

# PROGRESS REPORT



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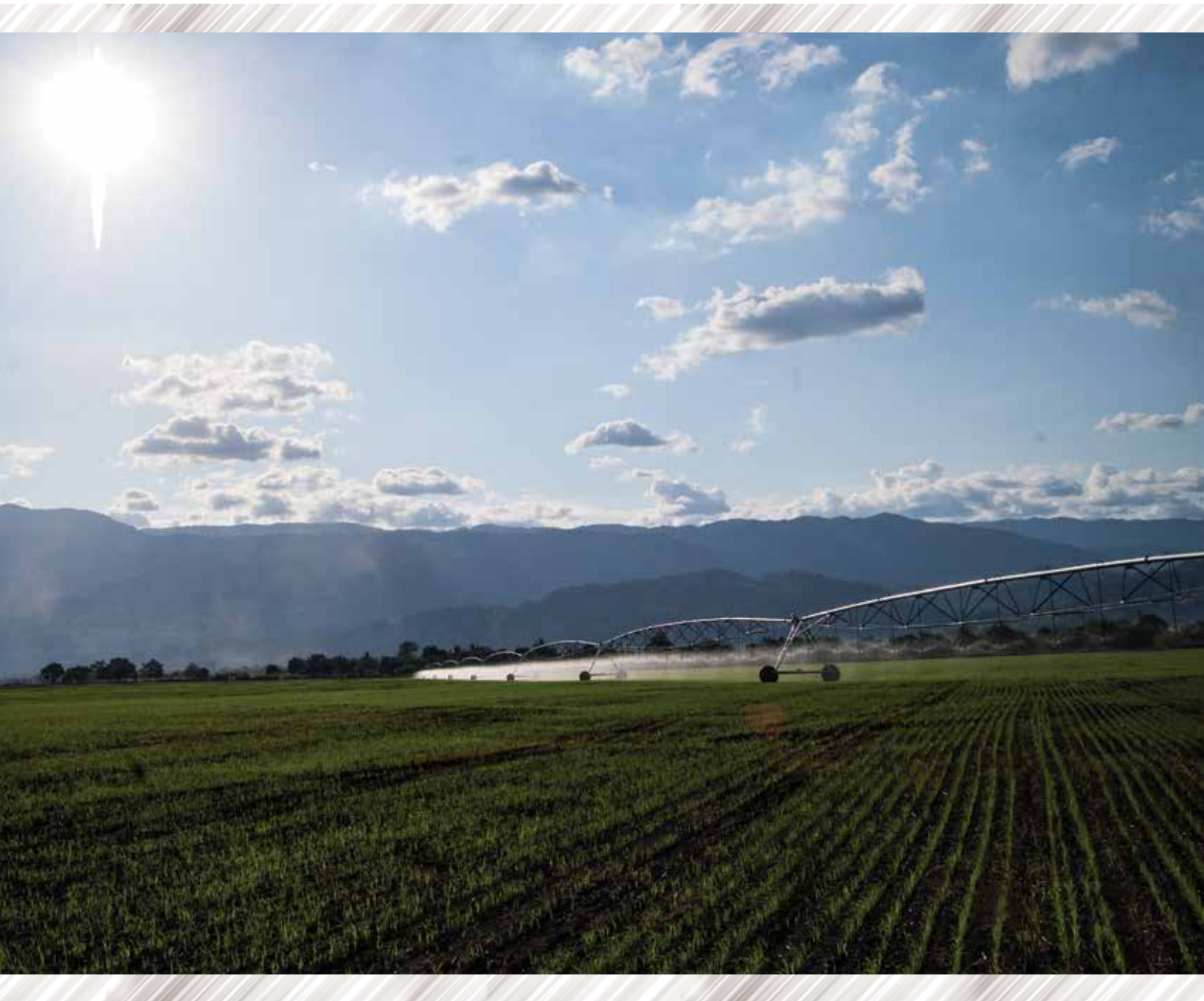


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## ACRONYMS

CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIARD	Coherence in Information for Agricultural Research for Development
GAFSIP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GODAN	Global Open Data Initiative for Agriculture and Nutrition
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
JSR	Joint Sector Review
LOI	Letter of Intent
NAFSIP	National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan
SSTP	Scaling Seeds and Technology Partnership
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition Movement



CREDIT: MEGAN JOHNSON / USAID

# FOREWORD

The year 2014 is the Year of Agriculture and Food Security in Africa. This year marks the 10th anniversary of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and provides an opportunity for communities, state, and non-state actors to express their views on what is working, what challenges remain, and what our priorities should be for the next decade.

