



FINAL REPORT

**REVIEW OF THE AFRICAN GREEN REVOLUTION FORUM
2010 OUTCOMES**

SUBMITTED TO

THE ALLIANCE FOR A GREEN REVOLUTION IN AFRICA

AGRA

BY

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Acronyms

AATF	African Agriculture Technology Foundation
ADVANCE	Agricultural Development and Value Chain Enhancement Project
AECF	African Enterprise Challenge Fund
AGRF	African Green Revolution Forum
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
ASI	Agribusiness Services International
AWARD	African Women in Agricultural Research and Development
AWEPA	Association of European Parliamentarians with Africa
BecA	Biosciences eastern and central Africa
BMGF	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CORAF/WECARD	West And Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
FANR	Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
FIMA	Framework for the Improvement of Rural Infrastructure and Trade-Related Capacities for Market Access
FOSCA	Farmer Organization Support Centre in Africa
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFDC	International Centre for Soil Fertility and Agricultural Development
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IRAZ	Agronomic and Zootechnical Research Institute
ISAR	Rwanda Agriculture Research Institute
KITC	Kenya Industrial Technology Centre

MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NARIs	National Agricultural Research Institutes
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation
NASFAM	National Association of Smallholder Farmers of Malawi
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
RUFORUM	Regional Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture
SAGCOT	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania
SANREM CRSP	Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Collaborative Research Support Program
SHP	Soil Health Program
SSA	Sub Sahara Africa
TAHA	Tanzania Horticulture Association
TIC	Tanzania Investment Centre
TOSCI	Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute
UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
WACCI	West Africa Centre for Crop Improvement
WECARD	West and Central Africa Council For Agricultural Research

Executive Summary

Attaining sustainable development in Africa is highly dependent on maximum utilization of the continent's abundant agricultural resources. The sector's great potential for creating employment opportunities, increased supply of food as well as raw materials for many agro-based manufacturing firms, and the provision of incomes and increased foreign exchange for actors and small holder African farmers and other actors in the agricultural chain remain relatively low. At the AGRF in September 2010, consensus was reached on the way forward to reverse this trend. The initiatives agreed upon included increasing access to affordable financing for African agriculture; strengthening farmer access to improved seed in Africa; encouraging more efficient fertilizer supply systems; harnessing science, appropriate technologies and innovation; mobilizing parliamentarians for action; empowering women for the green revolution; investing in agricultural growth corridors; implementing a breadbasket strategy, developing markets and making value chains work for smallholder farmers; improving livestock value chains; developing

linkages between farmers and agribusinesses; and coping with climate change.

This report is an independent review of the commitments made during the AGRF and focuses mainly on the participant organizations and institutions in the 13 AGRA countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia) in sub-Saharan Africa. The methodology used in reviewing the AGRF Call to Actions was solely qualitative data collection and analysis. In this regard, field interviews for the selected organizations in selected African countries were undertaken concurrently with the literature review.

The review showed that there was an appreciable increase in efforts and actual access to affordable finance for crop insurance and technical assistance to banks, smallholder farmers and agribusinesses. These initiatives were facilitated by multilateral organizations (IMF, AfDB, IFC, FAO, IFAD and WFP), through bilateral agreements between governments (German, United Kingdom, Dutch, Norwegian, United States and Japanese governments and governments in the AGRA countries), through

the initiatives of individual governments (Nigeria, Tanzania and the Kenya Central Banks), private organization (UAP/Syngenta, MicroEnsure, PlaNet Guarantee, Guy Carpenter) and civil society and non-governmental organizations (AGRA, Rockefeller Foundation and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation). However, the evidence obtained from the field however suggest that to transform the agricultural sector and to improve access to affordable finance, all partners will have to sustain and expand their commitment to addressing this challenge as well develop more innovative approaches to providing affordable finance to the agricultural sector.

The period under review marked a significant milestone in strengthening access to improved seed. The protocols and procedures for variety evaluation, release and registration were simplified within the ECOWAS/UEMOA, EAC and COMESA sub-regional blocks. AGRA provided support to Ghana, Nigeria and Tanzania to liberalize their seed policies and reform institutions. An improved seeds policy environment within the ASARECA region resulted in a substantial expansion in seed maize production in Kenya and Uganda. In

2010, AGRA disbursed under US\$6 million to African seed companies which produced 25,000 metric tonnes of certified seeds. AGRA also trained and networked agro-dealers, and provided fellowships for seed scientists and plant breeders.

To improve the fertilizer supply system investments were made in the infrastructural sector. Among the key investors were YARA with a US\$20 million investment in the development a bulk handling facility at the Dar es Salaam port and the AfDB's support for the expansion of the Great East corridor roads in Malawi and Zambia. AGRA and IFDC with the support of the Ministries of Agriculture of the various AGRA countries promoted the use and dissemination of ISFM technologies. It was estimated that through AGRA's initiative over 1.7 million farmers are aware of the technologies and as many as 630,000 smallholder farmers were influenced to practice the use of the technology. Capacity building initiatives by AGRA also culminated in the development of a Ph.D programme in soil science in the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Ghana.

The need to harness science, appropriate technology and innovation to facilitate the transformation of the agricultural sector cannot be overemphasized. FARA introduced the Integrated Agriculture Research for Development (IAR4D) approach; so far, 36 innovation platforms have been created for strengthening functional linkages between smallholder farmers, national agricultural research institutions and the private sector along the agricultural value chain in many African countries. Also, the dissemination of local climate adaptation information under the AfricaAdapt project has taken off in the majority of African countries. Other organizations actively supporting this Call to Action were AU-NEPAD and the World Bank who facilitated a number of workshops to garner support for investment strategies which mainstream agriculture education and strengthen agriculture capacity.

African parliamentary agriculture committees' collaboration with AWEPA has enhanced support for agriculture in the AGRA's countries. This is manifested in the increasing number of initiatives aimed at reviewing and/or passing new laws, the increasing assumption of oversight responsibility and the

adoption and incorporation of CAADP objectives into agricultural and rural development strategies. However, the African parliamentary agriculture select committees have to overcome resource and capacity constraints to effectively contribute to the process of transforming the agriculture sectors in African countries.

It is common knowledge that women dominate the smallholder food crop agriculture sector in sub Saharan Africa. Therefore to achieve an appreciable level of success the constraints facing women will first and foremost have to be addressed. Currently AWARD and RUFORUM have introduced agriculture fellowships targeted specifically at women. National agriculture development strategies are also based on the four pillars of CAADP which places an emphasis on gender mainstreaming. Further, USAID is piloting a Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index in Uganda which is encouraging.

The development of agricultural growth corridors to facilitate farmers' access to markets is vital for making smallholder farming a viable business in Africa. AGRA is assisting with both growth corridor investment and the

breadbasket strategies with strong government and multi-donor backing in Ghana, Mali, Mozambique and Tanzania. AGRA's breadbaskets initiatives in Ghana, Mali, Mozambique and Tanzania have all developed investment strategies and Mozambique has one of the most advanced Catalytic Fund for agriculture. I

The development of markets has always been deemed as a priority for smallholder farmers. There has been marked government and development partners' commitment to address this challenge through capacity building, investment in infrastructure and the development ICT based market platforms.

Kenya has been identified as the flagship of the livestock sector. Her success in developing the livestock sector resulted from the creation of an enabling environment, the promotion of a market oriented smallholder dairy production programme, the availability of

improved livestock varieties, strong disease control and veterinary services and government commitment. Other countries will have to draw lessons from the experiences of Kenya and integrate livestock policies into their agricultural development strategies. It was also realized that the collaboration between AGRA and the ILRI should be deepened to ensure sustained developments in this sector.

Developing linkages between smallholder farmers and agribusinesses has a very high potential for improving the livelihoods of actors in the agricultural sector and this was given some level of attention by institutions, donors and governments. For example the establishment of FOSCA by AGRA and the lobbying role and marketing opportunities provided by some key farmer based organization like KENFAB and NASFAM are significant steps in this direction.

Climate change poses a clear and present danger to agricultural productivity in sub-Saharan Africa. Consequently, governments and development partners are developing strategies to address the problem. For instance, RUFORUM is facilitating African universities access to climate change adaptation funds, NORAD is examining the feasibility of introducing climate smart agriculture in Ghana and Tanzania and the World Bank and the governments of Malawi and Niger are promoting intercropping with the *Faidherbia albida* nitrogen fixing tree. However, most of these initiatives are on a relatively small scale. Therefore, scaling up these initiatives to provide extensive capacity building for farmers, insurance companies, meteorological departments and investment in infrastructure relevant to climate measurements and adaptations is crucial.

Introduction

In September (2-4) 2010, The African Green Revolution Forum (AGRF) was held in Accra-Ghana. The Forum, was Chaired by Mr. Kofi A. Annan, and hosted by H.E. John Atta Mills, President of Ghana and the Government of Ghana. The AGRF was co-sponsored by the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), YARA and other invited partners, working closely with the African Union and regional economic communities.

The AGRF focused on promoting investments and policy support for driving agricultural productivity and income growth for African farmers in an environmentally sustainable way. The Forum, which stemmed from the African Green Revolution Conference in Oslo, was a private-sector led initiative which brought together African heads of state, ministers, farmers, private agribusiness firms, financial institutions, NGOs, civil society and scientists, to discuss and develop concrete investment plans for achieving the green revolution in Africa. Over one thousand participated in this forum during which the main message was that “The African Green Revolution Forum must be about ACTION!”

Various topics ranging from promoting affordable financing to strengthening farmer access to seed and fertilizers; from empowering women to mobilizing parliamentarians; how to make markets and value chains work better for smallholders and what can be done to help them cope with the effects of climate change were discussed. The critical need to invest in Africa’s breadbaskets and agricultural growth corridors was emphasized.

As a result of the call for action, participants in highly focused breakout sessions pinpointed issues and ways of addressing them. The main areas for action were agreed as follows:

- a. Increasing access to affordable financing for African agriculture
- b. Strengthening farmer access to improved seed in Africa
- c. Encouraging more efficient fertilizer supply systems
- d. Harnessing science, appropriate technologies and innovation
- e. Mobilizing parliamentarians for action
- f. Empowering women for the green revolution
- g. Investing in agricultural growth corridors
- h. Implementing a breadbasket strategy
- i. Developing markets for smallholder farmers- making value chains work
- j. Inducing growth by improving livestock value chains
- k. Developing linkages between farmers and agribusinesses
- l. Coping with climate change

A measurable blueprint for action was agreed upon and organizations committed to moving them forward identified them based on the following:

- What needs to be done?
- Who will do it?
- When will it be done?
- How will outcomes be monitored?

A review was undertaken by EVANTO to assess the extent to which the call for action and the areas identified have been worked on by various organizations, whether progress has been made in implementing the agreed actions and whether the expected outcomes had been monitored and documented.

Methodology

The study was designed and undertaken to meet the highest standards of accepted professional principles of program review. Standard methodological tools were employed to conduct a participatory analysis, providing for meaningful involvement of the stakeholders, partners, governments, and donor institutions.

The overall methodology can be described in four phases:

- Inception phase
- Data collection phase
- Data analysis and draft report preparation
- Submission of draft report, stakeholder validation and final reporting phase.

The inception phase consisted of the following:

- a) *Review of contract document, providing comments, and signing of the contract:* The consultant reviewed contract document and provided comments for correction, and signing of the contract.
- b) *Review of AGRA program documents and literature:* The consultant reviewed

AGRA's program documents and literature.

- c) *Preparation of data collection instruments:* Based on the objective of the assignment, the instruments for data collection were prepared. These instruments included interview guides, questionnaires, and checklists for the stakeholders, governments and other institutions. The instruments were designed to solicit data and information to enable the consultant to assess the extent to which the calls to action and the areas identified have been worked on by the various organizations, and whether the expected outcomes were monitored, documented and whether progress has been made in implementing the agreed actions.
- d) *Inception report:* The inception phase ended with the preparation and submission of the inception report to AGRA.

Data collection phase

The data collection phase involved three main stages as follows:

- a) *Pre-testing of data collection instruments:* The survey instruments were pre-tested with

AGRA and the necessary revisions made after which data collection started.

