 25: Board of Directors -The Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)

**Kofi Annan**, Chairman of the Board of the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa; Former Secretary General of the [United Nations](#) (1996-2006).

**Monty Jones**, Alliance Board member; the First Executive Secretary of the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa ([FARA](#)) in Accra, Ghana. Dr. Monty Jones became the first African to win the World Food Prize in 2004, and in 2007 he was voted one of *Time Magazine's* 100 Most Influential People.

**Strive Masiyiwa**, Alliance Board member; Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Econet Wireless International, Johannesburg, South Africa; Trustee of the [Rockefeller Foundation](#). In 2002, Mr. Masiyiwa was named to *Time Magazine's* Global Business Influentials List.

**Sylvia M. Mathews**, Alliance Board member; President of Global Development at the [Bill & Melinda Gates](#) Foundation overseeing grant making and advocacy activities. Mrs. Mathews previously served as Chief Operating Officer and Executive Director of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

**Moise C. Mensah**, Alliance Board Member; Former Minister of Finance of Benin; Former Assistant President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development ([IFAD](#)); member of the International Food Policy Research Institute's ([IFPRI](#)) 2020 Vision International Advisory Committee.

**Mamphela Ramphele**, Alliance Board Member; Executive Chairperson, Circle Capital Ventures, a venture capital black economic empowerment company in Cape Town, South Africa; former Managing Director of the [World Bank](#) (2000 – 2006).

**Rajiv J. Shah**, Alliance Board Member; Director for Agricultural Development, [Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation](#). Dr. Shah serves on the Foundation's leadership team working on strategy to manage international grants to extend financial services to the poor, and improve agricultural productivity to reduce poverty and hunger.

## **Board of Directors: Programmes for a Green Revolution in Africa (supporting organization of the Alliance)**

**Monty Jones**, Executive Secretary of the [Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa](#), Accra, Ghana  
**Nadya K. Shmavonian**, Vice President, Foundation Initiatives, [Rockefeller](#) Foundation

## **Programme Officers and Administrators: Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa**

**Gary Toenniessen**, Interim President ; Managing Director, [Rockefeller](#) Foundation

**Akinwumi Adesina**, Vice President, Policy and Partnerships ; Associate Director, [Rockefeller](#) Foundation

**Programme Officers and Administrators: Programmes for a Green Revolution in Africa**

**Peter Matlon**, Interim President ; Managing Director, [Rockefeller](#) Foundation

**Joseph De Vries**, Director of the Programme for Africa's Seed Systems and Interim Vice President ;  
Associate Director, [Rockefeller](#) foundation

**Akinwumi Adesina**, Programme Advisor; Associate Director, Rockefeller Foundation

**Kwame O. AkuffoAkoto**, Director of Finance and Administration


**Jane Ininda**, Programme Officer for Crop Improvement and Farmer Variety Adoption

**George Bigirwa**, Programme Officer for Seed Production Systems

# Annex 26: Global Donors Platform on Rural Development “Hot Topics”

The 10 Hot Topics are:

The 10 hot topics			
	Topic	Status of Joint Policy Brief Updated on ( August 07, 2007 )	Link
Topic 1	Agriculture, environment and natural resources management – linkages	to be prepared	x
Topic 2	The future of smallholder agriculture	in preparation	more information
Topic 3	Aid modalities	in preparation	more information
Topic 4	Rural finance	to be prepared	x
Topic 5	Value chains and “supermarketisation”	to be prepared	x
Topic 6	Agriculture and health interlinkages	to be prepared	x
Topic 7	Trade agreements	to be prepared	x
Topic 8	Rural-urban development	in preparation	more information
Topic 9	Biotechnology	to be prepared	x
Topic 10	Bioenergy	to be prepared	x

The Joint Policy Briefs — focusing on the content of agricultural and rural development delivery — should be seen as the thematic extension of the  [Joint Donor Concept on Rural Development](#) that was prepared by the Platform in 2006 and is rather focusing on the processes of agricultural and rural development delivery.

