Companion Document

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme

Integrating livestock, forestry and fisheries subsectors into the CAADP

NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA’S DEVELOPMENT (NEPAD)

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## Contents

Executive Summary v

CHAPTER 1
Background 1

CHAPTER 2
NEPAD’s programme for agriculture – livestock, forestry and fisheries

2.1. Subsectoral interactions and contribution to CAADP 3
   2.1.1. Livestock 3
   2.1.2. Forestry 4
   2.1.3. Fisheries and aquaculture 5

CHAPTER 3
Enhancing the role of livestock

3.1. Importance of livestock in African economies 7
3.2. Livestock populations by subregion and agro-ecological zones 7
3.3. The need to increase livestock production and productivity 9
3.4. Constraints to increased livestock production and productivity 9
   3.4.1. Technical constraints 10
   3.4.2. Policy and institutional constraints 10
   3.4.3. Specific agro-ecological zones related constraints 12
3.5. Strategies and priority areas for livestock subsector development 12
   3.5.1. Strategies and priorities by agro-ecological zone 12
   3.5.2. Priorities for research to alleviate technical constraints 14
3.6. Financial resource requirements 14

CHAPTER 4
Integrating forestry

4.1. The current state of Africa’s forests and forestry 17
   4.1.1. Forests and trees 17
   4.1.2. Production, trade and consumption of forest products 17
   4.1.3. Wildlife 18
4.2. Environmental services of African forests 18
   4.2.1. Watershed management 18
   4.2.2. Arresting desertification 18
   4.2.3. Forests and biodiversity conservation 19
4.3. Key issues and constraints 19
4.4. Priority areas for intervention 20
   4.4.1. Policy and legal reforms and improved land use planning 20
   4.4.2. Strengthening the institutional framework 21
   4.4.3. Investing in sustainable forest management 21
   4.4.4. Improving the efficiency of forest industries and other complementary investments 21
4.5. Financial resource requirements 22
CHAPTER 5  
Supporting fisheries and aquaculture  

5.1. Current status of fisheries and aquaculture  
5.1.1. Inland fisheries  
5.1.2. Marine fisheries  
5.1.3. Aquaculture  
5.2. Key development issues and constraints  
5.2.1. Sustaining production from capture fisheries  
5.2.2. Accelerating the growth of aquaculture  
5.2.3. Responding to expanding markets and trends  
5.2.4. Engaging the small-scale sector for growing value and benefits  
5.3. A vision for African fisheries and aquaculture  
5.3.1. Fisheries and aquaculture and NEPAD’s strategic objectives  
5.3.2. Scenarios for the future of the fisheries subsector  
5.3.3. The role of NEPAD in implementing the Fishery Programme  
5.4. Investment approaches and categories  
5.5. Priority areas for investment  
5.5.1. Human and institutional capacity  
5.5.2. Management tools and implementation  
5.5.3. Sustaining and increasing production  
5.5.4. Developing and adding value  
5.5.5. Sharing benefits  
5.5.6. Learning and exchanging knowledge  
5.6. Summary of resource requirements and types of investment  

TABLES  
A. Total resource requirements of CAADP’s priority areas, 2002-2015  
1. Share of livestock food products in agricultural GDP  
2. Relative importance of agro-ecological zones for livestock production  
3. Annual growth rates in meat, milk and egg production, 1993-2003  
4. Estimated annual growth rates to acquire self-sufficiency by 2015  
5. Trends in industrial roundwood production incl. projections up to 2020  
6. Estimates of woodfuel consumption in Africa  
7. Largest inland fisheries producing countries  
8. Africa’s main marine fisheries producers  
9. Ten biggest African aquaculture producers: last 3 years of recorded output  
10. Total aquaculture production by environment  
11. Trends in value of aquaculture by country  
12. Foreign trade and food fish balance  
13. Contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to NEPAD strategic objectives  
14. Future scenarios for the fisheries subsector
Executive Summary

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) programme for agriculture, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), has been cast to deliberately focus on investment into three mutually reinforcing “pillars” that can make the earliest difference to Africa: (i) extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems; (ii) improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for improved market access; and (iii) increasing food supply and reducing hunger. In addition to the three pillars, to provide the scientific underpinning necessary for long-term productivity and competitiveness, there is a fourth pillar: (iv) agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption.