- b) *Data collection from stakeholders, governments, institutions, and partners:* Administering of the questionnaires and conducting interviews were done (through direct interaction, the use of telephones or emails) for identified stakeholders, public and private sector institutions, development partners, financial institutions and civil society organizations in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. Data was also obtained from the websites and annual reports of stakeholders, governments, partners, and donor institutions.

Data analysis and draft report preparation:

The data collected was analysed and a draft report submitted to AGRA.

Challenges

The consultant encountered a number of challenges during the review of the AGRF Call to Action outcomes. The main challenges were the political instability in Mali and the reluctance of key staff of various organizations within the AGRA countries to respond to the questionnaires administered by the consultant.

This to a large extent made it impossible for the consultant to obtain information on some calls to Action and also to probe some commitments sufficiently.

Call to Action 1: Increasing Access to Affordable Finance for African Agriculture

There was a clear agreement among forum participants that agriculture should be treated as a business, and this implies a need for affordable financing for all parts of the value chain. It was agreed that there is need

for accelerating financing for agriculture, developing new and innovative ways of lending and ensuring greater impacts and effectiveness from it. Participants called for the scaling up of risk-sharing arrangements for lending in support of “agriculture as a business” with a full value chain approach.

Four major clusters were identified, they are: Crop and Agricultural Insurance, Technical Assistance to Banks, Technical Assistance for Farmers and Agribusinesses and Expanding Term Finance.

Table 1: Call to Action 1

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
Crop and Agriculture Insurance	Rapid Credit Facility that provides low access, rapid, and concessional financial assistance to low income countries that have encountered shocks, natural disasters, and emergencies resulting from fragility.	IMF	Sub-Saharan African countries (SSA)	From 2010
	Pan-Africa Disaster Risk Pool for Food Security to assist fragile, low income countries when they experience balance of payment difficulties caused by natural disaster or climate induced crop failure.	AU/WFP & The Rockefeller Foundation	SSA	From 2010
	Working with agricultural extension officers to introduce weather based crop and agricultural insurance	UAP/Syngenta	Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda	2011
	Global Index Insurance Facility, local capacity building, regulatory and policy reforms and partial insurance premium support.	Global Index Insurance Facility’s Trust Fund. Funded by IFC, the EU and the Japanese and the	Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia (pipeline activities).	2011

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
		Dutch governments	Mozambique (capacity building)	
	31,000 low income Kenyan farmers to be insured	UAP/Syngenta. Funded by IFC, the EU and the Japanese and the Dutch governments	Kenya	End September 2012
	3,150 North Kenyan herders provided with premium subsidies	ILRI. Funded by IFC, the EU and the Japanese and the Dutch governments	Kenya	2011
	24,000 low income farmers with access to crop insurance	MicroEnsure. Funded by IFC, the EU and the Japanese and the Dutch governments	Rwanda	2013
	60,000 farmers to be insured	PlaNet Guarantee. Funded by IFC, the EU and the Japanese and the Dutch governments	Mali, Senegal, Cote D'Ivoire, Niger, Benin, Togo and Burkina Faso	by August 2013
	50,000 farmers to be insured	Guy Carpenter/RMS. Funded by IFC, the EU and the Japanese and the Dutch governments	Mozambique	by March 2013
	Establishment of an affordable index based weather insurance scheme.	RF in collaboration with the Financial Sector Deepening Programme in Kenya, the World Bank and UKaid	Kenya	2011

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
	Scaling up support for the Horn of Africa Risk Transfer for Adaptation Project in the Tigray and Amhara areas of Ethiopia.	RF, Oxfam America and International Research Institute for Climate Change and Society.	Ethiopia	2010
	The Innovative Insurance Products for Adaptation to Climate Change.	GIZ in collaboration with the National Insurance Commission of Ghana	Ghana	2011
Technical Assistance to Banks	Leveraging finance through risk sharing instruments, capacity building and putting in place appropriate financial services for smallholder farmers and the agricultural value chain in Kenya, Tanzania and Nigeria	IMF, AfDB, IFC, IFAD, FAO, GTZ, AGRA, USAID	SSA	2010 -2012
Technical assistance to smallholder farmers and agribusinesses	Mobilize FBOs into groups and creating awareness on financial literacy and investment opportunities. Governments have facilitated linkages with local and global investors (including Monsanto, DuPont, Cargill) AGRA, development partners and FBOs and smallholder farmers at various levels	Government agencies, USAID, IFAD, FAO, GTZ, AGRA, FBOs & smallholder farmers	Ghana, Nigeria, Mali, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique	2010
Expanding term financing	AGRA innovative financing has so far leveraged about US\$3,790 billion for the agriculture sector, mainly to smallholder farmers. The breakdown is as follows: - With 3 banks- Equity, National Microfinance Bank (NMB) and Stanbic (US\$17 million provided) to leverage US\$160m;	AGRA, Kenyan, Nigerian and Ghanaian Governments, Stanbic Bank Plc, DANIDA, USAID, AfDB & Central Banks	Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, Ghana	From 2011

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programme for Rural Outreach of Financial Innovations and Technologies (PROFIT) in Kenya (US\$10 million) to leverage US\$100m; - Kenya Incentive Based Risk Sharing Agricultural Lending (KIRSAL) (US\$65 million) to leverage US\$500m; - Nigerian Incentive-Based Risk Sharing Systems for Agriculture Lending (NIRSAL) (US\$500 million) to leverage US\$3 billion; -Ghana is working with DANIDA on term financing (US\$3 million) to leverage US\$30million; -DANIDA and Stanbic collaboration involving US\$ 3.5 million; -USAID Tanzania and AfDB provided guarantee for CRDB bank to issue US\$20 million 			
	Kenyan launch of the African Agricultural Capital Fund	Kenyan government, Pearl Capital	Kenya	2012

Conclusion

Over the last two years significant strides have been made in “*increasing access to affordable financing for African agriculture*”. This has been facilitated by risk mitigation

initiatives by African governments, central banks and development partners with the support of intermediary banks like Standard Bank, Equity, National Microfinance Bank, and the Unique Trust Bank; technical assistance offered to banks, farmers and

agribusinesses; and the availability and expansion of term financing. There is however the need to improve the targeting of financial products to meet the needs of all categories of low income farmers especially women.

Call to Action 2: Strengthening farmer access to improved seed in Africa

A major factor for Africa’s low agricultural performance is low farmer access to quality seeds to produce enough food. Donor and private sector investments in seed industry in Africa are still low. Sub-Saharan Africa’s

share of the global seed industry is only 3% (US\$800 million). It was affirmed during the AGRF that African smallholder farmers must have access to the best seed available for their farming conditions, and that will require strong farmer driven seed systems that rest on effective partnerships between

the private and public sectors. It was agreed that the public sector should focus on breeding and regulatory issues and the private seed suppliers focus on production and marketing.

Table 2: Call to Action 2

What needs to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
Liberalizing and Privatizing Seed Systems in African	Passing of new Plant Seed and fertilizer Laws	Governments of Ghana and Kenya in collaboration with AGRA	Ghana Kenya	2010
	Development of legal and institutional framework for certified seeds	Government of Rwanda	Rwanda	2011
	Seed and fertilizer policy training workshop for stakeholders in the sub-region in Mozambique	AGRA, NEPAD, USAID and IFDC	Mozambique	2010
	Training workshop in Ethiopia on maize seed sector development in eastern and southern Africa for policy makers, seed regulators, researchers and seed companies	CIMMYT	Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania Uganda, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe	2011
	Launching of the Alliance for Seed Industry in Eastern and Southern Africa	African Trade Seed Association	Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania,	2012

What needs to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
	which aims to strengthen the capacities of seed industries.		Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Madagascar	
Harmonization of Seed Policies and Regulations- Seed Trade and Markets	Harmonization of seed policies for East Africa Community (EAC) and Common Market for East and South Africa (COMESA) member states.	ASARECA	Eastern and Central Africa	2010 – 2012
	The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) provided a three-year grant of \$1.45m for the Seed Policy Enhancement in African Regions to advance harmonization policies.	BMGF and AGRA	West and South Africa	2010
Establishment of Standard Varietal Release Procedures	Period of varietal release procedures have reduced from 1/years to an average of between 2-4 per annum per country.	ECOWAS/UEMOA, EAC, SADC and COMESA sub-regional blocs	ECOWAS/UEMOA, EAC, SADC and COMESA sub-regional blocs	2011
	Pilot study on enabling better access to improved seed varieties to advance harmonization policies.	Iowa State University, BMGF and governments of Malawi, Nigeria and Zambia	Malawi, Nigeria and Zambia	2010
Making Africa's Seed Systems responsive to farmers' needs.	12 Water Efficient Maize varieties were tested in Confined Field Trails. Once the transgenic corn is found to be safe and successful, AATF outreach program will	The Water Efficient Maize for Africa project/AATF	Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa, Uganda and Mozambique	2011

What needs to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
	make available the new varieties to smallholder farmers royalty-free through local seed companies at competitive prices.			
	Production of high yielding bacteria resistant banana varieties.	AATF in collaboration with Academia Sinica, NARO, IRAZ, IITA and public and private tissue culture laboratories	Kenya, Uganda	2011 – 2012
Increasing National Capacity for Internal Seed Supply	Approximately US\$6 million was provided to -- African seed companies which produced 25,000 metric tonnes of certified seeds.	AGRA	Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia	2010
	US\$3m invested in seed production and storage	DuPont and the government of Ethiopia	Ethiopia	2012 – 2015
	Training of 20 M.Sc students in Plant Breeding and Seed Systems.	RUFORUM, Uganda and RF	25 countries in east, central and southern Africa	2011
	9,339 agro-dealers trained and networked and their cumulative sales of certified seed to smallholder farmers reached 373,283 mt.	AGRA and IFDC	Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda,	2010

What needs to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
			Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia	
	Financial and technical assistance to produce 40,000 mt of seed	AGRA	Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia.	2011
	Training of seed scientist and plant breeders: 23 PhD students from 11 countries funded by AGRA graduated	AGRA	Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia	2010 – 2012
	58 MSc. From 12 countries funded by AGRA graduated	AGRA	Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique Niger, Nigeria, Uganda and Zambia	2010 – 2012
	120 students funded by AGRA have been enrolled for MSc. programmes in plant breeding and seed science	AGRA	Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia	2010 – 2012
	Graduates have released 23 crop varieties	AGRA	Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya,	2010 – 2012

What needs to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
	and also published 85 research papers internationally. One hundred of the 400 post-graduate students pursuing MSc. and Ph.D. programmes in 13 universities graduated		Malawi, Mali, Mozambique Niger, Nigeria, South Africa, Uganda and Zambia	
Revamping Seed Infrastructure in Africa	US\$4.49million grant to Iowa State University to establish an African Seed Institute.	USAID/ Iowa State University/ University of Nairobi	Kenya	2010
	Establishment of US\$7.5 million Agricultural Investment Fund to boost improved seed production.	AGRA in collaboration with INJARO	Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Nigeria	2010
Capacity Building for Seed Regulators in Africa	The Plant Protection Regulatory Services Directorate (PPRSD) Ghana was assisted with a grant and training opportunities to review and develop a new seed and plant law along the CAADP tenets.	AGRA	Ghana	2010 – 2011
	Training of policy makers in issues content formulation and implementation of seed policy	FAO	Kenya, Sierra Leone, Burundi, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria	2011

Conclusion

Strong networks and collaboration between African governments, AU-NEPAD, AGRA, USAID and other development partners, a relatively high demand for improved seed for smallholder farmers, awareness of climate

change and related land/ soil fertility issues has drawn considerable attention to the need for improved seeds in Africa. Access to improved seeds by smallholder farmers is limited by the relatively low capital investment in seed production and distributions; weak capacity of FBOs, agriculture extension agents and farmer

service centres to support knowledge sharing and improve smallholder farmers patronage of improved seeds; and Inadequacy of seed labs and processing facilities/technical support. To address this challenge the following are required:

- More investment in training seed scientists and plant breeders ;
- Resourcing National Agriculture Research institutions (NARIs) with seed laboratories and facilities and research funding for breeding;
- Establishment of research centres of excellence for seed and plant breeding at national levels to complement sub-regional initiatives; and
- The creation of strong linkages between private seed companies, NARs, investment banks, FOSCA and smallholder farmers at all levels.