The elimination of hunger and reduction of poverty through agriculture remains our goal. We bring to this next decade a clear sense of how far we have come, but also how much we have left to do. We must focus more intently on advancing implementation of country plans on the ground, on getting results and measuring our impact, and on supporting inclusive dialogue and broad consultation.

Over the last few years, development partners have joined with African countries by increasing the level of resources dedicated to agriculture and food security in support of CAADP and the implementation of National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans. It is clear that our collective efforts are making a difference. Trends in economic growth, poverty, and nutrition are encouraging. But we can do more.

We must pursue innovative approaches to reach our development objectives and reach out to new partners. The New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition is an example of such a new model. Positive economic trends in many African countries are bringing new opportunities to smallholder farmers, entrepreneurs, and African and international companies. By partnering responsibly with these actors, we can expand our reach, sustain our progress, and ultimately reach our goals.

In this Year of Agriculture and throughout the next decade, we must continue to monitor our efforts and measure our progress. I welcome the 2013–2014 Progress Report for the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition as an important part of mutual accountability under CAADP.



CREDIT: INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Erastus J.O. Mwencha  
Deputy Chairperson  
African Union Commission



**AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION**





# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**A**gricultural transformation in Africa is a shared interest of the public and private sectors and presents a unique opportunity for a new model of partnership. While nearly half of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa lives on less than \$1.25 per day, the potential for economic growth on the continent, particularly through agriculture, is impressive. Given the overwhelming importance of agriculture in rural livelihoods, as well as its enormous potential to bring people out of poverty, the sector is ripe for increased public and private investment centered on a shared commitment to reduce hunger and poverty in Africa.

Public sector investment in agriculture and food security has significantly increased over the last decade. In 2003, African Heads of State and Government agreed to allocate 10 percent of their national annual budgets to agriculture through the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), and reaffirmed this commitment at the June 2014 African Union Summit in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea. In 2009, development partners pledged \$22 billion to combat hunger at the G8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy, reversing a decades-long decline in support to agriculture. This surge in public investment is having impact; however, the path to sustainable food security cannot be forged by governments alone. Investment from the private sector is needed to build on, sustain, and accelerate public investments in African agriculture.

Recognizing this, in 2012 several African Heads of State and Government, corporate leaders, and G8 members pledged to partner through the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (New Alliance) to help raise

50 million people out of poverty in Africa by 2022. In the New Alliance, these groups committed to specific policy reforms and investments that would accelerate the implementation of CAADP country food security strategies and agreed to hold themselves accountable to these commitments.

The New Alliance is accelerating action and achieving results. In just two years, the partnership has grown from three to 10 African countries, and 180 African and international companies have signed Letters of Intent (LOIs) to invest \$8 billion in African agriculture, \$1.1 billion of which was realized in 2013. Private investments have created nearly 37,000 jobs and, including investments facilitated by the Grow Africa partnership in Kenya and Rwanda, have reached 3 million smallholders. African governments have advanced or completed 95 percent of policy commitments scheduled for completion by mid-2014 and development partners have disbursed \$2.1 billion, or 72 percent of expected funding to date, building on their L'Aquila commitments.