Under the first pillar on land management and water control systems, major efforts will be undertaken to build up fertility and the moisture holding capacity of agricultural soils, and to rapidly increase the area equipped with irrigation, especially small-scale water control. Investment requirements for land and water development are estimated at US$37 billion for the period 2002–2015, while operation and maintenance would require an additional US$31 billion. The investments will be primarily made in respect to small-scale irrigation development (14.2 million ha), upgrading and rehabilitation of existing large-scale irrigation systems (3.6 million ha) and development of new, large-scale schemes (1.9 million ha).

Under the second pillar, improving rural infrastructure, a major focus will be put on complementary investments in rural infrastructure, particularly rural roads, storage, processing and marketing facilities, that will be required to support the anticipated growth in agricultural production and improve the competitiveness of the agricultural sector. Investments have been estimated at US$89 billion for rural infrastructure and US$2.8 billion for trade related capacities for improved market access. The infrastructure investments will require an additional US$37 billion for continuing operation and maintenance.

Approaches under the third pillar to increase food supply and reduce hunger include: (a) provision of safety nets; and (b) food security through production enhancement. Raising the productivity of 15 million small farms through improved technology, services and policies would require an estimated US$7.5 billion; funds needed for emergencies and safety nets are estimated at US$42 billion.

Lines of action under the fourth pillar to maintain productivity gains include: (a) increasing investments in research and technology development; (b) increasing the share of private sector funding of agricultural research; and (c) institutional and financial reforms for greater research sustainability. A total of US$4.6 billion has been estimated for this pillar.

This Companion Document to CAADP elaborates strategies for improving livestock productivity and increasing the production of meat and milk directed towards the three major production systems: (a) mixed crop livestock systems; (b) pastoral systems; and (c) intensive commercial systems. Special attention is devoted to strengthening policy coherence, institutions and implementation capacities. Livestock research will focus specifically on feed supply, animal health and genetic improvement. Total resource requirements for the 2004-2015 period are estimated at US$21.2 billion, of which US$5.3 billion will be for policy and institutional development and US$15.9 billion for livestock infrastructure development.

The main areas of intervention in the forestry subsector include: (a) policy and legal reforms and improved land use planning (US$2.5 billion); (b) strengthening the institutional framework (US$9.9 billion); (c) sustainable forest management to enhance supply of goods and services (US$25.6 billion); and (d) complementary investments for the development of industries and supporting infrastructure (US$9.0 billion). Specific priority areas of action under each of the above have been identified. A preliminary assessment of resource requirements puts the total investment at about US$47 billion for the period 2004 to 2015.

Priority investments for fisheries and aquaculture will be undertaken in the following strategic areas: (i) fishery policy and institutional framework; (ii) fishery equipment and infrastructure improvement; and (iii) development of a vibrant commercial aquaculture. Over the period 2004-2015, estimated total resource requirements amount to US$35.3 billion, of which US$11.3 billion will be for sustaining and increasing production, US$7.4 billion for developing and adding value, US$4.9 billion for management and implementation, and US$5.9 billion for human and institutional capacity, learning and exchanging of knowledge.

In order to induce the required growth in the agricultural sector, it has been estimated that total financial resources amounting to US$355 billion will be required in the 2002–2015 period (see Table A). Investments in the core activities under the four “pillars” would be US$250 billion (71 percent of the total). As indicated in Table A, annual
investments in the livestock, forestry and fisheries subsectors would be about US$1.8, US$3.9 and US$2.9 billion, respectively, bringing the annual resource requirements of CAADP’s priority areas to a total of US$26 billion. The proposed investments in the three subsectors amount to US$103 billion or 29 percent of the total. These figures provide orders of magnitude only and cost estimates will be refined as various programmes and projects are formulated at national and regional levels. It is expected that at least 50 percent of the resource requirements would emanate from African sources, including governments, civil society, private sector, farmer communities etc.