Call to Action 3: Encouraging more efficient fertilizer supply

During the AGRF, it was noted that Africa’s soils are amongst the most degraded in the world, and steps must be taken on a large scale to increase fertility and encourage the

use of better agronomic practices. Integrated soil fertility management technologies, including fertilizer micro-dosing and conservation agriculture, are among the proven actions available to African farmers, however providing the much-needed fertilizers at affordable prices remains a challenge.

Improving the efficiency of Africa’s fertilizer supply systems will increase the availability, accessibility and affordability of soil nutrients destined for farmers fields.

This Call to Action proposed a number of key initiatives, these are summed up below:

Table 3: Call to Action 3

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
Investment in ports and infrastructural development.	Construction a US\$ 20 million large bulk handling facility for fertilizer at the sea port of Dar es Salaam to improve logistics and supplies to the East African corridor. The facility will have the capacity to handle 200,000 tonnes of fertilizers per year and a revolving capacity of 50,000 tonnes	YARA	Tanzania, Burundi, Uganda, Rwanda	2012
	Training personnel in Ghana and Tanzania to manage the regional fertilizer distribution hubs	Governments of Ghana and Tanzania and YARA	Ghana and Tanzania	2013
	Feasibility studies for the construction of a US\$1.5 to 2.0 billion world class fertilizer production facility in sub Saharan Africa.	YARA	Sub Saharan Africa	2011
	Expansion of the Great East road in Malawi and Zambia. (It is anticipated that this will improve input supplies including fertilizers to	AfDB	Malawi and Zambia	2011

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
	the Nakala Corridor)			
	The port of Maputo was dredged to 11 metres and 3 tides under the Maputo Corridor logistics initiative (a non-profit organization consisting of infrastructure investors, service providers and stakeholders from Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland).	Maputo Corridor Logistic Initiative	Mozambique	2011
Public Private Partnership	In Malawi 2,500 farmers' accessed credit to purchase inputs including fertilizer for 1,000ha of maize and 160 ha of soy bean, estimates suggest that they realized 3,500mt of maize and 240mt of soybean and this amounted to US\$ 324,244.00	AGRA	Malawi	2010 - 2012
	Through the Nigeria Fertilizer Voucher Programme organized in two states in 2010, 171,000 farmers purchased 16,400 mt of fertilizer through the voucher program and the total fertilizer sales was US\$ 10.60 million.	USAID, AGRA, Nigeria National Food Reserve Agency and IFDC	Nigeria	2010
	Enhancement of Value Chain Partnerships in Fertilizer Subsidy Programme	YARA, government of Malawi, AGRA, IFAD and Institute of African Corporate	Malawi	2012

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
		Citizens		
	Capacity development for privatization of the fertilizer industry.	Government of Rwanda, USAID, IFDC and private seed companies	Rwanda	2010 - 2015
	Launching of the African Soil Health Consortium Project and establishment in 12 AGRA countries	CABI Africa, AGRA and the BMGF	Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda & Zambia.	2011
Capacity building	Farmers in the Ngororero district have been supported to practice ISFM and good agronomic practices. It is estimated that their yields have increased by 300%.	IFAD and Government of Rwanda	Rwanda	2010
	Preparation of the Nigerian fertilizer law.	Federal Government of Nigerian and AGRA	Nigeria	2011
	Improvement of soil laboratories.	AGRA	Ghana, Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger	2011
	Training of laboratory technicians in new and innovative approaches to undertaking soil analysis	AGRA, FARA	Kenya	2011

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
	Training of agro-dealers and stockists dealing in fertilizer at the village level.	USAID, IFDC	Tanzania, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Burkina Faso, Mozambique	2010 – 2011
	Over 5,735 agro-input dealers have been trained, more than 128,795 mt of fertilizer have been moved and over 3,535,000 farmers from these countries have benefitted from the initiatives.	AGRA/IFDC	Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mozambique, Nigeria and Rwanda	2010 - 2012
Investment in local fertilizer and blending	Federal Government of Nigeria has outlined plans to construct 6 new blending plants.	Federal Government Nigeria	Nigeria	2011
	The blending of fertilizer YARA Ghana, through its blending activities is capable of supplying fertilizers to Benin, Liberia, Niger, Sierra Leone and Togo.	YARA	Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zambia	2011

Conclusion

There has been increased awareness of the role and mechanisms needed to optimize fertilizer use in Africa. This includes commitment on the part of African governments and development partners to transform the agricultural sector through the use of ISFM technologies. The availability,

accessibility and affordability of fertilizers continues to hinder smallholder farmers ability to effectively utilize fertilizer. Other factors limiting fertilizer application by smallholder farmers are poorly run subsidy programmes, the lack of training and sustained extension support from government to farmers on best agronomic practices, poor infrastructural facilities and the high cost build up of fertilizer

from the ports to farm gates and the lack of finance. The way forward is to properly structure and operate subsidy programmes and improvement in the knowledge of key stakeholders in adopting ISFM technology, and making substantial investments in infrastructure that facilitate fertilizer production, packaging, distribution and pricing.

Call to Action 4: Harnessing Science, Appropriate Technologies and Innovation

Compared to other continents, much less investments have been made to develop and nurture science and technology dissemination and adoption for Africa's agriculture. Harnessing science, appropriate technologies

and innovation as espoused in the CAADP IV by AU-NEPAD stresses the importance of investing in agricultural research driven by markets and meeting smallholder farmers' demands are critical for solving the continent's food security and climate change problems. Innovative technologies can be drawn from

the international agricultural research arena and adapted by national agricultural research and development programs, but during the AGRF, it was agreed that national programs need to develop solutions unique to their local contexts. The major activities for follow up were agreed as follows:

Table 4: Call to Action

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
Inventions and innovations to increase smallholder productivity and address the effects of climate change.	FARA tested and scaled-up its Integrated Agriculture Research for Development (IAR4D) approach. So far, 36 stakeholder innovation platforms have been created in 10 SSA countries. Examples include the following: - Rwanda, in 2010 ISAR and CIAT scientists released more than 20 varieties of the climbing beans, this increased average yield/ha from 1 mt to 3-4 mt/ha. - In 2011 the number of farmers in Zambia practicing conservation agriculture increased from 60,000 in 2002 to 175,000. - Nearly 300,000 Nigerian farmers cultivate IITA's improved cassava;	FARA, ISAR, CIAT, IITA and Research centres in host countries listed in next column.	Ethiopia, Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, Botswana, Malawi, Cameroun, Nigeria, Ghana, & Niger	2010 - 2011
	Dissemination of New-Agricultural Technologies in Africa Project established a number innovation platform for technology adoption in CORAF/WECARD (47), ASARECA (20) and SADC (6) for maize, cassava, and sweet potatoes. A total of 20,600 farmers have benefitted from this scheme.	FARA	CORAF/WECARD, ASARECA & SADC member states	2011

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
	US\$70 million irrigation project in the Beira Corridor	World Bank and the Government of Mozambique	Mozambique	2010
	Expanding/rehabilitating irrigation scheme in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Mali. These projects cover an area of 114,111ha and is expected to benefit over 714,000 people	Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)	Burkina Faso, Ghana and Mali	2012
Prioritizing research and development for African agriculture	Studies to determine the relevance of agricultural graduates to the industry in Africa were conducted as part of the Strengthening Capacity for Agricultural Research and Development in Africa (SCARDA) Programme.	FARA, World Bank, AGRA, ANAFE, AU-NEPAD	ASARECA, CORAF/WECARD and SADC/FANR member states	2010-2011
	Development of operational plans to guide National Agriculture Research Institutions (NARIs) to become more responsive to demand driven research.	FARA	NARIs of Burundi, DRC, Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Mali, Rwanda, Sudan and Zambia	2010-2011
	5 consultative processes in 2010 to garner political support for: - An Africa-wide agricultural capacity strengthening action; and - Investment strategies which mainstreams agriculture education and training into CAADP implementation process.	AU-NEPAD/ World Bank	ASARECA, CORAF/WECARD and SADC/FANR member states.	2010-2011
Reforming R & D institutions - incentives for innovation	NARIs in Ghana and Liberia were assisted to develop reform proposals.	FARA	Liberia and Ghana	2010-2011
	Strengthening the institutional and organizational capacity of the Sierra Leone Agricultural Research Institute.	Kenyan Agriculture Research Institute, Africa	Sierra Leone	2010

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
		Rice Centre, CGIAR		
Scaling-up investment in research and innovation	<p>Under USAID's Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Collaborative Research Support Programme (SANREM) 10 USA and 8 host country universities and institutions provided long-term training for 44 graduate students (20 PhD and 24 Masters) and 12 undergraduate students.</p> <p>186 short-term training events serving more than 7,200 people which included 2,973 women.</p> <p>In 2011, 16,000 students, technicians, scientists, farmers, extension agents, and industry professionals participated in IPM-CRSP short-term training programmes</p>	USAID/ SANREM CRSP	SSA	2010-2011
Public private partnerships and commercialization of new technologies	African Enterprise Challenge Fund (AECF) has held 14 rounds of competitions and has counterpart funding for 89 projects in 17 countries in Africa.	AECF/AGRA	Mali, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, South Sudan, DR Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zimbabwe and South Africa	2008-2012

Conclusion

AU-NEPAD through CAADP with support from FARA, AGRA, USAID and other development partners have made good progress in convincing many of Africa's political leaders about the viability of reducing poverty and promoting development by harnessing science

and technology for African agriculture. Key agencies like FARA tasked to spearhead these initiatives encounter difficulties accessing adequate funding as well as coordinating numerous activities across Africa. Moreover, compared to Asia and Latin America, Africa's Green Revolution is different with variable

ecological belts. This calls for extensive adaptation of technologies and mechanisms for technology transfer and diffusion for all 12 staple crops under consideration for green revolution.

Call to Action 5: Mobilizing Parliamentarians for action

Without the consistent support of government and the active involvement and oversight role

of Parliament there can be no African Green Revolution. During the AGRF, it was emphasized that Parliamentarians must support agriculture by establishing smallholder friendly laws and regulations, and providing

budgetary support for scaling up green revolution efforts. Forum participants agreed that to build effective parliamentary support for smallholder agriculture, near-term priority should be given to five key actions:

Table 5: Call to Action 5

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
Strengthening the core functions (representative, legislative and oversight) of the Agriculture Parliamentary Committees by enhancing the African Parliamentary Support for Agriculture (APSA) program.	Launching of Association of European Parliamentarians with Africa's (AWEPA) 5-year Parliamentary Support Programme: "Strengthening Regional Parliaments towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG)".	AWEPA	Pan-African Parliament, East African Legislative Assembly, SADC Parliamentary Forum, ECOWAS and the Economic and Monetary Community of Central African Parliament.	2011
	Study on how parliamentary agriculture committees can be supported to help provide better oversight and assisted to develop and implement strategic approaches to support agriculture.	AWEPA and AGRA	Ghana, Kenya Rwanda and Tanzania	2011
	Supporting parliaments in climate change related issues.	International Institute of Environment Development and DFID	Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi and Tanzania	2011
	Mozambique Declaration (2006) on national budgetary commitment to agriculture:	National Parliaments and	Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, Niger,	2010 - 2011

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
	Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali and Niger have achieved goal of committing 10% of GDP to agriculture Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Tanzania have achieved agriculture sector growth rates in excess of 6% per annum.	the Governments	Nigeria and Tanzania	
	Parliaments have passed and/or are in the process of passing legislation on seed, plant, livestock, fishery and fertilizer	National Parliaments and respective Governments	Seed, plant and fertilizer laws in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, Mali, Tanzania and Niger; Livestock related laws in Kenya and Tanzania; Fishery regulations and biosafety in Ghana	2010 -2012
Involve parliamentary members early in the development of national green revolution activities.	Establishment of AGRA policy nodes and hubs to coordinate policy issues	AGRA and national governments	Ghana, Tanzania, Mali and Mozambique	2011
	Assumption of oversight responsibilities of agricultural programmes and projects by agricultural committees of parliaments that have benefitted from AWEPA's capacity building initiatives	AGRA, governments, parliaments and regional organizations	Pan-African Parliament, East African Legislative Assembly, SADC Parliamentary Forum, ECOWAS and the Economic and Monetary Community of Central African Parliament.	2011
Strengthening Parliaments and	Adoption and incorporation of CAADP objectives into agriculture and rural development strategies, through the	National governments	The governments of Burkina Faso, Ethiopia,	2011

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
their linkages to policy analysis and advocacy Institutions	active engagement of parliamentarians.		Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Rwanda	
	Comprehensive assessment of policy developments and identification of challenges in the implementation of the CAADP agricultural experts and policy makers from ECOWAS.	FAO, ECOWAS and IFAD	ECOWAS countries	2012
	Training and advocacy workshops on fertilizer policy for decision makers and parliamentarians.	CAADP	Ghana and Mozambique	2011
	Workshop on enhancing competitiveness through increased investment in agriculture value chains for Regional Parliamentarians.	FARA	Burkina Faso, Ghana, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda and 5 regional parliamentarians from the EALA and ECOWAS	2011
Develop a poverty reduction index to rate parliamentary members on their effectiveness in reducing poverty and improving food security and nutrition	There was no evidence to show that this activity was undertaken within the period under review.			

