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NEPAD

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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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.