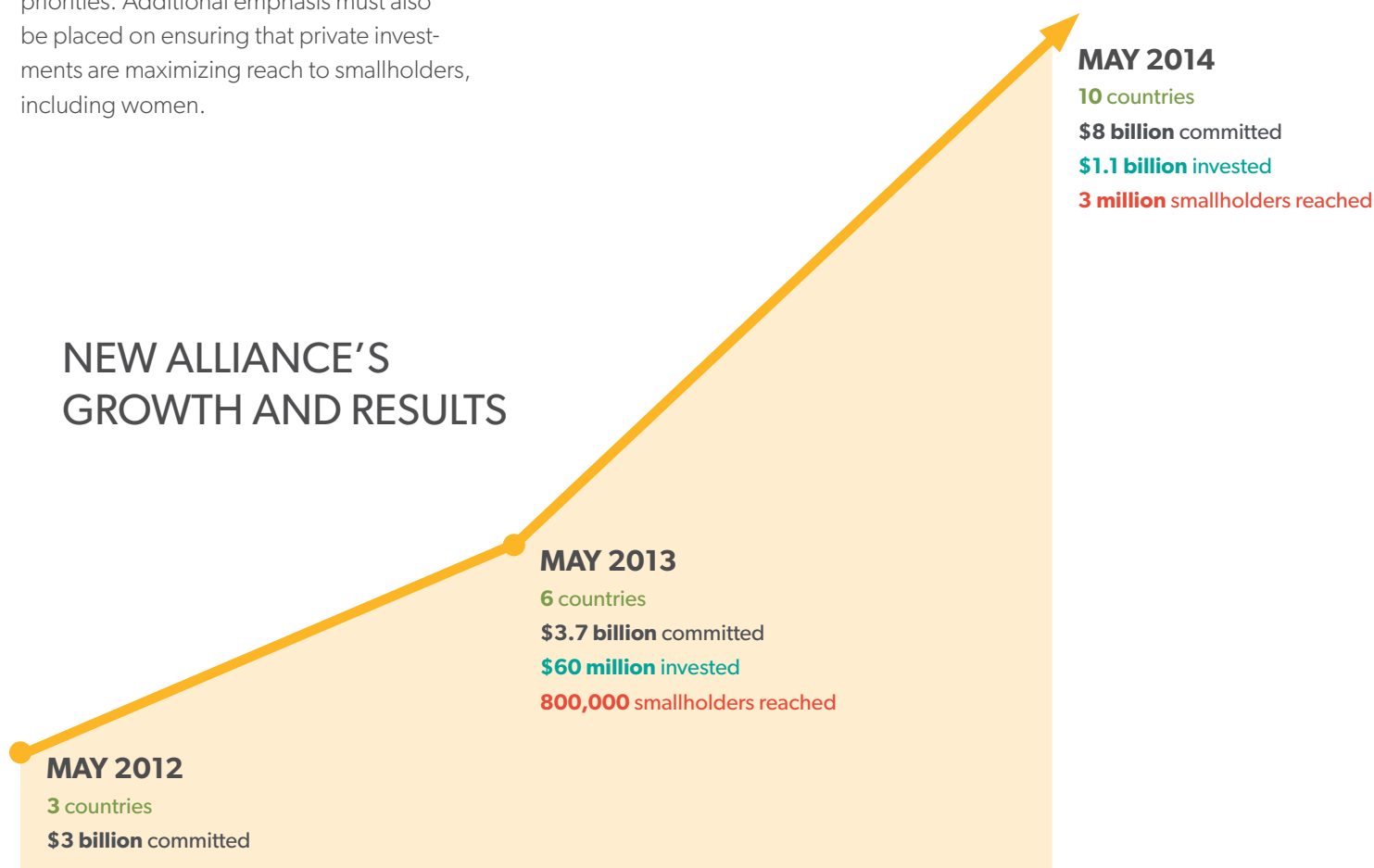
In addition to policy and investment commitments, the New Alliance includes Enabling Actions, a set of activities that support country-specific efforts and address global constraints to agricultural development. For example, the Agriculture Fast Track Fund has awarded \$6.5 million in grants to support project preparation expected to leverage up to \$250 million in private investment in agricultural infrastructure that will benefit approximately 92,000 smallholders, improve communities' access to markets and services, and facilitate job creation. Another Enabling Action, the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Innovation Challenge Fund,

will award its first grants in September 2014 to expand farmers' access to smart technologies that provide valuable market information. Additional Enabling Actions are improving nutrition, supporting seed systems, expanding availability of data and information, and helping farmers and governments better manage risk.