Conclusion

Deepening democracy on the continent and a new sense of urgency among African governments and development partners to transform the agricultural sector to meet the

challenges of food security and climate change across the continent is commendable. However, under resourced Parliamentary Agriculture Committees, weak linkages

between policy makers and implementers and general weak capacity of parliaments to make evidence based and informed choices limit legislators' contribution to the agricultural

sector. Parliaments and their partners need to explore more platforms to establish linkages relevant for learning lessons and best practices.

Call to Action 6: Empowering women for the Green Revolution in Africa

A powerful consensus emerged during the AGRF that if a green revolution in Africa is going to be realized, smallholder farmers- 70%

of whom are women will drive the process. A key consensus reached was how to operationalize the empowerment process to enable women contribute more meaningfully to food security and raise the incomes of

smallholder farmers. It was agreed that the following actions will deliver the most near-term impact:

Table 6: Call to Action

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
Improving smallholder farmers' productivity in ways that decrease the demands on women for labour.	A conference for Ministers of Gender from 19 COMESA countries was held in Malawi where they gave their support to women and gender issues in conservation agriculture. An example is in Zambia where 325,000 ha of land in Zambia is under conservation agriculture and 240,000 families including many female headed households are being targeted to adopt conservation agriculture	COMESA	COMESA member states	2011
	The Norwegian Government committed US\$4 million in response to the high food prices, but with a special focus on conservation agriculture. This is being used in a joint NEPAD-FAO programme to scale up the adoption of conservation agriculture in Southern Africa. It aims to reach 23,700 rural households. Farmers in Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe have been trained and given improved seed varieties and appropriate technologies such as the jab planter and planting basin methods. Women and children are key targets of the programme, which in 2010 will be extended to Eastern Africa.	Norwegian Government, NEPAD, FAO, farmers in Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and East Africa	Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and East Africa	2010
	A new variety of vitamin A fortified cassava was developed. Children and women would be the main beneficiaries of these new	HarvestPlus and IITA	Nigeria	2011

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
	yellow varieties, which could provide up to 25 per cent of daily vitamin A needs.			
	250 fellowships in 11 African countries. It is estimated that through AWARD's Fellowship role-modelling events, approximately 17,411 people have been reached with over 60% being females	AWARD	Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia	2012
Developing and implementing specific policy changes that benefit women	The "Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index" (WEAI) to measure women's empowerment and inclusion levels in the agricultural sector. The Index is being piloted in Uganda	US Government's Feed the Future initiative, USAID, IFPRI, and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative of Oxford University	Uganda	2012
	Training workshop to empower women farmers to advocate for policy change	FANRPAN & NASFAM and CropLife Africa & Middle East	Malawi	2010
	Higher Education Department in cooperation with USAID has set up an award scheme for a partnership between one or more higher education institution(s) in the United States and the Faculty of Agriculture at the National University of Rwanda. The	USAID and the National University of Rwanda	Rwanda	2012 -2015

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
	partnership's goal is to increase women's access to advanced degrees in agricultural sciences and women's empowerment in agriculture.			
	Mainstreaming of gender into the agricultural curriculum of tertiary institutions in University of Rwanda, Makerere University Uganda, Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique, Egerton University, University of Nairobi in Kenya and Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania	Universities in Rwanda, Uganda, Mozambique, Kenya and Tanzania	Rwanda, Uganda, Mozambique, Kenya and Tanzania	2010
	Development of a gender-sensitive (agro) forestry and agriculture extension M.Sc programme. The project aims to establish a Resource and extension centre at the university focusing on farmers' expertise, gender, and sustainable soil, water and vegetation management.	National University of Rwanda	Rwanda	2012
	The Kenyan Parliament passed the National Gender and Equality Commission Act which seeks mainly to promote equality and freedom from discrimination for all in accordance with the Constitution	Kenyan government	Kenya	2011
Developing and implementing specific policy changes that benefit women	Development of the Ministry of Women and Childrens' policy on MDG 1 and 3	Ghanaian government	Ghana	2012
	Development of the National Gender policy	Rwandan government	Rwanda	2010
	Development of the Gender Policy brief on for the agricultural sector	Ugandan government, UN Women and DFID	Uganda	2012

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
	Revision of National Gender Policy	Malawian government	Malawi	2011
	The West and Central African Council for Agriculture Research and Development (WECARD/CORAF) developed a Gender Strategy to guide its projects in the sub-region	WECARD/CORAF	West and Central African sub-region	2010
	Study on gender approaches in agricultural programmes.	SIDA, and the governments of Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique and Zambia	Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique and Zambia	2010

Conclusion

Women in sub-Saharan African countries have low literacy rates and generally high incidence of poverty which limits their rights and control over land, agricultural resources. This limits their ability to increase productivity on a consistent and sustainable basis. Gender should be effectively mainstreamed into all

national agriculture development strategies and AGRA's activities. Many stakeholders implicitly herald gender issues in most policy documents but are unable to effectively strategize and implement gender strategies. This is expected to generate disaggregated data relevant for gender analysis and the assessment agricultural initiatives such as WEAI. The AWARD initiative has to be scaled

up and replicated in the sub-region for female agricultural scientists. This effort should go hand in hand with increased investment in agricultural research and academic institutions in the respective countries. It is anticipated that this will contribute to the reduction of the brain drain in the sector.

Call to Action 7: Investing in Agricultural Growth Corridors

Smallholder farmers in Africa have very little access to regional and international markets. It was agreed during the AGRF that investing in agriculture growth corridors which focus on developing value chains, infrastructure

including port and storage facilities, railways, all weather roads and establishing systems for improved financing for smallholder farmers and agro-dealers has the potential to improve their livelihoods and increase intra-Africa trade. Mozambique and Tanzania were identified as major agriculture growth corridor

countries because of the Beira Agriculture Growth Corridor and the Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor respectively, Ghana, Mali and other states have been making similar investments. Progress to date on the agriculture growth corridors are discussed below:

Table 7: Call to Action 7

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
Establishing Agricultural Growth Corridor investment Blueprints	<p>AU-NEPAD carries out activities at continental, sub-regional and national levels through financing of processes for developing agricultural investment blueprints; offering technical support and capacity building activities among others.</p> <p>Outcomes: Agricultural growth investment blueprint for Ghana’s growth corridor Medium Term Agriculture Sector Development Plan (METASIP) was launched on 21 July, 2011.</p> <p>Mozambique’s Beira Agricultural Growth Corridor (BAGC) investment blueprint report launched on Wednesday 27 January 2010.</p> <p>Tanzania’s SAGCOT investment Blueprint was launched in January, 2011</p>	AU-NEPAD, AGRA, Ghana, Mozambique, Tanzania	Benin, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Cote D’Ivoire DR Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone Seychelles, Swaziland, Togo,	2010-2012

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
	30 SSA countries have signed CAADP compacts of which 23 have investment plans prepared and reviewed by NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency.		Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia	
Catalytic Financing needs to be obtained and sources of public and private funds identified.	Ghana's share of the \$3 billion fund was announced by G8 in June, 2012, to implement the New Alliance For Food Security and Nutrition. About US\$59.5 million has been mobilized in Ghana- Government contributed US\$1 million, US\$50 million from World Bank and US\$8.5 million from USAID. The USA government has committed US\$315 million over three five years to the Feed the future guarantee scheme.	Government of Ghana, World Bank, USA Government, USAID	Ghana	2010-2012
	The Tanzanian Government's approval for the establishment of Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB) is nearly complete. Monsanto has also committed US\$50 million investment in Africa agriculture with the bulk within the SAGCOT region over a 10 year period.	Government of Tanzania, Monsanto	Tanzania	2010-2012
	AgDevCo is managing US\$28 million investment of which US\$23 million consists of funds for investing in the Mozambique Catalytic Fund	AgDevCo, UK, Dutch and Norwegian Governments	Mozambique	2012
	USAID committed US\$2 million to the SAGCOT Catalytic Fund	USAID	Tanzania	2011

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
	Grow Africa has provided a US\$20 million Catalytic Fund to the Beira Growth Corridor	SAB Miller, Nestle, TATA, Prio Foods, Olam, Portucel, AgDevCo, Chiquita, Green Resources and Principal Energy	Mozambique	2012
	AgDevCo is awaiting the launch of a tender process to run a catalytic fund that will invest in SAGCOT	AgDevCo	Tanzania	2012
	A sum of \$380 million was approved in 2010 for investments in agriculture	Nestle, Portucel, Olam, Mozfood, SAB Miller, Higest and Illovo	Mozambique	2010
National and Regional Growth Corridor Development	A US\$66 million facility for upgrading the Beira ports in Mozambique	Japanese International Corporation Agency and the European Union	Mozambique	2012
	AGRA is to provide US\$32 million for an agricultural development project in Beira Corridor	AGRA	Mozambique	2011
	Rel do Agro invested US\$5 million in rice and soya bean production in the Nacala Agricultural Corridor	Rel do Agro	Mozambique	2012
	Green Resources committed US\$2.2 billion to the development of a eucalyptus plantation and industrial infrastructure in the Nacala	Green Resources	Mozambique	2012

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
	Agriculture Corridor			
	Matamuska invested US\$60 million in the banana sector in the Nacala Agriculture Corridor	Matamuska	Mozambique	2012
	Vale invested US\$4.4 billion to upgrade the rail system in the Nacala Agriculture Corridor	Vale	Mozambique	2012
	Chinese government is investing \$50 million for cotton, maize and rice development in the Zambezi valley growth corridor.	China	Mozambique	2011
	World Bank provided US\$70 million for PRIORRI irrigation project. The project is aimed at irrigating rice fields	World Bank	Mozambique	2012
	Olam is investing \$50 million in rice production in Zambezia Province.	Olam	Mozambique	2010-2012
	Rio Tinto has made an estimated US\$1.0 billion investment in port infrastructure in the Zambezi Agriculture Corridor	Rio Tinto	Mozambique	2012
	Under the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) primary and secondary roads were constructed and or rehabilitated in Burkina Faso (145km), Ghana (89km), Mozambique (253km) and Tanzania (430km)	MCC	Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mozambique and Tanzania.	2010-2011
	MCC developed new and or rehabilitated irrigation facilities in Burkina Faso (1,740ha serving 54,714 people), Mali (110,081ha serving 649,599 people) and Ghana (2,290ha serving 9,784 people)	MCC	Mali, Burkina Faso and Ghana	2012
	The Tema and Takoradi harbours in Ghana are to undergo expansion and rehabilitation works.	MCC	Ghana	2010-2011
	AgDevCo is co-investing with USAID and the Government of Ghana in 3-4 irrigation projects for food crops in Ghana. Each	AgDevCo, USAID and the	Ghana	2011