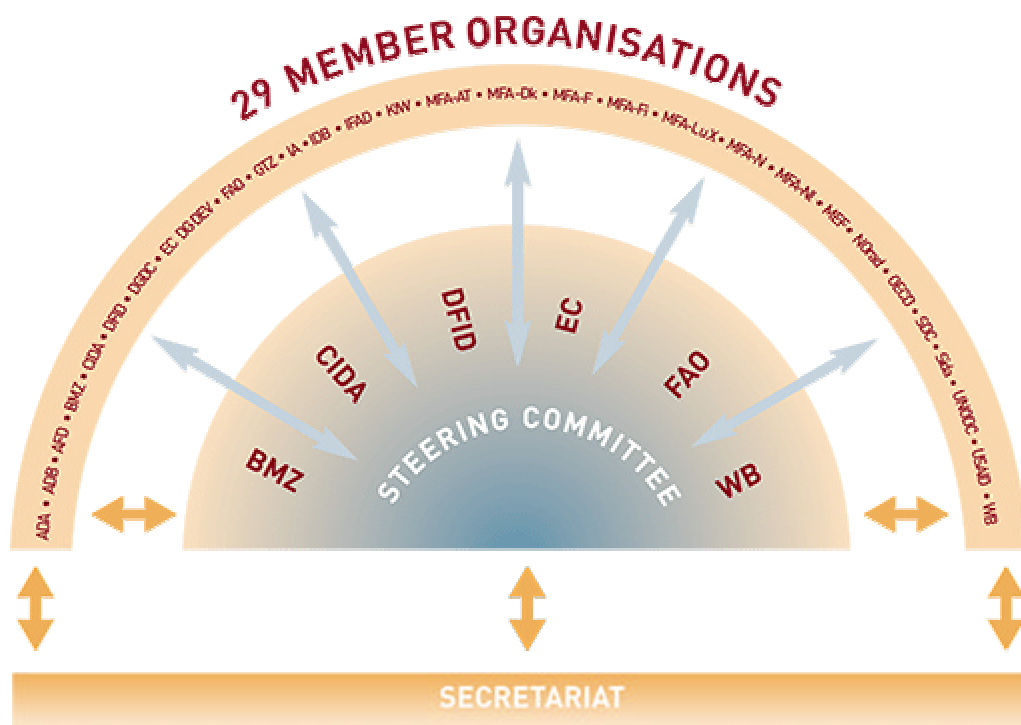
Source: GDPRD accessed on 14.08.2007 from: <http://www.donorplatform.org/content/view/105/150>

# Annex 27: Global Donor Platform on Rural Development – How they operate?

## How we operate

Our decision-making body is the **Steering Committee** — elected every two years by all **Members** — and currently consisting of the Platform **Focal Points** of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom (DFID), the European Commission (EC), the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), and the World Bank (WB).

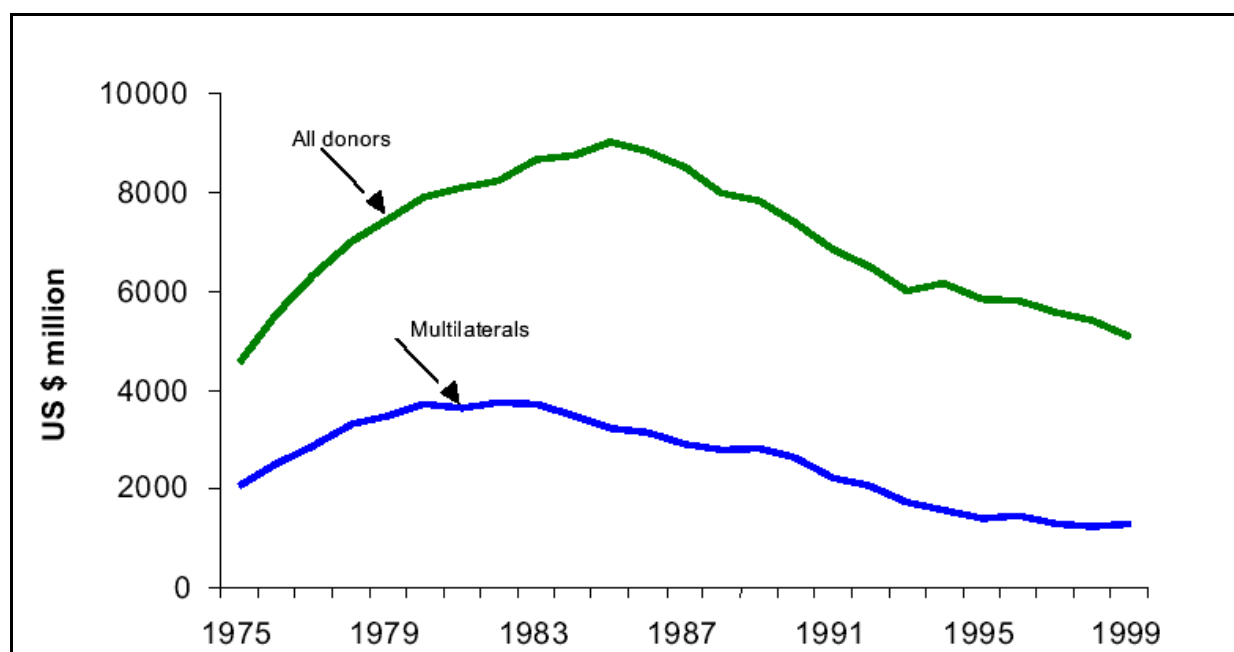
Our activities are coordinated by the Platform **Secretariat** which is hosted by the BMZ in Bonn, Germany, and managed by the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), the implementing agency of the BMZ.