The New Alliance is demonstrating success, but more remains to be done. Practical tools are needed to help governments and the private sector ensure that land governance policies and investments are in line with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (Voluntary Guidelines). Development partner funding, while on track overall, could be disbursed more quickly and be better coordinated and aligned with country priorities. Additional emphasis must also be placed on ensuring that private investments are maximizing reach to smallholders, including women.

Continued focus from stakeholder groups will be needed to expand, adapt, and aggregate these initial gains into sustained, meaningful impact for smallholders and their families. Countries must lead action to intensify dialogue among stakeholders and track implementation of Cooperation Frameworks. In this, the 2014 Year of Agriculture and Food Security in Africa, CAADP begins its next phase of African commitments to accelerate implementation on the ground, improve evidence-based policy development, advance mutual accountability, and ensure growth is inclusive and builds the resilience of those most vulnerable. With the world focused on the promise and opportunity of Africa and agriculture, the time to maintain and build on this momentum is now.

## NEW ALLIANCE'S GROWTH AND RESULTS



# INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a major social and economic challenge across the globe. *Ending it* is a shared commitment of the global community. Because many of the world's poor rely on agriculture for their livelihoods, growth in the agriculture sector is, on average, at least twice as effective at reducing poverty as growth in other sectors.<sup>1</sup> Growth in agriculture and agribusiness also presents an enormous opportunity for investment, currently accounting for nearly half of African gross domestic product with the possibility of growing to a \$1 trillion industry in Africa by 2030.<sup>2</sup>

Given this potential, public investment in agriculture has surged over the last decade, reversing a decades-long decline. In Africa, governments have committed to investing 10 percent of their national annual budgets to agriculture through the CAADP, launched in 2003 by the African Union Commission Heads of State and Government. In 2009, donors followed suit, pledging \$22 billion to combat hunger at the G8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy.

*"... an increased investment of the private sector in agriculture in Malawi will create vast opportunities for the smallholder farmers to access markets, credits, extension services, and other improved technologies for the growth of the sector. We therefore fully support the initiative taken by the New Alliance [for] Food Security and Nutrition to facilitate private sector investments. As civil society, we will provide the space for dialogue as we implement this initiative to ensure an inclusive and responsible private sector investment."*

— **Tamani Nkhono-Mvula,**  
National Director,  
Civil Society Agriculture Network, Malawi

While increased public sector resources have positively affected overall trends in poverty and hunger in Africa, they have not sufficiently leveraged private sector investments to effectively transform and sustain agriculture-based economies. Targeted responsible investment from the private sector, both domestic and international, including from smallholder farmers themselves, is needed to realize Africa's potential for agricultural transformation.

The New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (New Alliance) was launched during the 2012 G8 Summit at Camp David in the United States to reaffirm continued donor commitment to reducing poverty and hunger and to leverage the potential of private investment to support development goals. As a shared commitment to achieve inclusive, agriculture-led growth and raise 50 million people out of poverty over the next 10 years, the New Alliance contributes to and catalyzes the implementation of major components of CAADP.