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
	project requires US\$30 – 40 million. AgDevCo is expected to commit the first US\$2 - 3 million.	Government of Ghana		
	AgDevCo is investing in 2 large irrigation projects for food crops in Tanzania	AgDevCo	Tanzania	2012
	The development partners of SAGCOT have invested US\$60 million in infrastructure development, agro processing and capacity building of smallholder farmers	AGRA, YARA, DuPont, UniLever, Monsanto, Syngenta, AfDB, IFAD, World Bank, USAID, GIZ, JICA, EU and the Government of Tanzania	Tanzania	2011
	AgDevCo has signed a memorandum of understanding with the Zambia Development Agency to explore opportunities to develop irrigation farming blocks in Zambia	AgDevCo and Government of Zambia	Zambia	2011
	AgDevCo has advised the Government of Zambia and the World Bank on the design of a public private partnership for irrigation project in 3 specific sites	AgDevCo and Government of Zambia	Zambia	2011
Stable policies and regulations that have cross-border relevance and reduce barriers.	The Maputo Corridor Logistics Initiative which links South Africa and Mozambique is an active participant/member of Cross Border Road Transport Agency, South African Shippers Council, Port Management Association of Eastern and Southern Africa, SADC, COMESA	The Maputo Corridor Logistics Initiative	South Africa and Mozambique	2010-2012

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
	The Alliance for Commodity Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa (ACTESA) signed an agreement with COMESA on the implementation of agricultural programmes in the region. The agreement addresses CAADP Pillar 2 & 3 to improve rural infrastructure and trade related capacities for market access and increased food supply, hunger and improve responses to food emergency crisis.	ACTESA and all COMESA member countries	COMESA member countries	2010

Conclusion

The achievement of the objectives of the growth corridors is heavily dependent on political and economic stability, partnerships and the support of development partners. The

corridor concept places agriculture at the centre of investment planning and emphasizes the development of value chains and the need to invest in infrastructure. Mozambique currently has one of the most advanced Catalytic Fund for agriculture in the sub-region.

Development partners, the private sector and African governments need to investment more in infrastructure, capacity building, improved financing facilities and credit schemes in the agricultural growth corridors especially for smallholder farmers and agro-dealers.

Call to Action 8: Implementing the Breadbasket Strategy in Africa

The breadbasket strategy was defined as an approach which entails focused investments in high potential areas that are ripe for agricultural development during the AGRF. The

breadbasket strategy is also seen as a way of building on the Maputo Agreement and operationalizing the CAADP framework. It was agreed that investments aimed at implementing the breadbasket strategy must reflect the unique needs of smallholder African

farmers, and forum participants expressed support for an action agenda that included seven major activities as shown in the table below:

Table 8: Call to Action 8

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
Documentation of current steps of implementing the breadbasket strategy and sharing of experiences with African stakeholders and development partners.	Several workshops have been held to discuss the breadbasket strategy. Notable among these workshops are the CAADP 7 th and 8 th Partnership Platforms held in 2011 and 2012 respectively.	AU-NEPAD, UNDP, IFAD, FARA, USAID, ECOWAS, EAC, EU Council Working Party Development Cooperation.	Ghana, Mali, Tanzania, Kenya, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia and Uganda	2010-2012
	A review of the AGRA strategy which was applying the breadbasket approach in four countries (Ghana, Mali, Mozambique and Tanzania) commenced. This will inform stakeholders about the challenges and experiences.	AGRA board and management	Ghana, Mali, Mozambique and Tanzania	2012
Increasing Budgetary Allocation for Breadbaskets and Agriculture	CAADP reports in 2010 that 9 out of 10 member states which budgeted more 10% GDP actually expend between 5-10% on agriculture. Included in these budgetary allocations are fund set aside by governments to fund their respective breadbasket initiatives.	CAADP, AGRA, USAID, World Bank, AfDB, IFAD, EU, DANIDA,	Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda and Senegal	2010 - 2012

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
Sectors	The Malian government committed to provide \$16.3 million yearly from 2011-2017 while donors provide \$13.03 million annually to implement the breadbasket plan.	Malian government, AGRA, World Bank, USAID, AfDB, Swiss Cooperation, GIZ and the European Union	Mali	2011-2017
	Under the WFP's Purchase for Progress programme in Mali a US\$3.4 million initiative to provide alternative market outlets favourable to smallholder farmers is being implemented	WFP and USAID (under the Feed the Future Programme) in Mali and the Government of Mali	Mali	2011 - 2015
	A US\$160 million 6-year programme aiming to increase productivity of agriculture and agribusiness is being undertaken in Mali for selected production systems	World Bank, EU, Global Fund and IFAD	Mali	2011 - 2017
	AGRA invested about \$1.8 million in Sikasso breadbasket and agriculture sector in 2010 and budgeted \$4.7m for 2011. AGRA targets to fund the \$122-156m Sikasso breadbasket project with support from government, banks, and donors.	AGRA	Mali	2010-2011
	USAID has committed \$755.42 million to the Feed the Future project in Mali.	USAID	Mali	2011-15
Increasing Budgetary	Funding for USAID FTF (2011-2015) is aligned to Tanzania's governmental investment plan for agriculture and the US\$698	USAID/MCC	Tanzania	2011 - 2015

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
Allocation for Breadbaskets and Agriculture Sectors	million MCC fund.			
	The Breadbasket Transformation Team (BBTT) is in place and an initial US\$5 million investment has been made.	AGRA	Tanzania, Ghana	2010-2012
	SAGCOT's catalytic fund of US\$90.6 million and USAID's US\$2 million for a 5-year infrastructure programme in the breadbasket area and beyond.	IFAD, AfDB, AgDevCo, USAID	Tanzania	2010
	A sum of US\$95-110 million was invested in the development of for aggregation units	AGRA	Ghana	2010 - 2011
	A sum of US\$8m was made available for credit guarantees and extension support	AGRA	Ghana	2010 - 2011
	US\$6-8million was allocated for breadbasket annual public operational expenditures	AGRA	Ghana	2010 - 2011
	DANIDA signed a US\$17.9 million agreement with AGRA in 2010 for an agricultural value chain facility in Northern Ghana.	DANIDA, AGRA	Ghana	2010
	In collaboration with AGRA and World Bank, USAID leveraged US\$100 million to support food security in Ghana. USAID and World Bank also contributed US\$145 million towards the breadbasket programmes in Northern Ghana and Accra Plains in by June, 2012.	AGRA, World Bank, USAID	Ghana	2010-2012
	Private sector giants like YARA, OLAM, and Nestle among others are making some significant investments in breadbasket areas.	YARA, OLAM, Nestle, CAADP, NEPAD, USAID	Ghana, Mozambique and Tanzania	2011
YARA which has funded some agricultural initiatives and is currently poised to support Grow Africa in some African countries.	YARA, Grow Africa	Ghana, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Ethiopia	2012	
Youth, Women, Local- Level	Within the breadbasket areas some indigenous local institutions (CSOs and FBOs) representing the youth, women and local-level	AGRA	Mozambique, Mali, Tanzania and Ghana	2010

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
Private Agribusiness and CSOs/FBOs Inclusion	private agri-businesses are progressively being involved in the breadbasket strategy through participation in policy formulation, adoption, implementation and evaluation.			
	By the end of 2010, the Northern Ghana Breadbasket Program had 114 agro-dealers trained and certified by AGRA/IFDC sell 2,187mt seeds and 2,094mt fertilizers; 30,000 smallholder farmers participate in 101 demonstrations and 83 field days.	AGRA, IFDC	Ghana	2010-2011
	564 agro-dealers were trained in Ghana under a US\$2.5 million grant to the IFDC by June, 2012.	AGRA, IFDC	Ghana	2010-2012
	NORAD Tanzania, AGRA, USAID/ACDI/VOCA have been strengthening local capacity of FBOs to engage effectively in food crop production, improve access to input services and markets.	AGRA, USAID, ACDI-VOCA, NORAD	Ghana, Mozambique, Tanzania,	2010-2012
Enhancement of Market Access, Regional Trade and Value Addition	Northern Ghana breadbasket benefits from two innovative ICT based market access programmes. AGRA partnered IFDC and Imagead in implementing the mFarms project in Ghana which involves about 5,000 farmers, agro-dealers and others along the value chain.	AGRA, IFDC, Imagead, ESOKO, Ethiopia Commodity Exchange	Ghana, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania	2010-2012
	In Ghana a private firm called Esoko has been operating an ICT based market pricing network for farmers. ESOKO's operations are limited to pricing.	Esoko	Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burkina Faso and Tanzania.	2010 - 2012
Reducing Post-Harvest Losses- Improved Storage and Transport	AGRA is working with partners to improve storage.	AGRA, USAID, ASI, ACDI-VOCA, Ghana Grain Council, MoFA,	Ghana, Mali, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda	2010- 2012

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
		MiDA,		
	AGRA has partnered MiDA to build 12 warehouses in Northern Ghana.	AGRA, MiDA	Ghana	2011 - 2012
	Tanzania Warehousing and Licensing Board is training and operating the country's warehouses.	USAID, ASI, ACIDI-VOCA	Tanzania	2012
	MiDA in collaboration with MoFA, Ghana has built a number of pack houses in horticultural crop producing areas. In addition, a perishable cargo village has been built at Kotoka International Airport, Accra.	MiDA, Ghana Government	Ghana	2010 - 2012
	To enhance the movement of agricultural produce to marketing centres, a total of 373.50 km of roads and access tracks have been constructed under 4 projects. An additional 186km road is earmarked for construction.	Ghana Government, MiDA	Ghana	2010 - 2011

Conclusion

Collective actions by all stakeholders to share breadbasket experiences and develop national agricultural investment plans based on CAADP criteria appear modest in outcomes so far. A significant departure from previous breadbasket initiatives include the synergy derived from many comprehensive smallholder

farmer (including women and the youth) focused interventions in breadbasket regions. The conscious effort to empower smallholder farmers and FBOs in identifying their own projects and to write and defend their own proposals is expected to result in making agriculture a viable business and not a way of life. Private sector investment is on the

increase and is tied to the funds from development partners and African governments. Issues related to the acquisition of land are being resolved in Ghana and Tanzania through the establishment of land banks.

Call to Action 9: Developing Markets for Smallholder Farmers in Africa — Making Value Chains Work

Smallholder farmers in African countries are confronted with marketing problems. The efficient functioning agricultural value chains will help unlock the full potential of smallholder farmers in Africa. AGRF forum participants focused their discussions on three priority areas: staple food and oil crops, high-value cash crops, and commodity exchanges.

Aggregation and storage issues, as well as an enabling policy environment, better market information, clear quality standards, capacity building for agribusinesses, stronger farmer organizations, and improving access to affordable financing were deemed as essential requirements for success in agricultural value chains by the AGRF. Essentially, the following need to be addressed to drive the process of developing markets for smallholder farmers in Africa:

- Building human and institutional capacity
- Improving physical infrastructure throughout the agricultural value chains in Africa.
- Access to accurate and timely input and output market information
- Develop and implement laws and regulations that will make markets work more effectively for smallholder farmers.

