



Linking Research and Rural Innovation to Sustainable Development

Recherche Agricole et Innovation Rurale au Service du Développement Durable

Investigación Agrícola y Innovación Rural para el Desarrollo Sostenible

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***Linking Research and Rural Innovation to  
Sustainable Development***

***Emerging global issues in Sustainable Development and the Response of the  
New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)***

***Powerpoint presentation***

**PRESENTATION TO THE  
GFAR 2003 CONFERENCE  
DAKAR, SENEGAL  
22 MAY 2003**

Emerging global issues in  
Sustainable Development and the  
response of the New Partnership  
for Africa's Development



# THE PRESENT CRISIS IN AFRICA

- Over 300 million Africans live on less than \$1 a day.
- 200m are chronically hungry.
- 30m require emergency food and agricultural assistance in any one year.
- 14 million are on the brink of starvation in SADC alone in 2003.



- Over 150 million Africans are affected by conflict.
- Approximately 2,4 million Africans die from AIDS every year.
- Over 28 million Africans live with HIV/AIDS.
- 1 million Africans die of malaria every year.
- 1,2 million Africans die of pneumonia every year.



- **800 000 African children die of diarrhoea before their fifth birthday.**
- **600 000 Africans die of tuberculosis every year.**
- **500 000 African children die of measles per year.**
- **250 000 African women die in childbirth per year.**
- **48 million African children are not in school.**
- **With about 12% of the world's population, Africa accounts for less than 2% of world trade.**



# INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

- This crisis represents a major challenge for the international community and the Global Agenda is now firmly focused on poverty alleviation and sustainable socio-economic development and growth:
  - UN Millennium Summit (2000): MDGs, e.g. to cut hunger and poverty in half by 2015
  - Financing for Development Conference, Mexico (2002)
  - World Food Summit, Rome (2002)
  - World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002)



# KEY INTERNATIONAL PRIORITIES

- A number of key priorities have emerged internationally that inform efforts to address poverty and ensure sustainable development, namely:
  - **Peace and Security**
  - **Democracy and Good Governance**
  - **Trade**
  - **Sustained economic growth**
  - **Human Development**
  - **Protection of the Environment**
  - **Partnerships.**



# AFRICA'S RESPONSE

- Increased determination by African leaders for Africa to take her destiny in her own hands and to determine the agenda for Africa's Revival:
  - Setting up of the African Union.
  - Acceptance of NEPAD as the socio-economic development programme of the AU (Lusaka 2001 and Durban 2002).
  - The NEPAD framework incorporates the international priorities mentioned above and establishes a link with the MDGs.





# NEPAD PRIORITIES

- NEPAD identifies a number of priorities in order to address the crisis mentioned above, in line with the issues that have emerged internationally as determinants for development.
- NEPAD has been explicitly recognised as the framework for development in Africa by the international community (by November 2002 UN Resolution and at FfD, WFS, and WSSD).



# NEPAD PRIORITIES

- **Peace & Security**
- **Democracy, Political, Economic & Corporate Governance**
- **Regional Integration**
- **Reversing Africa's marginalisation**
- **Infrastructure**
- **Agriculture & Food Security**
- 7. **Environment**
- 8. **HRD (Health & Education)**
- 9. **Market Access, Intra-Africa trade**
- 10. **Capital flows (Debt relief, ODA and Investment)**
- 11. **Crosscutting issues (Gender, Capacity building, S & T)**



# AGRICULTURE – A KEY SECTOR PROGRAMME

- Key sector for achieving economic advancement and poverty alleviation.
- Represents 60% of labour force, 20% of merchandise and 17% of GDP.
- Africa = net importer of food. US\$18.7 billion in 2000 on imports.
- Africa “Imported” 2.8 million tons of food aid in 2000.



# THE VISION FOR AGRICULTURE BY 2015

- The NEPAD vision for agriculture entails maximising the contribution of Africa's largest economic sector in order to achieve a self-reliant and productive Africa that can participate fully in the world economy by 2015.



# THE GOAL FOR AGRICULTURE

- The NEPAD goal is an agricultural-led development that eliminates hunger, reduces poverty, provides food security, opens the way for an expansion of exports and puts the continent on a higher economic growth path within an overall strategy of sustainable development and preservation of the natural resource base.



**HOW DO WE END THE  
FOOD CRISIS AND KICK-  
START AFRICAN  
AGRICULTURE?**



# **The NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP): 2002**

- Prepared by FAO and NEPAD.
- Guidance to member governments on operationalisation and action to revitalise African agriculture.



# CAADP PILLARS

- Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems;
- Improving rural infrastructure and market access including inputs and finance;
- Increasing food supply and reducing hunger;
- Agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption.





# CAADP ACTION PLAN: April 2003

- Prepared by NEPAD, RECs, FAO, WFP, IFAD, DBSA, FARA, ISNAR. Hunger Task Force and the development banks.
- Concrete projects to end the food crisis and kick-start agricultural development.