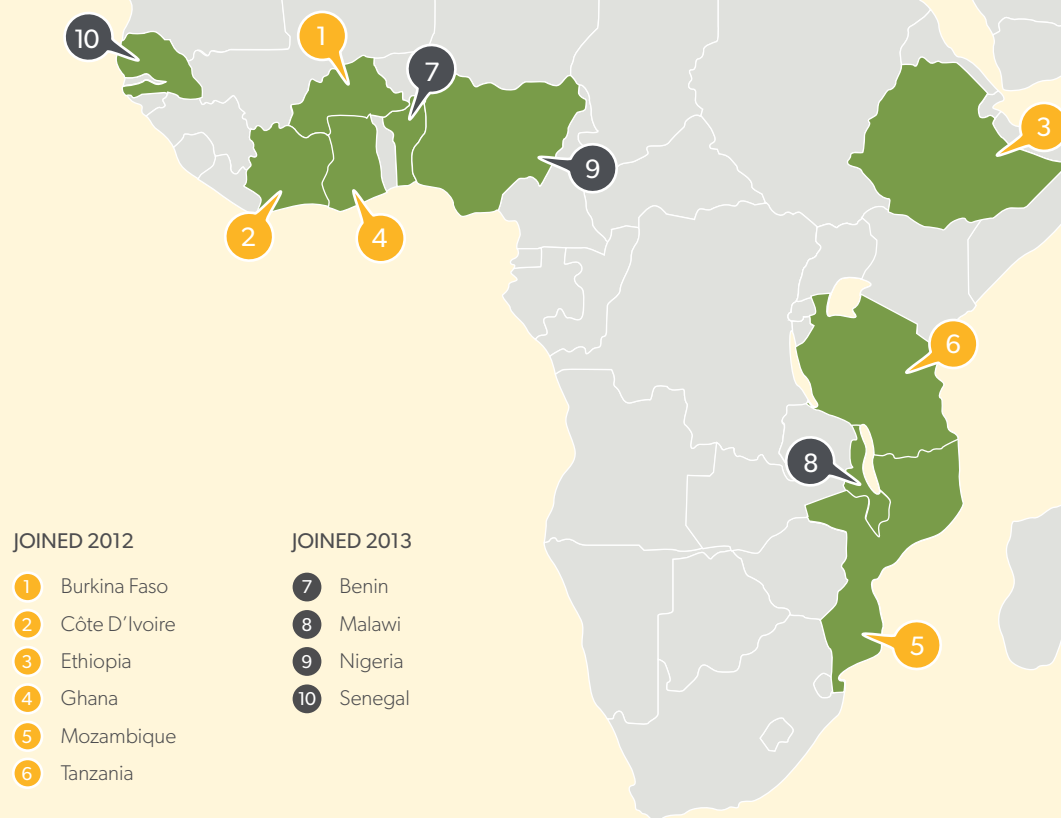
Launched in May 2012 with commitments from the Governments of Ethiopia, Ghana, and Tanzania, the New Alliance has grown to 10 African countries, including Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, and Senegal. Key to its success is strong commitment and implementation at the country level. The 2013–2014 Progress Report summarizes the advances made and challenges encountered in implementation across all countries and stakeholders since its inception.

<sup>1</sup> World Bank. (2008). *World development report 2008: Agriculture for development*. Retrieved from <http://go.worldbank.org/2DNNMCBG10>

<sup>2</sup> World Bank. (2013, January). *Growing Africa: Unlocking the potential of agribusiness*. Retrieved from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTAFRICA/Resources/africa-agribusiness-report-2013.pdf> Note: Africa refers to Sub-Saharan Africa.



## NEW ALLIANCE COUNTRIES



## BACKGROUND

**WHAT IS THE NEW ALLIANCE?** The New Alliance is a partnership that brings together the capacities and interests of diverse stakeholders, including African governments and institutions, the private sector, civil society, donors, and other development partners such as research institutions, to facilitate inclusive, agriculture-led growth in Africa and address key constraints to private investment and increased smallholder productivity and market access. The New Alliance comprises country-specific commitments codified in Cooperation Frameworks, as well as Enabling Actions that address broad constraints and support country-level actions.

*“Guts Agro Industry committed to expand its operation by collaborating with the Government of Ethiopia and its development partners at a G8 summit for ‘The New Alliance for Food [Security] and Nutrition’... I am proud that we are able to fulfill that commitment to the benefit of the farmers, my employees, and Ethiopian customers.”*

— Endigu Legesse,  
CEO, Guts Agro Industry

**COOPERATION FRAMEWORKS.** Stakeholders affirm their commitments in each country through a negotiated Cooperation Framework that supports the priorities of that country’s National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (NAFSIP). In these frameworks:

- *African governments* commit to develop or revise policies that will facilitate responsible private investment in agriculture in support of smallholder farmers.
- *Development partners* commit to predictable funding levels directly aligned with NAFSIPs.
- *Private sector companies* commit, through LOIs, to pursuing investments in African agriculture and food security through models that maximize benefits to smallholders.