Table 9: Call to Action 9

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary states	Timeframe
Building human and institutional capacity	Several trainings were organized at continental, sub- regional and national levels. In June, 2012, at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, IFC and ECX organized training for more than 200 participants on the theme ‘Warehouse Receipts System for Inclusion in Agricultural Finance’.	AGRA, USAID, IFC, World Food Programme, UNDP, UNCTAD AU-NEPAD, Ethiopia Commodity Exchange	Sub-Saharan Africa countries	2010-2012
	USAID’s regional program also provides technical support to the Commodity Exchanges warehousing facilities in a number of African countries and implemented intensive programs to organize and strengthen farmer associations. It also provides	USAID	SSA	2010-2012

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary states	Timeframe
	training on governance, marketing and facilitates linkages with agribusiness.			
	By early 2012, ADVANCE Ghana project (US\$32 million) being implemented in 23 districts in the three northern regions, had 11 supply chains established and trained 6,788 farmers (2,474 females and 4,314 males), 7 aggregators, 12 input dealers, 8 financial service providers, 11 mechanized service providers including NAAMSECO engaged on the program.	ADVANCE, USAID	Ghana	2010-2012
	USAID and AGRA also trained farmer organizations to improve productivity, facilitate access to farm input and markets, organize warehouse receipt system, and eventually supporting the national commodity exchange in Tanzania.	USAID, JICA, KITC, TAHA, AGRA, IFDC, FOSCA, KENFAB, NASFEM	Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania ,Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria	2010-2012
	The horticulture program implemented with Tanzania Horticulture Association (TAHA) has trained over 10,000 farmers on various technologies to improve productivity, value addition and marketing.	TAHA, Standards and Trade Development Facility, USAID, Dutch Government	Tanzania	2010 - 2012
	USAID is providing funding through ACDI/VOCA, ASI and ADVANCE projects for the Ghana Grain Council to supervise the construction of 21 bulking points of 80-100mt capacity each for smallholder farmers in northern Ghana. 6 bulking points are ready while the rest are still under construction.	USAID, ACDI-VOCA, ASI, ADVANCE, Ghana Grain Council	Ghana	2010
	In Tanzania, partners are collaborating to provide the following: Improved building and service infrastructure for 32 district	AfDB, IFAD, AGRA	Tanzania	2012

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary states	Timeframe
	markets (25 with cold-storage facilities), 2 ice-plants, 4 border markets; and 32 warehouse facilities (6 new and 26 rehabilitation) all with service infrastructure from 2012.			
Access to accurate and timely input and output market information	Mpesa, mFarms, ESOKO and the SMS System in Kenya, Ghana, Mozambique and a number of African states are very positive developments of ICT based market platforms for agribusiness among smallholder farmers and other actors along the agricultural value chain.	IFDC, ESOKO, SAFARICOM	Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique	2010-2012
Develop and implement laws and regulations that will make markets work more effectively for smallholder farmers.	Development partners complements the FIMA with the establishment of continent-wide training programmes (USAID-LEAD etc.) and FOSCA which aims to assist FBOs and smallholder farmers to develop their commercial and technical capacities.	AGRA, USAID, AfDB	Sub-Saharan Africa	2010 - 2012

Conclusion

African governments, donor community and fora such as World Economic Forum have in recent years shown intents and taken actions

to fund market developments for smallholder farmers. But, poor and inadequate transport networks and storage facilities limited value addition and high post-harvest losses among others pose major challenge. The way forward

is to improve market and transport infrastructure as well as ICT based market networks that serve smallholder farmers.

Call to Action 10: Inducing Growth by Improving Livestock Value Chains

Livestock rearing is a major source of livelihood and income for a significant number of people on the continent; livestock provides

food, income, power for ploughing and transportation services. In some instances they serve as collateral for credit. The AGRF agreed that steps to improve the livestock value chains are essential and very important

to assure food security and improvements in income.

At the AGRF six important steps were outlined. The representatives of the group recommended the following:

Table 10: Call to Action 10

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
Integrating Livestock into Growth Corridor and Breadbasket Models	The Mozambique Beira Agriculture growth corridor has integrated livestock systems into its investment plans. Planned investment in livestock includes 10,000ha cattle estate and an abattoir	Mozambican Government, AGRA, World Bank, AfDB, IFAD, USAID, EU and AgDevCo	Mozambique (Chimoio)	2010
	In the South Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania, 40,000ha of government owned land has been reserved for cattle rearing and the introduction of fattening and slaughter services for local breeders.	Tanzanian government, World Bank, EU, USAID, AfDB, IFAD, WFP and FAO	Tanzania	2011
	In the Sikasso area of Mali investment opportunities for the production of animal feed, creation of aggregation centre and the creation of guarantee funds are available for between 330 to 425 contract livestock farmers	Malian government USAID, AfDB, World Bank, Swiss Cooperation, GIZ and the EU	Mali	2010
	The AfDB is supporting Rwanda with a US\$35 million loan to Rwanda (2011 – 2015) to create an enabling environment to stimulate the	AfDB	Rwanda	2011-2015

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
	development of a modern livestock industry.			
	AfDB funded livestock projects in Sahel region of West Africa, the Regional Project on Sustainable Management of Endemic Ruminant Livestock. The project resulted in the genetic improvement of endemic ruminant livestock and its livestock techniques, sustainable management of its ecosystem and promotion of an enabling legal, policy and institutional framework for its development and productivity increase.	AfDB, GEF and governments of The Gambia, Guinea, Mali and Senegal	The Gambia, Guinea, Mali and Senegal	2011
	The Federal Republic of Nigeria's proposed National Programme for Food Security to be submitted to the AfDB also places emphasis on the development of the livestock sector as a means of diversifying existing livelihood systems.	AfDB and government of the Federal Nigeria Republic of Nigeria	Nigeria	2012
Results Driven Research and Rapid Learning about Markets, Technologies and Resource Management	As a result of the innovations introduced into the dairy industry and the government's commitment over the years in 2011, Kenya was selected as a Dairy Centre of Excellence	Government of Kenya	Kenya	2011
	USAID supported the government of Kenya in the preparation and adoption of the Good Manufacturing and Dairy Code of Practice Manuals.	The USAID, Livestock Value Chain programme and the Kenya Dairy Sector Competitiveness Programme (KDSCP)	Kenya	2011
	USAID supported the completion of the Kenya's	USAID	Kenya	2010

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
	Dairy Sector Regulations.			
Dissemination of best practices, research finding and lessons learned from the Kenya dairy industry	The African Dairy Conference and Exhibition organized by the East and South African Dairy Association. The annual event is aimed at promoting marketing products, equipment and service associations with value chains, show casing technology and innovations, exhibition of best practices, learning experiences from the region and networking sessions for practitioners and service providers.	East and South African Dairy Association	Kenya	2011 and 2012
	The ILRI officially opened the Biosciences Eastern and Central African Hub. The BecA-ILRI Hub provides a common biosciences/technology research platform, research-related services and capacity building opportunities for animal health scientist. BecA-ILRI Hub has been engaged in capacity building, the upgrading of infrastructure and the publication and implementation of demand-driven research projects	ILRI, CIDA, and NEPAD	Eastern and Central Africa	2010
	The Rockefeller Foundation has supported ILRI in the use of its Participatory Epidemiology Network for Animal and Public Health. The capacity of the country's dairy industries are being built to enable them induce growth by improving livestock value chains	Rockefeller Foundation and ILRI	East and Southern Africa	2011
	Capacity building programmes are in place for	ILRI	Kenya, Rwanda,	2010

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
	animal herders engaged in the livestock rearing		Uganda and Ethiopia.	
	Dairy Cattle Development Support Project Phase II - PADEBL II. The project focuses on community livestock, infrastructure support and food security enhancement and capacity building.	AfDB, Government of Rwanda and Cooperatives	Rwanda	2011
Collaboration between AGRA and CGIAR	AGRA sponsored a Crop Livestock Complex meeting on livestock and fish. Meeting was facilitated by the ILRI and the Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources.	AGRA, ILRI and the Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources	Kenya	2010
Livestock Insurance and Financing Vaccines Programs	An Index Based Livestock Insurance scheme is being piloted for pastoralists in Kenya.	ILRI, UAP Insurance, Equity Bank, USAID, UKaid of DFID and the World Bank	Marsabit District, Northern Kenya	2011
	GALVmed in collaboration with the European Commission's Vaccine Against Neglected Animal Diseases (VACNADA) programme has signed contracts to upgrade vaccine producing laboratories in SSA. The contract includes basic business and management training for national laboratories. The purpose of the training is to strengthen management skills in attaining more commercial chain focus to vaccine production.	GALVmed and, European Commission	Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya and Mali amongst other African countries	2011
Monitoring Gender Aspects of Collaborative Efforts	ILRI has developed a gender strategy which spells out how to mainstream gender and equity within value-chain development. ILRI is currently working on a comprehensive implementation	ILRI, AGRA	SSA	2011

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary countries	Timeframe
	strategy. AGRA is in the process of developing a gender strategy.			

Conclusion

Given Kenya’s success it is important that other countries draw lessons and make an

effort to integrate livestock rearing more effectively into the agricultural sectors and growth corridors.

Call to Action 11: Developing Linkages between Farmers and Agribusinesses in Africa

A sustainable Green Revolution in Africa depends on well-functioning markets that provide reliable outlets for farm produce,

while also serving as dependable sources of affordable food. The AGRF confirmed that the creation of wealth in rural Africa requires moving smallholder farmers from being subsistence producers towards farming as a

profitable business—a business that can be operated more productively and that provides marketable surpluses. The table below shows what was identified as needed to be done and what was actually done.

Table 11: Call to Action 11

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary states	Timeframe
Strengthening local farmer Organizations and ancillary players in the agricultural value Chain	Establishment of the Farmers’ Organizations Support Centre for Africa (FOSCA) to increase smallholder incomes and livelihoods by working with Farmer Organizations to provide demand-driven, income-enhancing services to their members.	AGRA	Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria and Tanzania	2011
	The Kenya National Federation of Agriculture Producers (KENFAP) represents 1.84 million smallholder farmers (63.5% females) undertook capacity building in lobbying and advocacy for 14,400 of its members and 7,200 farmers. This has translated into an increase in demand by the farmers for services and an increase level of awareness of their rights.	KENFAP	Kenya	2011
	The National Smallholders Farmers Association of Malawi (NASFAM) facilitated the supply of inputs to its 100,000 smallholder farmers. The NASFAM also served as a market and offers financial services to its members.	NASFAM	Malawi	2011
	Market linkages with input suppliers, market information, and services for bulk selling and value addition were provided for 80,000 affiliated members The Uganda Cooperative Alliance.	The Uganda Cooperative Alliance	Uganda	2011
	Ghanaian farmers and farmer based organizations were equipped	The Ghana	Ghana	2011

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary states	Timeframe
	with knowledge and skills to engage government and political parties and be proactively involved in policy implementation at the local level.	Federation of Agricultural Producers/USAID		
	Programmes directed at strengthening the capacity of farmer organizations to network and step up their political influence through dialogue and advocacy with political leaders were initiated. Action Aid plans to scale up to Malawi, Nigeria and Rwanda in the near future.	Action Aid	Ghana, Kenya, Uganda and Zambia.	2011
Foster Capacity Building of Farmers and Ancillary players that improve the agricultural value chain	274,000 people in the East and Southern African region received agriculture training, 52,000 people were trained in community management and almost 200 community development plans were drawn up.	IFAD	East and Southern Africa region	2011
Improve the rural infrastructure around markets, roads, communities access to affordable finance, and the general business environment	A total of US\$614 million has been earmarked for development projects in Tanzania, 45% of this sum is for the roads sector and 14% is committed to the agricultural sector. The road will contribute to regional integration by improving connectivity between Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia and farmers Marketing Infrastructure and Value Addition Project aimed at improving market infrastructure, systems development and rural finance is being implemented. 1.2 million Households (including 270,000 female headed	AfDB	Tanzania, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia	2011 -2013
		AfDB and Government of Tanzania	Tanzania	2012

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary states	Timeframe
	household) are expected to benefit from the project.			
	2,500km of community access roads, 580km of feeder roads to various rural settlements and 30 rural markets in Uganda are planned to be constructed.	IFAD and Government of Uganda	Uganda	2011
	Under the Millennium Challenge Corporation compacts with Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mozambique and Tanzania over 917 km of feeder and trunk roads are being rehabilitated/ under construction	Millennium Challenge Corporation and the Governments of Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mozambique and Tanzania.	Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mozambique and Tanzania	2012
	Esoko in Ghana operates an ICT based market pricing platform that links farmers to markets. It is estimated that farmers using the platform have realised income increases ranging between 30% - 40%. Presently Esoko has a total of 54,414 subscribers in 10 countries .	Esoko	Ghana, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.	2012
	The mFarms is an ICT based tool for exchanging information and managing the value chain is being implemented. The technology is targeted at farmers and farmer groups, input dealers, aggregators and major buyers. Approximately 4,000 users are linked to the mFarms platform in Ghana and Liberia. Currently a mapping exercise is on-going in Burkina Faso.	IFDC/AGRA	Ghana, Liberia and Burkina Faso	2012
Reform Policies and the Legal and Regulatory	Policy Hubs and Nodes have been set up to support the process of addressing policies and the regulatory framework. Their initiatives have been supported by the Regional and political community	AGRA and national governments	Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, and Tanzania	2011

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary states	Timeframe
Framework	frameworks (ECOWAS and COMESA) and complemented by government reforms targeted at improving the investment conditions in the countries.			
	The Government of Ghana's proposal for a legal framework for the enforcement of contracts was submitted to the government for approval.	Government of Ghana	Ghana	2012
Land registration	Initiatives to improve and streamline the property registration processes in their respective countries through the introduction of clear transparent steps. The registration processes in the respective countries are recognized by the IFC in its report of ease of doing business globally. Generally the Registration of property takes between 28 days (in Rwanda) and 87 days (in Tanzania) in the countries under review.	Governments of Ghana, Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya, Liberia, World Bank, USAID, MCC	Ghana, Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya, Liberia	2011
	Tanzania and Ghana have commenced the process of establishing Land Banks in their breadbasket areas	Governments of Tanzania and Ghana	Tanzania and Ghana	2010 and 2011

Conclusion

The commitment by regional bodies, governments, the donor community and civil society organizations to develop and /or

enhance the linkages between farmers and agribusinesses in a holistic manner is laudable. This commitment will however, have to be complemented with development strategies that assures

investment in rural infrastructure, capacity building, access to affordable finance and markets and the development of appropriate linkages with operators in the agribusiness sector.