Currently, we are building on the knowledge and experience of 29 **Member Organisations** and 10 **Associate Member Organisations**. Each of our Member and Associate Organisation appoints a Focal Point who is representing his/her organisation within the Platform network, actively participating in the formulation of joint policies, contributing to shared learning and speaking on behalf of the Platform at international events.

Sources: GDPRD – About us, Accessed on 14.08.07 from:  
<http://www.donorplatform.org/content/blogsection/4/126/>

## Annex 28: Aid to Agriculture in Developing Countries (1975-1999)



Source: Eicher 2003.

# Annex 29: Analysis of economic and production sector ODA to Africa

Table 1: Analysis of economic and production sector ODA to Africa by donor  
As a percentage of total sector-allocable commitments for donor in 2004

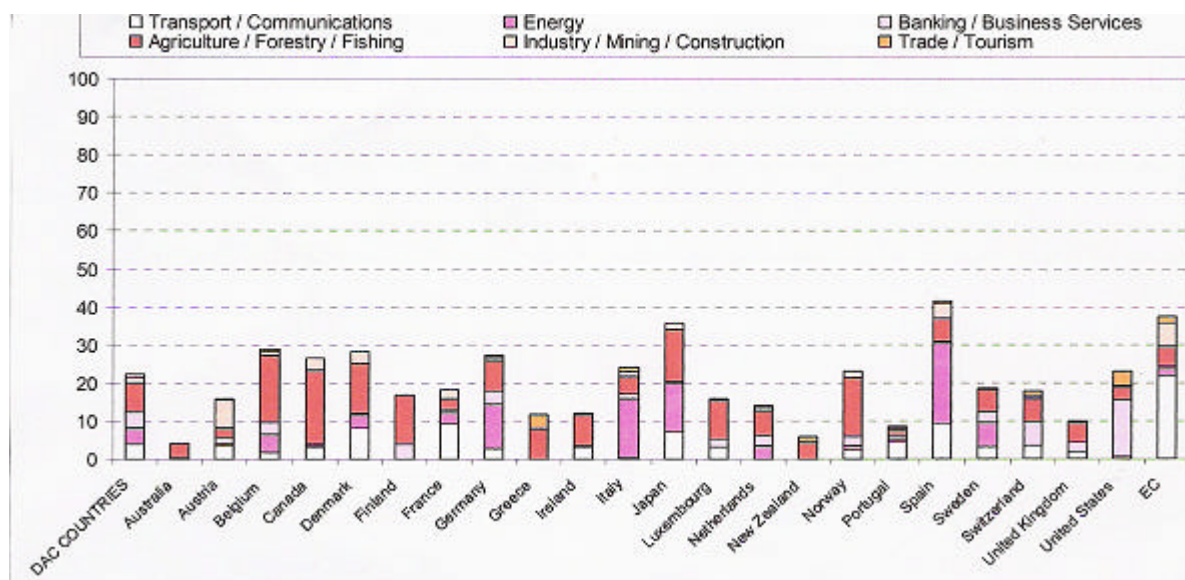
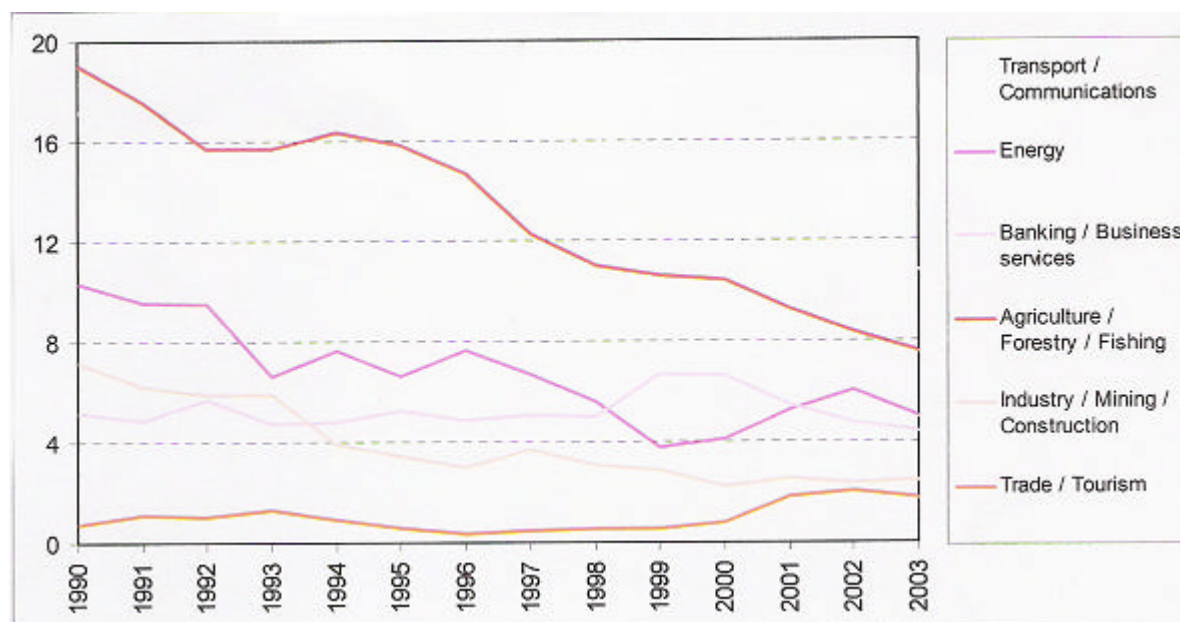


