

## 16. Africa: Food and Agriculture [220]

### Commitment:

“[We will] reverse the overall decline of aid and investment in the agricultural sector, [in order] to achieve significant increases in support of developing country initiatives, including – in Africa – through full and effective implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP).”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on Global Food Security*

### Assessment:

#### Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia	-1		
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union			+1
<b>Average Score</b>			<b>+0.44</b>

### Background:

In recent years, food and agriculture has been discussed primarily from the perspective of development at G8 summits. Agricultural aid in developing countries was first discussed in commitments in 1980, but was clarified at the 1985 Bonn Summit, when members pledged to maintain food aid and improve developing countries' agricultural capabilities.

<sup>1183</sup> Increasing agricultural productivity in Africa was specifically addressed at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit.<sup>1184</sup>

In June 2002, African agriculture ministers met at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Rome and agreed on a document known as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). The CAADP was drafted by the FAO and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and is administered by

<sup>1183</sup> All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8\\_commitments.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf).

<sup>1184</sup> All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8\\_commitments.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf).

NEPAD. The G8 first committed specifically to the program at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit.<sup>1185</sup>

The CAADP expands the focus on African hunger from simple food aid to more long-term, sustainable programming that can build African agricultural capacity. The CAADP’s aim is to increase agricultural output in Africa by 6 per cent by 2015; create dynamic agricultural markets within countries and between regions; integrate farmers into the market economy with improved access to markets; achieve equitable wealth distribution; make Africa a major player in agricultural research; and introduce sustainable agricultural practices.<sup>1186</sup>

The four actions the CAADP endorses to achieve these goals are: extending sustainable land management; improving rural infrastructure; increasing food supply; and improving agricultural research. Additionally, the CAADP encompasses capacity strengthening, professional and academic training, and information for implementation.<sup>1187</sup>

**Commitment Features:**

The commitment calls for a reverse in “the overall decline of aid and investment in the agricultural sector” and full implementation of the CAADP. G8 members’ actions can be understood to assist in implementation of the CAADP when they fall under the CAADP priority areas or actions noted above. The CAADP’s activities are not restricted to mobilizing funds, but since this commitment specifically references aid and investment, this commitment is understood to call for financial commitments on the part of G8 members to CAADP priorities.

**Scoring:**

-1	Member’s aid and investment in African agriculture, in the priority areas identified above, falls.
0	Member’s aid and investment in African agriculture, in the priority areas identified above, maintains approximately the same level as previous years.
+1	Member’s aid and investment in African agriculture, in the priority areas identified above, increases.

*Lead Analyst: Conrad Lochovsky*

**Canada: 0**

<sup>1185</sup> All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. [http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8\\_commitments.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf).

<sup>1186</sup> Implementing the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and Restoring Food Security in Africa: “The Roadmap”, New Partnership for Africa’s Development (Midrand). Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.nepad.org/2005/files/documents/172.pdf>.

<sup>1187</sup> CAADP Summary, New Partnership for Africa’s Development (Maputo) 15 February 2005. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.businessactionforafrica.org/documents/CAADP.pdf>.

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

In an address at the University of Toronto on 20 May 2009, Minister of International Cooperation Bev Oda laid out a narrower focus for CIDA, highlighting food security as one of three priorities for Canada's development aid in the future.<sup>1188</sup> Minister Oda's agenda for food security included "improved technical inputs" as well as irrigation, in line with the CAADP's vision for improving agricultural development.<sup>1189</sup> At the same time, however, CIDA has removed eight African nations from its "countries of focus."<sup>1190</sup> Overall, it is unclear what impact this new direction will have on African agriculture.

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) website lists a number of past or ongoing programs that fall under the CAADP's priority areas, but none appear to have been initiated since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. CIDA has promised up to CAD2.6 million to the forum for Agricultural Research in Africa's Phase II operations, from 2007 to 2009. The funds should support agricultural research, as well as "agricultural policy and administrative management."<sup>1191</sup>

CIDA continues to support a variety of agricultural programs on the country level in Africa. For example, the PROAGRI Common Fund Phase II in Mozambique is slated to receive up to CAD20 million by 2013. The funds will support, in part, agricultural research, improving access to markets and market information, improving irrigation, and other activities in line with CAADP priorities.<sup>1192</sup>

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0. Canada continues to fund a variety of projects in CAADP priority areas, but there is no evidence of significant new investments in the area.