Call to Action 12: Coping with Climate Change

Recent spate of extreme weather conditions have shown that the effect of climate change will continue to put additional pressure on food crop production in Africa. According the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) the past year (2011) provided ample evidence that greenhouse gas emissions are rising, climate change is already affecting agricultural productivity and that climate scenarios predict more variable weather events in the future. The effects of extreme weather conditions on smallholder farmers are devastating, it is therefore imperative that concerted efforts are made by all stakeholders to harness the wealth of knowledge on hand to manage systems that best facilitate the efficient use of climate

information, water resources and, in the longer term solutions that will achieve the win-win-win (Triple win) objectives of adaptation, mitigation and increased food production and security.

The key areas requiring action include:

- The scaling up and making weather indexed crop insurance more affordable for smallholder farmers;
- Providing affordable insurance products for smallholder farmers and the agricultural value chains;
- Increasing funding for science, scientific institutions and education to create awareness of climate change and its potential effects on agriculture on the continent;
- Capacity building among scientists, research organization and decision

makers to enhance understanding of climate change was also deemed to be very critical;

- Improving access to technologies aimed at improving agricultural productivity in a sustainable manner;
- Governments should make climate-compatible development a central feature of their overall development agenda, improving access to finance and harnessing farmer knowledge and capacities; and
- Partners should work towards a financing framework and specific commitments for promoting climate compatible growth across the continent. On the issue of the timeframe the Forum agreed that initial activities should to take off in 2011 and efforts deepened over the next 5 years.

Table 12: Call to Action 12

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary states	Timeframe
The Scaling up and Making of Weather Indexed Crop Insurance	The Scaling up and Making of Weather Indexed Crop insurance. Please refer to Call to Action 1			

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary states	Timeframe
More Affordable for Smallholder Farmers				
Capacity building	RUFORUM is facilitating African universities access to climate change adaptation funds and offering training opportunities at the Makerere University	RUFORUM, Uganda and the Rockefeller Foundation	25 countries in east, south and central Africa	2011
	Building Adaptation Capacities for Climate Change Project in Kenya and Tanzania through Participatory Research, Training and Outreach.	Rockefeller Foundation supported Project and implemented by the Egerton and Sokoine Universities	Kenya and Tanzania	2011
	Enhancing Adaptation to Climatic Change in Africa-Linking Agro-Meteorology and Agriculture project is aimed at improving competence to address issues and challenges of climate change, resilience and adaptation in agriculture (16 Ph.Ds, 15 M.Sc, 50 scientific papers and 15 policy briefs)	Rockefeller Foundation supported Project and implemented by RUFORUM	COMESA countries	2011
	Building resilience to climate change in the agricultural sector through science technology and innovation capacity development in Africa project.	Rockefeller Foundation supported Project and implemented by African	Egypt, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Tanzania	2011

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary states	Timeframe
		Technology Policy Studies Network		
	Capacity building workshop for the development and implementation of relevant measures by ECOWAS Member States for direct access of funds and status of international negotiations on climate change.	ECOWAS	Held in Ghana for ECOWAS member states	2011
Improving Access to Technologies Aimed at Improving Agriculture Productivity	Improving access to early maturing and drought resistant seeds, erosion prevention, land management techniques and reclamation of degraded farmlands		Burkina Faso and Niger	
	The West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme is aimed at generating and disseminating improved technologies on the main staple food crops	World Bank	Ghana, Mali and Senegal	2010 – 2016
	ADAPTS aims to increase the resilience of communities to climate change through improving water availability by introducing sand dams and other rain harvesting systems	ADAPT Netherlands, the Borana community and the Ethiopian government	Ethiopia	2011
	An affordable micro Irrigation project for vegetable production in West Africa has commenced in Mali. The project has resulted in the expansion of planting area of high value crops, year round cultivation of crops and steadier and higher income	An initiative by AVRDC-World Vegetable Centre in collaboration with Adventist Development Relief Agency	Mali	2010

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary states	Timeframe
	Intercropping using <i>Faidherbia albida</i> a nitrogen fixing tree, with maize on unfertilized fields has increase food crop production significantly. In Malawi yields have doubled and in Niger there has been a tripling of yields of crops grown beneath the same trees.	World Bank	Malawi and Niger	2011
	As a result of the Biocarbon Fund (a private public partnership) in Kenya, 60,000 farmers on 45,000ha of land using sustainable climate-smart land management practices to enrich degraded soils and improve productivity. The project generates carbon credits which are sold to the World Bank-administered Fund. Direct benefit to local communities is over \$350,000 with an initial payment of \$80,000 to be made in the first year.	World Bank	Kenya	2011
	NORAD is supporting the assessments in the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania and the Northern Region of Ghana with the aim of undertaking a climate-smart agriculture programme in Tanzania and Ghana.	NORAD	Ghana and Tanzania	2012
	Capacity building for staff of the Meteorological Services through training and the acquisition of new weather equipment (Automated Weather Stations).	GIZ	Ghana and Kenya	2011 and 2012
	In Uganda localized weather alert services are being piloted in the Kalagala fishing community	Uganda department of Meteorology, MTN, World Meteorological Organization, Ericsson, the National Lake	Uganda	2012

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary states	Timeframe
		Rescue Institute and the Kalagala community		
	IFAD through its projects in Burkina and Niger increased farmers' food security and resilience to climate change through scaled-up soil and water conservation practices, tree planting and other re-greening activities. This has resulted in the rehabilitation of 500,000 hectares of degraded land	IFAD	Burkina Faso and Niger	2011
Climate Compatible Development	The Environment and Climate Change Policy Nodes in AGRA's P1 countries have facilitated the process of examining the issue of climate change from a holistic and coordinated point of view. National climate change policies, initiatives and mechanisms have been developed in all 13 AGRA countries.	AGRA and national governments of Ghana, Mozambique and Tanzania	Ghana, Mozambique and Tanzania	2011
	Watershed protections and soil fertility projects. Over 30 million agroforestry seedlings were planted and nearly 15,000 hectares of land are now registered as under improved management practices	IFAD and Government of Rwanda	Rwanda	2011
	Exploring the feasibility of a carbon finance scheme to mitigate green-house gas emissions.	National Conservation Research Centre with support from the Rockefeller Foundation	Ghana	2011
	FARA aims to disseminate local climate adaptation information to African countries. Presently the number of African states	FARA	41 African states.	2011

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary states	Timeframe
	benefitting from the AfricaAdapt project has increased from 35 (2010) to 41 states.			
	AfDB has developed a Strategy of Climate Risk Management and Adaptation. Through the strategy AfDB is putting climate change adaptation into the mainstream of development. The AfDB is creating tools to climate proof AfDB-financed investments, and to mainstream climate change adaptation into development.	AfDB	African countries	2011 -15
Partnership for Climate Financing Framework	African Common Position on Climate (ACPC) which has been endorsed by African Heads of State. The Common Position advocates for greater inclusion of agriculture, forestry and climate change regimes and more access to resources and technology	AU/ACPC	All African countries	2011
	The IFAD designed the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP), a multi donor grant co-financing programme to channel climate finance to poor rural people. The IFAD intends investing US\$ 1 billion a year for the next 8 year (2012 - 2020). This financing programme is targeted specifically at scaling up and integrating climate change adaptation in “regular” smallholder development programmes. The target is to increase 8 million smallholder farmers (including women and girls) resilience to climate change by 2020.	IFAD	All African countries	2011
	At AfDB’s Climate Investment Fund Partnership Forum, Mozambique was given US\$86 million to improve the capacity of its roads to withstand climate change, transform its hydro-meteorological services and enhance the resilient agricultural production and food security.	AfDB	Mozambique and Burkina Faso	2011

What needed to be done	What was accomplished	Who did it	Beneficiary states	Timeframe
	Zambia received US\$86 million to strengthen climate resilience in the Barotse and Kafue River Basin. Burkina Faso: US\$32 million to decentralize sustainable forestry management, encourage participatory protection of state forest reserves and integrate indigenous and scientific knowledge and information sharing mechanisms.	AfDB	Zambia	2011
	The Swedish government is supporting the Climate for Development in Africa project with a sum of US\$7.5 million. The purpose of the project is to group resources and finance demand-driven projects in Africa which aim to produce and disseminate weather data at all levels of society	Swedish government	African countries	2012
	The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) is engaged in projects in Niger and Mozambique with the aim of strengthening the resilience to climate change by improving communication and hydro-meteorological methods in Niger as well as chains climate resilient agricultural supply in Mozambique.	CIF	Niger and Mozambique	2012
	CIF Partnership Forum, co-hosted by the AfDB is an annual event where funding decisions on climate-smart development worldwide are taken, experiences in developing and executing CIF investment plans are shared, achievements and challenges are shared, and learns are learned from fellow CIF pilot countries and expert panellists	CIF and AfDB	SSA	2011

Conclusion

The increasing awareness of the impact of climate change and the rapid response of all

stakeholders including the legislature, governments’, civil society organizations and development partners is encouraging. The main bottle necks to addressing the problem

are the absence of quality weather data and instruments, lack of funds and the requisite human capacity to address the problem of climate change in a comprehensive manner.

Monitoring the AGRF

At the AGRF in 2010, a key activity outlined for each Call to Action was “How will outcomes be monitored”. This section included the specific activities to be monitored, who or which organizations will undertake the monitoring and when the monitoring will be shared and/or disseminated. Indeed the purpose of the section was to ensure that Call to Action activities are undertaken in a timely manner by the organizations that made commitments and compare progress with laid down bench marks so that in the future relevant lessons learned can be incorporated into the implementation process. The organizations tasked with monitoring the Calls to Action included AGRA, bilateral and multilateral organizations, regional organizations, public and private sector organizations, financial institutions, farmer organizations, civil society organizations, and research and development organizations.

The monitoring system the AGRF report alluded to is a system that is supposed to have clearly laid out procedures for the collection and analysis of information to facilitate comparison with expected results. It also requires that there should be a baseline status

with clearly defined indicators for monitoring. Based on the consultant’s observation, there was no evidence to suggest that there was such an elaborate system in place for the AGRF. Thus there was no specific organization monitoring AGRF activities in a holistic manner. It was however obvious that virtually all the organizations and institutions had monitoring systems in place for activities that they had been mandated to undertake which in a lot of instances coincided with the AGRF outcomes. Given this situation, capturing information on the AGRF outcomes posed a major challenge to the consultants.