**ENABLING ACTIONS.** These activities complement country-level efforts and address global constraints to agricultural development, such as reducing and better managing risk, mobilizing private capital for food security, and improving nutritional outcomes.

**THE NEW ALLIANCE AND CAADP.** CAADP presents a comprehensive framework to transform African agriculture. The New Alliance directly contributes to and catalyzes the implementation of CAADP’s overarching goals to end hunger and halve poverty in Africa by 2025,<sup>3</sup> and supports the implementation of NAFSIPs in countries performing well in CAADP that have shown a commitment to address difficult policy constraints. Activities and progress against New Alliance commitments will be increasingly reviewed as part of the agreed Agricultural Review Process (to include data from country-level agriculture Joint Sector Reviews or JSRs) endorsed by African Heads of State and Government in June 2014 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea.

**THE NEW ALLIANCE AND GROW AFRICA PARTNERSHIP.** The Grow Africa partnership was established in 2011 by the African Union Commission, the New Partnership for Africa’s Development, and the World Economic Forum to galvanize greater private investment in and financing for African agriculture in support of CAADP. The New Alliance strongly aligns with Grow Africa’s goals and builds on this platform by engaging additional development partners, reflecting commitments in Cooperation Frameworks, and addressing broad issues through the Enabling Actions. In partnership with African governments, Grow Africa facilitated the development of LOIs in numerous New Alliance countries. It also tracks progress in implementing the investments outlined in the signed LOIs and summarized in the Cooperation Frameworks.

**THE LEADERSHIP COUNCIL.** The Leadership Council was formed in 2012 as an informal group of leaders committed to realizing the investment commitments pledged by the private sector, governments, and development partners within the New Alliance and Grow Africa. Its goal is to advance sustainable agricultural development in Africa. The Leadership Council consists of high-level

representatives from African governments, development partners, the African and multinational private sectors, civil society, and farmers' organizations that monitor, support, and advance progress. Led by three co-conveners, it has met biannually since its formation. In 2014, the co-conveners are the African Union Commission, the World Economic Forum, and the United States Government.

## KEY TENETS OF THE NEW ALLIANCE

To participate in the New Alliance, stakeholders agree to certain tenets reflected in the Cooperation Frameworks and reiterated in the Leadership Council co-convenor statement released on June 2, 2014. These tenets include:

**SUPPORTING AFRICAN PRIORITIES.** The New Alliance aims to work through innovative partnerships, including with the private sector, to support CAADP's goals and African country priorities. The African Union Commission is the only permanent co-convenor of the Leadership Council. At the country level, New Alliance commitments are a subset of activities within the agriculture sector and will be reviewed as part of the agriculture JSR. Each African government decides how to oversee and implement New Alliance commitments in its country.

**INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE AND TRANSPARENCY.** All stakeholders play important roles in the implementation of New Alliance commitments, and ongoing consultation and open dialogue is encouraged and valued. The New Alliance promotes transparency through publication of agreed commitments in Cooperation Frameworks, country stakeholder reviews, and annual progress reports. Key New Alliance documents are available online; a dedicated website

([www.new-alliance.org](http://www.new-alliance.org)), to be launched in August 2014, will provide easier access to information.

**ACCOUNTABILITY.** In addition to listing commitments in public documents, New Alliance stakeholders agree to report annually on progress against commitments. New Alliance commitments are also increasingly incorporated in agriculture JSRs, the CAADP mutual accountability process being strengthened or established in some initial countries in 2014 to review agriculture sector performance.

**INVESTING RESPONSIBLY TO SUPPORT SMALLHOLDERS.** The New Alliance is dedicated to promoting responsible investment, including maximizing opportunities to reach smallholders, especially women, and governing natural resources responsibly. Success in supporting smallholders will ultimately be measured by the degree to which initial outreach translates into real impact, such as higher incomes and less vulnerability to risk. Under Cooperation Frameworks, New Alliance partners agree to take account of the Voluntary Guidelines and a set of principles for responsible agricultural investment now under negotiation led by the Committee on World Food Security.<sup>4</sup>

3 African Union. (2014, June). *Malabo declaration on accelerated agricultural growth and transformation for shared prosperity and improved livelihoods*. Doc. Assembly/AU/2(XXIII).