*Analysts: Allison Martell and Leroy Massey*

## **France: 0**

France has fully complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

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<sup>1188</sup> Address by Minister of International Cooperation Bev Oda, Munk Centre for International Studies (Toronto) 20 May 2009.

<sup>1189</sup> Address by Minister of International Cooperation Bev Oda, Munk Centre for International Studies (Toronto) 20 May 2009.

<sup>1190</sup> CIDA will focus foreign aid on smaller number of nations. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, 24 February 2009. Date of Access: 1 June 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/canada/story/2009/02/23/cida-foreignaid.html>.

<sup>1191</sup> Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), Phase II, CIDA Project Browser. Date of Access: 25 January 2009.

<http://www.acdicida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebProjBySectorEn/BE4F75FA3555AC7B8525734000372138>.

<sup>1192</sup> PROAGRI Common Fund – Phase II, CIDA Project Browser. Date of Access: 25 January 2009.

<http://www.cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/B1B5F6CEBC00147B85257403003C933C>.

Just prior to the G8 Agricultural Ministers meeting this spring, the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) announced the creation of the African Agricultural Fund (AAF). This fund will “support private sector companies that implement strategies to increase and diversify agricultural production in Africa by strengthening the management, modernization and organization of agricultural production on the continent.”<sup>1193</sup> The AAF will also invest in “agro-industrial companies and agricultural cooperatives that support small-scale farmers and respect the environment.”<sup>1194</sup> The African Agricultural Fund initially contains EUR200 million and will eventually rise to EUR500 million.<sup>1195</sup> AFD itself will contribute EUR200 million to the fund for 2010.<sup>1196</sup>

In the second half of 2008, France used its Presidency of the European Council to support CAADP priorities on the international stage. In early December 2008, in partnership with the European Commission and the World Bank, the French Presidency launched “a political dialogue” on regional agricultural policy in West Africa.<sup>1197</sup> A press release noted: “the Forum will offer an opportunity for the region and the international community to share a common vision on agricultural and food issues in Western Africa, the best way to deal with them, and to put forward both an agenda and a method for further collaboration between Western Africa and the international community.”<sup>1198</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Aaron Ghorarah*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

On 3 December 2008, Germany pledged USD11 million to support various Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) projects in the fight against hunger.<sup>1199</sup> José M. Sumpsi, assistant director-general of the technical cooperation department of the FAO, noted that

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<sup>1193</sup> African Agriculture Fund Launched in Paris, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 15 April 2009. Date of Access: 25 April 2009, <http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/23601>

<sup>1194</sup> African Agriculture Fund Launched in Paris, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 15 April 2009. Date of Access: 25 April 2009, <http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/23601>

<sup>1195</sup> African Agriculture Fund Launched in Paris, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 15 April 2009. Date of Access: 25 April 2009, <http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/23601>

<sup>1196</sup> AfDB Partners with International Agencies to Boost Agricultural Production, African Development Bank Group, 10 May 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009. <http://www.afdb.org/en/news-events/article/afdb-partners-with-international-agencies-to-boost-agricultural-production-4568/>.

<sup>1197</sup> African Development Bank: Meeting on the ECOWAS agricultural and food security policy, African Press Organization (Paris) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://appablog.wordpress.com/2008/12/03/meeting-on-the-ecowas-agricultural-and-food-security-policy>.

<sup>1198</sup> African Development Bank: Meeting on the ECOWAS agricultural and food security policy, African Press Organization (Paris) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://appablog.wordpress.com/2008/12/03/meeting-on-the-ecowas-agricultural-and-food-security-policy>.

<sup>1199</sup> New German funds for anti-hunger projects, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/8755/>.