# NEPAD agricultural program action plan 2003 – 2015

Framework and processes for project implementation and financing  
Criteria for selection of NEPAD programs/projects

NEPAD flag ship programs/projects

Implementation schedule



# **NEPAD FLAGSHIP PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES**



| <b>Project Description</b>  | <b>Tentative Project Cost (US Million)</b> | <b>Lead Agencies and Potential Donors</b>                            |
|---|--|--|
| <b><u>CAADP PILLAR 1:</u></b>   | <b><u>Sub-Total 7,408 US\$ million</u></b> | <b><u>Three Regional Economic Community Organizations (RECs)</u></b> |
| Irrigation Development Project  | 1,008                                      | COMESA   |
| Irrigation Development Project and Water Management Project                       | 5,400                                      | ECOWAS   |
| Irrigation Development and Water Management Project                               | 500  | SADC   |
| Socio-Economic Development Program for River blindness Freed Zones of West Africa | 500  | ECOWAS   |



| <b>Project Description</b>  | <b>Tentative Project Cost (US Million)</b> | <b>Lead Agencies and Potential Donors</b>                            |
|---|--|--|
| <b><u>CAADP PILLAR 2:</u></b>                                       | <b><u>Sub-Total 27 US\$ million</u></b>    | <b><u>Three Regional Economic Community Organizations (RECs)</u></b> |
| Regional Agricultural Trade Promotion and Food Security Project     | 9  | COMESA   |
| Promotion of Regional Agricultural Trade and SPS Standards          | 8  | ECOWAS   |
| Promoting Regional Agricultural Trade and Harmonizing SMS Standards | 10   | SADC   |



| <b>Project Description</b>  | <b>Tentative Project Cost (US Million)</b> | <b>Lead Agencies and Potential Donors</b>                           |
|---|--|---|
| <b><u>CAADP PILLAR 3:</u></b>   | <b><u>Sub-Total 8.093 US\$ million</u></b> | <b><u>Five Regional Economic Community Organizations (RECs)</u></b> |
| Agricultural Intensification and Diversification                                    | 8  | ECCAS   |
| Production and Commercialization of High Yield Seeds and Planting Materials         | 10   | ECCAS; ECOWAS   |
| Promoting Sustainable Crop and Livestock Production in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands | 100  | IGAD (30 m)<br>ECOWAS (70M)   |



| <b>Project Description</b>                                     | <b>Tentative Project Cost (US Million)</b> | <b>Lead Agencies and Potential Donors</b>                         |
|--|--|---|
| <b><u>CAADP PILLAR 3 cont.</u></b>                             |  | <u>Five Regional Economic Community Organizations (RECs)</u>      |
| Strategic Food Reserve Facility                                | 200  | SADC  |
| De-mining lands for agriculture production                     | 100  | ECCAS   |
| Cassava Development Initiative for Sub-Saharan Africa          | 275  | ECOWAS, ECCAS, COMESA, IFAD, FOA, IITA                            |
| Disaster Prevention and Emergency Response Food Crises Program | 7,500                                      | ECCAS, ECOWAS, COMESA, IGAD, SADC, NEPAD, WFP, WB, FAO, ADB, DBSA |

| Project Description  | Tentative Project Cost (US Million)         | Lead Agencies and Potential Donors Agencies  |
|--|---|--|
| <b><u>CAADP PILLAR 4:</u></b>  | <u>Sub-Total 92.</u><br><u>US\$ million</u> | <u>Four Regional Economic Community Organizations (RECs), NEPAD and FARA</u>                     |
| 4.1 Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer for Strategic Crops<br>-Tissue Culture Banana<br>-Nerica Rice<br>-Pigeon peas<br>-Sweet potatoes | 30.<br>20.<br>20.<br>20.                    | ECOWAS, ECCAS, SADC, COMESA<br>SADC, JAPANESE GOV, IFAD, FARA,<br>REGIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS |
| Building and Strengthening Networks of Centers of Excellence in Agricultural Sciences  | 2.  | NEPAD, FARA  |





| <b>Project Description</b>                       | <b>Tentative Project Cost (US Million)</b> | <b>Lead Agencies and Potential Donors</b>               |
|--|--|---|
| <b><u>CAADP ALL PILLARS (1-4)</u></b>            | <b><u>Sub-Total 20 US\$</u></b>            | <b><u>NEPAD, CSOs, RECs, Donors</u></b>                 |
| Civil Society Mobilizing and Empowerment Program | 20   | NEPAD-SEC/CSOs, IFAD , AFDB, WB, RECs, Bilateral Donors |
| <b>TOTAL COST</b>                                | <b>15,740 US\$ million</b>                 |   |



# IMMEDIATE INTERVENTIONS

- Disaster Prevention and Emergency Response Food Crisis Programme
  - Strengthen the immediate response to the crisis
  - Address food insecurity and HIV/AIDS
  - Address the question of food reserve systems



- Call on African governments to increase their investment in the Agricultural sector.
- Mobilise African Farmer's Associations.
- Agricultural research and technology transfer for strategic crops such as:
  - Tissue Culture Banana; Cassava; Nerica Rice; Pigeon Peas; Sweet Potatoes.



# LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS

- NEPAD seeks the international research community's participation in the long-term agricultural development agenda in Africa through a continued search for new innovations for small-holder producers.



- NEPAD seeks collaboration with International Organisations on:
  - promoting small scale water harvesting techniques,
  - school feeding programmes that focus on locally produced food,
  - soil fertility restoration through agro-forestry and mineral fertilizers,
  - seed multiplication, engendering and democratizing agricultural production,
  - facilitation of micro financing, enhancing and diversifying livelihood opportunities for vulnerable groups including youth and women.



# CONCLUSION

- Need to reverse the adverse spiral of African agriculture – farm productivity, agricultural research.
- Common agenda for agricultural research.
- NEPAD/FARA coalition cooperation to achieve the vision for agricultural research.