Conclusions

In spite of the remarkable achievements cited above some key challenges were identified. During the review process it was observed that there was not “*adequate buy-in*” from a large section of organizations that participated and made commitments at the AGRF. Whilst some of them perceived the AGRF to be solely an AGRA initiative, others expected AGRA to provide them with resources, guidance and leadership in carrying out the activities under the Calls to Action. The conclusion drawn by most of the respondents is illustrated by a

simple “equation”, “*the AGRF = AGRA*”. This perception, among other factors, resulted in non-responsiveness on the part of some organizations.

There were a number of significant and very relevant initiatives undertaken by national governments, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the private sector and the development partners, however these were not well coordinated thus the opportunities for learning lessons and drawing on the synergies that had been built in the past could not be maximized for the benefit of the agricultural sector and specifically the smallholder farmer. This was evident in the capacity building initiatives for farmers and the farmer based organizations.

Again follow up on the AGRF was perceived to be inadequate, there did not seem to be any institution or organization responsible for coordinating, monitoring and evaluating and disseminating information on the AGRF. Indeed most organizations thought it should have been the responsibility of AGRA. This however did not seem to be the case.

Significant investments had been made in the provision of infrastructural facilities by

governments, the AfDB, the World Bank and YARA among others and this was viewed as a good beginning, however there was the urgent need on the part of all stakeholders to scale up their activities in this sector.

During the review, it was observed that the capacities of members of the parliamentary agricultural committees were strengthened to enable them engage meaningfully in policy issues and decisions on the sector. CAADP, AWEPA, IIED and other organizations have been involved in capacity building programmes for parliamentarians, these processes have to be deepened and made much more relevant to the agricultural needs of countries. One of the major problems confronting parliaments in Africa is the lack of funds. They are generally under resourced hence are very dependent on resources from external sources; this situation has negative implications for parliamentary agriculture committee members ability to undertake activities on their own.

Governments and development partners have taken into account the issues of women empowerment hence they have developed gender strategies and gender policies. AWARD

has also taken up the training of female agricultural scientist and USAID is piloting the WEAI to measure women's empowerment and inclusion levels in the agricultural sector. Working with the traditional institutions and the traditional leaders also requires equal attention, this is based on the premise that most of negative cultural practices that are biased against women are underpinned by cultural believes.

A key factor in the success of the initiatives agreed at the AGRF is the recognition that the smallholder farmer is a key player in the realization of the African green revolution thus policies and programmes should revolve around them and they should be actively involved in decision making as is the case in Kenya (through KENFAB) and Malawi (through NASFAM). The second critical factor for the success is the commitment of the AU through the CAADP, the Regional Economic blocks (ECOWAS, COMESA and SADC), the individual countries, civil society and the development partner. Without this concerted effort and the fact that the process for developing the agricultural sector have been streamlined it would be difficult. Finally, increasingly issues

within the agricultural sector are being approached from the value chain and participatory points of view; this gives all stakeholders, analysts and practitioners an overview of the situation and thus facilitates the identification and solution of problems.

Recommendations

The AGRF needs to be properly institutionalized. Institutionalization of AGRF will deal with the problem of poor coordination, monitoring and evaluation follow-ups and the low buy-in level from participating governments, development partners, private sector and other stakeholders. It is, therefore, expedient to set up an AGRF Secretariat to be hosted by AGRA, CAADP or any other leading AGRF organization selected by the Forum.

It is important that the forth-coming AGRF is specific on commitments made showing who is responsible for particular actions and the timeline. A clear reporting format for the AGRF is required to ensure that these are well laid out in order for effective monitoring.

Annex 1: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE REVIEW OF THE AFRICAN GREEN REVOLUTION FORUM OUTCOMES

1. Background and Context

In September (2-4) 2010, The African Green Revolution Forum (AGRF) was held in Accra-Ghana. The Forum, was chaired by Mr. Kofi A. Annan, and hosted by the late H.E. John Atta Mills, President of Ghana and the Government of Ghana. The AGRF was co-sponsored by the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), YARA and other invited partners, working closely with the African Union and regional economic communities.

The AGRF focused on promoting investments and policy support for driving agricultural productivity and income growth for African farmers in an environmentally sustainable way. The Forum, which stemmed from the African Green Revolution Conference in Oslo, was a private-sector led initiative which brought together African heads of state, ministers, farmers, private agribusiness firms, financial institutions, NGOs, civil society and scientists, to discuss and develop concrete investment plans for achieving the green revolution in

Africa. Over one thousand participated in this forum during which the main message that “The African Green Revolution Forum must be about ACTION!”

Various topics ranging from promoting affordable financing to strengthening farmer access to seed and fertilizers; from empowering women to mobilizing parliamentarians; how to make markets and value chains work better for smallholders and what can be done to help them cope with the effects of climate change were discussed. The critical need to invest in Africa’s breadbaskets and agricultural growth corridors was emphasized.

As a result of the call for action, participants in highly focused breakout sessions pinpointed issues and ways of addressing them. The main areas for action were agreed as follows:

- a. Increasing access to affordable financing for African agriculture
- b. Strengthening farmer access to improved seed in Africa
- c. Encouraging more efficient fertilizer supply systems

- d. Harnessing science, appropriate technologies and innovation
- e. Mobilizing parliamentarians for action
- f. Empowering women for the green revolution
- g. Investing in agricultural growth corridors
- h. Implementing a breadbasket strategy
- i. Developing markets for smallholder farmers- making value chains work
- j. Inducing growth by improving livestock value chains
- k. Developing linkages between farmers and agribusinesses
- l. Coping with climate change

A measurable blueprint for action was agreed upon and organizations committed to moving them forward identified them based on the following:

- What needs to be done?
- Who will do it?
- When will it be done?
- How will outcomes be monitored?

2. Purpose and Objectives of the review

The purpose of this review is to assess the extent the call for action and the areas

identified have been worked on by various organizations, and whether the expected outcomes were monitored, documented and whether progress has been made in implementing the agreed actions. The findings from this review will inform the AGRF scheduled for 2012 and identify areas that require further discussion.

3. Audience for the review

The study is being commissioned by the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa on behalf of the different partners. The findings from this review will be used by AGRF chairperson, board and organizers to plan for next AGRF as well as inform the various stakeholders who made commitments on their performance to date.

4. Key review questions and issues

4.1 The key questions to be answered in this review are as follows

4.1.1 Were the action plans developed during the AGRF done

4.1.2 Who did what and how and when were they done

4.1.3 How have the “call to actions” been monitored and documented

4.2 The issues in the above four key questions to be assessed and analyzed are;

4.2.1 Assess the continuing relevance and appropriateness of commitments made, while checking for any changes in the context, threats and opportunities since the last AGRF.

4.2.2 Analyze achievements against stated actions. Assess the major achievements in relation to the stated objectives/actions and the results- focusing on the higher level results. Assess whether the anticipated changes outlined in the “Call to Action” were made, their sustainability, the likelihood of future achievements, and the significance/strategic importance of the achievements. This assessment should include both qualitative (based on impressions and interviews with target groups, partners, governments etc. and quantitative evidence as far as possible).

4.2.3 Assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the strategies adopted in the implementation of the “action” plan including what worked or not and why

4.2.4 Describe any major failures or slippages to date, explaining why they occurred.

4.2.5 Identify any exceptional experiences that should be highlighted e.g. case-studies, stories, best practice.

4.2.6 Give specific recommendations for consideration for future “actions” based on the findings of the review

5. Scope of the Review

The review will cover all areas of the “Call to Action” documented in the AGRF policy and issues papers, International and national public and private institutions and organizations, donor organization, civil society and other stakeholders involved in agriculture transformation across the continent will be assessed. The mandate from the forum was to “create an ongoing, measurable blueprint for action. This review is to assess how far the blueprint has been created and if not what are the constraints,

6. Methodology

The recommended methodology for the MTR shall include the following:

6.1 Review the AGRF documents and other related Literature – First the Review team will

be expected to conduct a review of the AGRF call to action document and other related literature review to undertake an in-depth analysis of AGRF composition and strategies and to identify the key issues. The Review team will also be expected to review the information available at AGRA and other institutions involved in the implementation of the AGRF call to action strategies. In addition, the team should obtain essential data regarding the AGRF action plans by reviewing of reports (narrative and data), field/monitoring visit reports, evaluation/special study reports, policy documents, country statistical and economic data, and other national and international published reports on Africa Agriculture transformation.

6.2 Develop a Framework of Analysis –The Review team, taking into consideration these TOR, should develop a framework for analyzing the AGRF deliverables based on the information collected during the documents and other related literature, and interviews.

6.3 The team will examine the goal, objectives, activities, work plans, and implementation strategy of each “Call to Action” as stated in the official document and formulate key questions for each Action Plan as it proceeds in

the review. The questions are for guiding the team to place Action Plan in the wider perspective of the AGRF goals

6.4 Key Informant Interviews - The Review team will be expected to identify key role players mentioned in the AGRF “Call to Action” document and to conduct key informant interviews targeting officials in selected institutions, public and private organizations, government representatives, donors or institutional representatives (farmers, private agribusiness firms, financial institutions, NGOs, civil society and scientists).

6.5 Collect Rapid Data - The team will be expected to use quantitative and qualitative rapid data collection techniques to collect necessary data.

6.6 Data analysis and reporting – The Review team will undertake detailed analysis and synthesis of facts, observations, data and other information to provide a detailed report on findings and recommendations on special initiatives and measurable outcomes.

7. Roles and Responsibilities

The Consultant commissioned to undertake the review will report directly to the AGRA’s

Monitoring and Evaluation Director. In liaison with AGRA’s Monitoring and Evaluation Director and the AGRF Secretariat/Technical Committee, the consultant will develop a methodological approach and a work plan that will be approved by AGRA M&E Director.

The AGRF technical committee will make available appropriate resources for the review. The AGRA AGRF coordinator will ensure that key staff are available for interviews and will assist in sourcing internal documents. The AGRF Secretariat/Technical Committee will assist with the logistics for travel and meetings in country.

The AGRF Secretariat/Technical Committee will provide feedback on the draft report and submit a management commentary to be included. It is expected that the consultant will work closing with the AGRF Secretariat/Technical Committee to collect and process data for the report.

8. Outputs and Deliverables

Two documents will be completed: a) a full review report (max. 40 pages); and b) a summary report to enable the results of the review to be readily communicated to the

AGRF Chairperson, the AGRF Board and partners.

The main report should include an executive summary, progress status and recommendations. Technical details should be confined to appendices, which should also include a list of interviewees and participants.

Background information should only be included when it is directly relevant to the reports analysis and conclusions.

The consultant should support their analysis of achievements with relevant data and state how this has been sourced.

The report will be written in English. A master copy of the final report suitable for reproduction and Soft copies of the final report

9. Timeline

The review is expected to be completed within a 90 - day period.

10. Criteria for selection of Consultant

The consulting firm or consultant (s) will be selected on the basis of their proven experience, qualifications and ability to deliver a quality product in a timely and efficient manner. Particular qualifications and

experience of the lead consultant team members include:

PHD in Agricultural Sciences, Social Sciences, Economics or related field and at least 10 years of relevant experience (leader);

Experience in designing and conducting high quality evaluations using a range of methodologies;

- Excellent communication skills, especially ability to write clearly.
- Experience with working in complex, multi-country projects with multiple stakeholders.
- Excellent knowledge of issues in Agricultural development in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Excellent writing skills and demonstrable analytical skills;
- Excellent English communication skills.

11. Proposal

The proposal should include:

1. A technical detail elaborating the issues to be addressed/covered;
2. A description of the study plan including details of the proposed methodology,

sampling, study design; major stages and milestones for the review and a timetable of activities.

3. Detailed budget

4. Description of the pay schedule for the review

5. Past performance summaries (at least three brief descriptions of past or current contracting mechanisms for efforts similar in size, scope and complexity to this tender) and list of references that demonstrate performance in conducting similar studies.

6. At least one previous relevant report and list of previous reports

7. CVs conforming to the qualifications listed above for persons to manage and conduct the review

8. Supporting documents including mandatory institutional documents such as incorporation papers and most recent financial statements

Procedure for application

Interested parties are requested to send their detailed technical & financial proposals to: mande@agra-alliance.org by: March 15th, 2012.

Additional request for background information by interested parties can be sent to the same e-mail address mande@agra-alliance.org