Germany's new contributions would support "longer-term food security."<sup>1200</sup> Supported projects are located in Ghana, the Congo Basin, Sierra Leone and Tanzania.<sup>1201</sup>

On 17 July 2008, Germany promised to provide EUR32 million to Mali to help expand agricultural production.<sup>1202</sup> Germany's Minister of Economic Cooperation and Development Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul stated, "This measure will strengthen the focus of our bilateral cooperation in this direction and is a visible effort to protect the poorest sections of Mali's population from the effect of rising prices on the global markets and regular periods of drought."<sup>1203</sup>

On World Food Day, 16 October 2008, the German Development Minister Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul said: "In the last year, the number of people suffering from hunger has risen by almost ten per cent. We must not allow this to happen." Minister Wieczorek-Zeul suggested that donors focus too heavily on food aid, rather than rural development.<sup>1204</sup> The Minister argued for "an international agro-facility" that could channel donations from rich countries and organizations towards "targeted investments in agricultural production."<sup>1205</sup> These sentiments are in line with CAADP priorities.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for funding projects in line with CAADP priorities, helping to reverse the decline of aid and investment in African agriculture.

*Analyst: Margaret Min Hee Kim*

## **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

Shortly after the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Italy contributed EUR14 million to the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Trust Fund for Food Security and Food Safety.<sup>1206</sup>

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<sup>1200</sup> New German funds for anti-hunger projects, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/8755/>.

<sup>1201</sup> New German funds for anti-hunger projects, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/8755/>.

<sup>1202</sup> Germany to help relieve food crisis in Mali, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonne) 17 July 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

[http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/july/pm\\_20080717\\_64.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/july/pm_20080717_64.html).

<sup>1203</sup> Germany to help relieve food crisis in Mali, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonne) 17 July 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

[http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/july/pm\\_20080717\\_64.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/july/pm_20080717_64.html).

<sup>1204</sup> Wieczorek-Zeul: "We must secure the right to food", Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonne) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

[http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/october/pm\\_20081015\\_98.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/october/pm_20081015_98.html).

<sup>1205</sup> Wieczorek-Zeul: "We must secure the right to food", Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonne) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

[http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/october/pm\\_20081015\\_98.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/october/pm_20081015_98.html).

<sup>1206</sup> Italy gives EUR14 million for food security, FAO Newsroom, 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 15

Approximately half of the Fund's projects are in Africa. Supported programs focus on rural development, including initiatives to find markets for agricultural products improve marketing and improve food safety standards. Italy is one of the FAO's leading donors.

On 15 January 2009, the FAO hailed a EUR10 million pledge from Italy's Directorate of Development Cooperation to support food security.<sup>1207</sup> The funds will support "agricultural and rural development" in countries where the FAO operates. It can be assumed that a significant proportion of these funds will be disbursed in Africa.<sup>1208</sup>

The Italian government continues to finance major rural agricultural development programs in Africa, the Pacific, and the Caribbean, through the European Development Fund. The Italian government committed EUR2.9 billion over the next six years before the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, with EUR195 million specifically set aside for agricultural development programs.<sup>1209</sup>

In an address to the parliament, Secretary of State Enzo Scotti reaffirmed the priority the government places on development in Africa promising that the issue will form part of the 2009 Italian G8 Presidency.<sup>1210</sup> The minister of foreign affairs, Franco Frattini, reiterated this message in an address to the joint committees of the Chamber of Foreign and Community Affairs and of the Senate for Foreign Affairs and Emigration.<sup>1211</sup> Further, the Italian government reaffirmed its commitment to African agriculture while chairing the G8 Agricultural Ministers meeting in April 2009.<sup>1212</sup>

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for committing significant new funds to agricultural development in Africa.

*Analysts: Aaron Ghobarah and Darya Frolova*

## **Japan: +1**

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2009. <http://www.fao.org/newsroom/en/news/2008/1000890/index.html>.

<sup>1207</sup> Italy gives EUR10 million for farm development, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 15 January 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/9387/icode/>.

<sup>1208</sup> Italy gives EUR10 million for farm development, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 15 January 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/9387/icode/>.

<sup>1209</sup> Italy's commitment to world food security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome. 23 June 2008. Date of Access: 15 November 2008.