Table 2: Analysis of economic and production sector ODA to Africa since 1990  
As a percentage of total-sector-allocable ODA, 3- year average commitments



Source: Development Aid at a Glance – Statistics by region: Africa. OECD CRS (2007)



## Annex 30: Perceived advantages and disadvantages of main aid instruments

Instrument	Pros	Cons
Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New approaches can be piloted and lessons learned</li> <li>Provide for policy experiments</li> <li>Flexible</li> <li>Support can be offered to non-state sector</li> <li>Provide for transfer of skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited government ownership</li> <li>Creates parallel systems</li> <li>Limited sustainability and impact</li> <li>Lack of coordination – donors acting in isolation leading to high transaction costs</li> <li>Rely on Technical Assistance and create salary distortions for government staff</li> </ul>
SWAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate donor assistance and reduce transaction costs</li> <li>Common implementation arrangements</li> <li>Coherent sector policy framework</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cross-sectoral issues not easily addressed – reducing contribution to poverty alleviation</li> <li>Limited involvement of private sector</li> <li>Can be a prolonged process of</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upstream – focus on policy</li> <li>Earmarked towards specific sectors</li> <li>Government acts as sector leader</li> <li>Results oriented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dialogue</li> <li>Capacity constraints in lead ministries</li> <li>Not universally appropriate</li> </ul>
PRBS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinated donor assistance and reduced transaction costs in the longer term</li> <li>Government ownership and uses government's own systems</li> <li>Strong domestic accountability</li> <li>Scope for greater resource transfers</li> <li>Allows a policy dialogue on key expenditure priorities and measures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced capacity to earmark investments in the development budget for specific sectors</li> <li>Risk losing seat at the table to engage with private sector and civil society as mainly focused on government delivery and services</li> <li>Fiduciary risk</li> <li>Difficult to assess and attribute impact to sectors</li> <li>Less predictable than expected</li> <li>Not universally appropriate</li> </ul>

Source: DFID (2004). Official development assistance to agriculture. Agriculture and Natural Resources Team of the UK DFID, p23-24.