[http://www.esteri.it/mae/doc/IniziativeItalianeG7\\_perSicurezzaAlimentare.doc](http://www.esteri.it/mae/doc/IniziativeItalianeG7_perSicurezzaAlimentare.doc).

<sup>1210</sup> Address by G8 Secretary of State Enzo Scotti to the Chamber, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 30 November 2008.

[http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2008/11/20081124\\_DalParlamento\\_G8\\_Scotti.htm](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2008/11/20081124_DalParlamento_G8_Scotti.htm).

<sup>1211</sup> Address by Franco Frattini on the Italian G8 Presidency to the Joint Committees of the Chamber for Foreign and Community Affairs (III) and Senate for Foreign Affairs and Emigration (3rd), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

[http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2008/12/20081205\\_FrattiniInterventoG8.htm?LANG=EN](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2008/12/20081205_FrattiniInterventoG8.htm?LANG=EN).

<sup>1212</sup> Final Declaration: Agriculture and Food Security at the Core of the International Agenda, La Maddalena G8 Summit 2009 (Cison di Valmarino) 20 April 2009. Date of Access: 25 April 2009.

[http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8\\_Allegato/FINAL\\_DECLARATION\[1\],0.pdf](http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/FINAL_DECLARATION[1],0.pdf).

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by increasing aid and investment in African agriculture.

On 28 January 2009, Hiroshi Chioroaka, a Japanese representative of the Coalition for African Rice Development and National Rice Development Strategies, announced a USD4.2 billion loan from the Japanese government, in part to increase African rice production.<sup>1213</sup> Mr Chioroaka said that 12 African countries will benefit from the investments in rice projects.<sup>1214</sup> Additionally, Mr Chioroaka stated that the Japanese government will provide USD150 million to fund technical cooperation and an additional USD100 million to support World Bank rice projects in Africa through the Japanese Finance Ministry.<sup>1215</sup>

Shortly before the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit in May 2008, Japan began to contribute funds toward implementing projects to develop and expand rural and urban infrastructure in several African countries. After the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Japan has continued to implement new projects, committing JPY13.37 billion in total from May 2008-February 2009.<sup>1216</sup>

On 13-25 September 2008, the Joint Mission for Promoting Trade and Investment for Africa, headed by Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Yasutoshi Nishimura, visited the Central and West African regions.<sup>1217</sup> Though the Mission focused on a broad range of trade and investment issues, the participants in the Mission did touch upon agriculture, meeting with the Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture and the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture of Senegal.<sup>1218</sup> In the Republic of Senegal, Japan expressed its desire to continue and strengthen assistance to rural regions through the Japan International Cooperation Agency.<sup>1219</sup>

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<sup>1213</sup> Ghana, others to benefit from \$4.2 billion Japanese loan for rice production, Ghana Business News (Legon-Accra, Ghana) 29 January 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009.

<http://ghanabusinessnews.com/2009/01/29/ghana-others-to-benefit-from-42b-japanese-loan-for-rice-production/>.

<sup>1214</sup> Africa: Nigeria, Ghana get N647 billion Japan rice loan, AllAfrica Global Media (Washington D.C.) 20 January 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://allafrica.com/stories/200901290409.html>.

<sup>1215</sup> Ghana, others to benefit from \$4.2 billion Japanese loan for rice production, Ghana Business News (Legon-Accra, Ghana) 29 January 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009.

<http://ghanabusinessnews.com/2009/01/29/ghana-others-to-benefit-from-42b-japanese-loan-for-rice-production/>.

<sup>1216</sup> Progress Status List of Yokohama Action Plan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 17 March 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad4/report2008\\_a2.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad4/report2008_a2.pdf).

<sup>1217</sup> Summary of the Joint Mission for Promoting Trade and Investment in Africa (The Central and West Mission), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/10/1185334\\_1060.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/10/1185334_1060.html).

<sup>1218</sup> Summary of the Joint Mission for Promoting Trade and Investment in Africa (The Central and West Mission), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/10/1185334\\_1060.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/10/1185334_1060.html).

<sup>1219</sup> Summary of the Joint Mission for Promoting Trade and Investment in Africa (The Central and West Mission), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/10/1185334\\_1060.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2008/10/1185334_1060.html).

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for increasing aid and investment to CAADP Priority Areas, primarily through projects intended to scale up rice production in Africa.

*Analyst: Ailsa Chau*

### **Russia: -1**

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture, though it has increased food aid.

The World Grain Forum 2009 took place in Saint Petersburg on 6-7 June 2009. One of the most important issues on the agenda was Russia's role in provision of agricultural assistance to developing countries.<sup>1220</sup> Russian President D. Medvedev highlighted the necessity of developing new technologies for food production, and improving infrastructure for food supply.<sup>1221</sup>

During the World Grain Forum, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation in Italy, the representative of Russia in FAO and World Food Programme Aleksey Meshkov, noted that Russia takes an active part in humanitarian operations in CIS countries, Africa, Asia Middle East and Latin America. According to Ambassador Meshkov, in 2009 Russia contributed a record sum of USD24.3 million to the World Food Programme. Moreover, Russia also contributed USD7million for the period 2009-2010 to the Multilateral Trust Fund of the World Bank Global Food Crisis Response Program.<sup>1222</sup>

However, this commitment requires specific support for CAADP priorities in African countries. Action taken by Russia does not constitute compliance. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Arina Shadrikova*

### **United Kingdom: 0**

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

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<sup>1220</sup> Viktor Zubkov has pointed out the main topics of the World Grain Forum. World Grain Forum 2009. Date of access: 5 June 2009. [http://www.grain-forum.com/english/news\\_eng/index.php?news=2110](http://www.grain-forum.com/english/news_eng/index.php?news=2110).

<sup>1221</sup> The President of Russian Federation D. Medvedev spoke at the opening of the World Grain Forum. 6 June 2009, Saint Petersburg. Date of access: 15 June 2009. [http://www.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/4f1290608f3517d3c32575cf00494902/\\$FILE/08.06.2009.doc](http://www.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/4f1290608f3517d3c32575cf00494902/$FILE/08.06.2009.doc).

<sup>1222</sup> Shorthand report by Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Russian Federation in Italy, the representative of Russia in FAO and World Food Programme Aleksey Meshkov at the conference "Programs of Food Aid: Problems, Ways and Mechanisms of Increase of Effectiveness in Modern Conditions" held within the World Grain Forum. 7 June 2009, Saint Petersburg. Date of access: 15 June 2009. [http://www.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/4f1290608f3517d3c32575cf00494902/\\$FILE/08.06.2009.doc](http://www.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/4f1290608f3517d3c32575cf00494902/$FILE/08.06.2009.doc).



On 19 February 2009, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) Minister of State Gareth Thomas outlined a number of continuing projects that support African agriculture.<sup>1223</sup> He noted that the United Kingdom provides GBP1 billion annually to support agriculture in African countries.<sup>1224</sup>

One of the priorities outlined by the CAADP is improving agriculture research, technology dissemination, and adoption.<sup>1225</sup> To this end, the UK continues to aid African nations in agriculture research. Research groups, such as Research for Development (R4D) and Research Into Use (RIU) are funded by DFID. Research aims to improve the lives of agricultural workers in Africa. For example, on 11 December 2008 R4D reported on ways that Tanzanian farmers could adapt to climate variability and climate change.<sup>1226</sup> Another example is the RIU team operating in Nigeria, which three areas of focus: increasing the production and use of cassava flour, facilitating cowpea/soybean commodity system actors, and facilitating innovation within the aquaculture system.<sup>1227</sup>

On 11 December 2008 the Minister Ivan Lewis announced the implementation of the Land Tenure Reform Program for small farmers in Rwanda.<sup>1228</sup> The GBP37 million proposed scheme, funded by donors led by DFID, will provide rural Rwandans with deeds to their land.<sup>1229</sup> The Minister projects that “land registration will help hundreds of thousands of small farmers across Rwanda climb out of poverty.”<sup>1230</sup> The plan is to roll the reforms out across the entire nation by 2013, based on success of trial programs also

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<sup>1223</sup> DFID Minister of State Gareth Thomas speech on Agriculture and Fairtrade at the Fairtrade Foundation Conference, Department for International Development (London) 19 February 2009. Date of Access: May 7, 2009. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Speeches-and-articles/2009/DFID-Minister-of-State-Gareth-Thomas-speech-on-Agriculture-and-Fairtrade-at-the-Fairtrade-Foundation-Conference-Queen-Elizabeth-II-Centre/>.

<sup>1224</sup> DFID Minister of State Gareth Thomas speech on Agriculture and Fairtrade at the Fairtrade Foundation Conference, Department for International Development (London) 19 February 2009. Date of Access: May 7, 2009. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Speeches-and-articles/2009/DFID-Minister-of-State-Gareth-Thomas-speech-on-Agriculture-and-Fairtrade-at-the-Fairtrade-Foundation-Conference-Queen-Elizabeth-II-Centre/>.

<sup>1225</sup> CAADP Summary, The NEPAD Secretariat, February 2005. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.businessactionforafrica.org/documents/CAADP.pdf>.

<sup>1226</sup> Case Studies: Adapting to climate variability and climate change in Tanzania, Research for Development (Wallingford) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.research4development.info/caseStudies.asp?ArticleID=50334>.

<sup>1227</sup> Stimulating Demand for Information in Sub-Saharan Africa, Putting research Into Use (Aylesford) Date of Access: 11 December 2008. [http://www.researchintouse.com/downloads/Brochure\\_Sub-Saharan\\_Africa.pdf](http://www.researchintouse.com/downloads/Brochure_Sub-Saharan_Africa.pdf).

<sup>1228</sup> Land tenure reform programme to help Rwanda's farmers, Department for International Development (London) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/rwanda-land-tenure.asp#top>

<sup>1229</sup> Land tenure reform programme to help Rwanda's farmers, Department for International Development (London) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/rwanda-land-tenure.asp#top>.

<sup>1230</sup> Land tenure reform programme to help Rwanda's farmers, Department for International Development (London) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/rwanda-land-tenure.asp#top>.

supported by the DFID.<sup>1231</sup> While this program may support the livelihood of small farmers, land reform does not fall under the CAADP's priority areas, so it does not constitute compliance.

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for its continuing support of CAADP priorities.

*Analyst: Margaret Min Hee Kim*

### **United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Plan (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

On 23 September 2008 then-President George W. Bush attended a meeting on food security in New York City and reiterated his support for the issue.<sup>1232</sup> On 21 October 2008 President Bush further noted the need "to find better solutions for global hunger in the long-term," and suggested to shift focus towards research and infrastructure development.<sup>1233</sup>

On 1 May 2008, then-President Bush requested USD770 million in emergency funds to tackle the food security crisis, aimed at development and food aid initiatives.<sup>1234</sup> These funds have been directed towards USAID programs in Africa, including those that promote "growth in agricultural productivity."<sup>1235</sup>

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0. While existing programs promote agricultural productivity, there is no evidence that the US has expanded its efforts in this area during this compliance cycle.

*Analyst: Leroy Massey and Conrad Lochovsky*

### **European Union: +1**

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<sup>1231</sup> Land tenure reform programme to help Rwanda's farmers, Department for International Development (London) December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<sup>1232</sup> Address by President George Bush at Millennium UN Plaza Hotel meeting on Food Security, Office of the Press Secretary (New York City) 23 September 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/09/20080923-10.html>.

<sup>1233</sup> Address by President George Bush at White House Summit on International Development, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/10/20081021-5.html>.

<sup>1234</sup> Fact Sheet: Development and Africa, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/07/20080708-17.html>.

<sup>1235</sup> Address by Acting Deputy Administrator of USAID James Kunder to Committee on Agriculture of the US House of Representatives, United States Agency for International Development (Washington DC) 16 July 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.usaid.gov/press/speeches/2008/ty080716.html>.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to support the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) by reversing the decline in aid and investment for African agriculture.

On 4 December 2008 the European Parliament approved a major proposal, originally announced during the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.<sup>1236</sup> European Commission President José Manuel Barroso announced the European Union's intention to "establish a EUR1 billion facility to support agriculture in developing countries, including countries in Africa."<sup>1237</sup> The fund, to be disbursed in 2008 and 2009, focuses on the supply side, improving access to fertilizer and other inputs that can increase agricultural productivity.<sup>1238</sup> The fund will also provide emergency food aid. On 30 March 2009, the European Commission announced a EUR314 million package of projects supporting agriculture in Africa and other developing regions.<sup>1239</sup> This package was the European Commission's first financing decision within the framework of the EUR1 Food Facility.<sup>1240</sup>

On 29 April 2009, the European Commission adopted their second financing decision in the framework of the Food Facility, a EUR394 million package of projects supporting more countries, including some in Africa.<sup>1241</sup> The commissioner responsible for development and humanitarian aid, Louis Michel, reaffirmed the priority placed on the agricultural sector in developing countries, stating that "this package shows how serious Europe is to assist developing countries to get agriculture back on its feet and to help poor people to improve their food security. In these tough global economic times, agriculture can provide good growth potentials in developing nations and be one source of their economic recovery."<sup>1242</sup>

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<sup>1236</sup> EU Approves EUR1 billion Aid for Third World, EurActiv.com-European Union Information Website (London) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/cap/eu-approves-1-food-aid-third-world/article-177817>.

<sup>1237</sup> At G-8, EU Pledges EUR1 billion for Agriculture in Africa and Beyond, Christian Science News Monitor (Boston) 10 July 2008. Date of access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.csmonitor.com/2008/0710/p04s04-woeu.html>.

<sup>1238</sup> At G-8, EU Pledges EUR1 billion for Agriculture in Africa and Beyond, the Christian Science News Monitor (Boston) 10 July 2008. Date of access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.csmonitor.com/2008/0710/p04s04-woeu.html>.

<sup>1239</sup> EU €1 billion "Food Facility" for developing countries – Commission adopts overall plan and first implementation decision, Europa Press Releases (Brussels) 30 March 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/490>.

<sup>1240</sup> Relations with Developing Countries: Food Security and aid, Europa: Gateway to the European Union (European Community) 23 February 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. [http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/external/dev/foodaid/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/external/dev/foodaid/index_en.htm).

<sup>1241</sup> EU €1 billion "Food Facility" for Developing Countries – Commission adopts 2nd implementation decision, Europa Press Releases (Brussels) 29 April 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/663&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

<sup>1242</sup> EU €1 billion "Food Facility" for Developing Countries – Commission adopts 2nd implementation decision, Europa Press Releases (Brussels) 29 April 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/663&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

On 17 October 2008, the European Commission released a document titled *The EU, Africa and China: Towards Trilateral dialogue and Cooperation*.<sup>1243</sup> This policy paper proposed trilateral cooperation between the EU, the African Union, and China in order to deal with the challenges Africa faces.<sup>1244</sup> The objectives of the trilateral cooperation proposal include agriculture and food security. According to the policy paper, the EU proposes to “explore synergies that could be obtained from trilateral cooperation in agricultural research and innovation, with a special emphasis on food staples [...] framed in the context of the [CAADP].”<sup>1245</sup>

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for its new commitments to CAADP priority areas.

*Analyst: Ailsa Chau*

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<sup>1243</sup> EU Puts Africa Ball in China’s Court, Asia Times Online (Hong Kong) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.atimes.com/atimes/China/JJ30Ad01.html>.

<sup>1244</sup> EU Puts Africa Ball in China’s Court, Asia Times Online (Hong Kong) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.atimes.com/atimes/China/JJ30Ad01.html>.

<sup>1245</sup> The EU, Africa, and China: Towards Trilateral Dialogue and Cooperation, Commission of the European Communities (Brussels) 17 October 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. [http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/COMM\\_PDF\\_COM\\_2008\\_0654\\_F\\_COMMUNICATI\\_ON\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/COMM_PDF_COM_2008_0654_F_COMMUNICATI_ON_en.pdf).