4 These principles are also known as "RAI." In the first draft for negotiation, they have been tentatively renamed the "Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems."

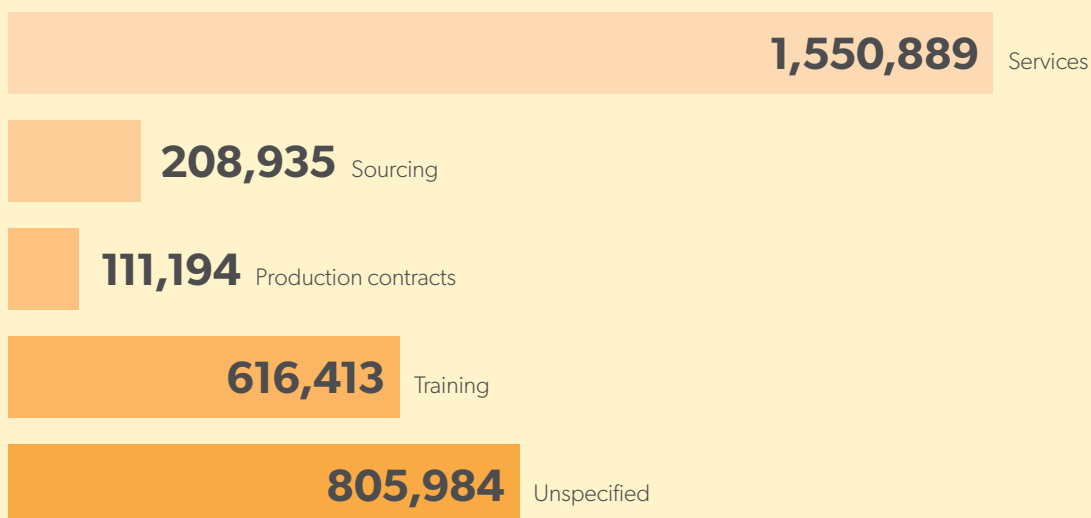
# PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

In its second year, the New Alliance has demonstrated significant progress in catalyzing responsible private sector investment in African agriculture. Across the 10 New Alliance countries and in combination with investments facilitated through Grow Africa in Kenya and Rwanda, investments stipulated in LOIs have reached **3 million** smallholder farmers. In 2013, four additional countries (Benin, Malawi, Nigeria, and Senegal) developed Cooperation Frameworks, raising the level of planned private investment from \$3.7 billion to **\$8 billion** from **180 companies**, two-thirds of which are based in Africa. Of the government policy commitments that were due by June 2014, **25 percent** are completed and **70 percent** have demonstrated some progress. In addition, **\$2.1 billion** of the development partner commitments outlined in Cooperation Frameworks has been disbursed, reflecting **72 percent** of the funding intentions expected to date.



## 3 Million Smallholders

Reached through Letters of Intent in 2013  
(in partnership with Grow Africa)



**NOTES:** Some LOIs reached smallholders in multiple ways, so disaggregates total more than 3 million. Includes information for 98 of 227 LOIs in 10 New Alliance countries and 5 LOIs facilitated by the Grow Africa partnership in Kenya and Rwanda.



**36,676**

jobs created in 2013 under LOIs



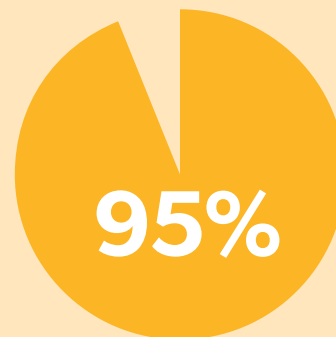
**\$8 Billion**

committed in  
private investment under LOIs

**\$1.1 Billion invested in 2013**



of development partner  
commitments disbursed  
(72% of expected)



of policy commitments due  
by June 2014  
completed or in progress

## PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT COMMITMENTS



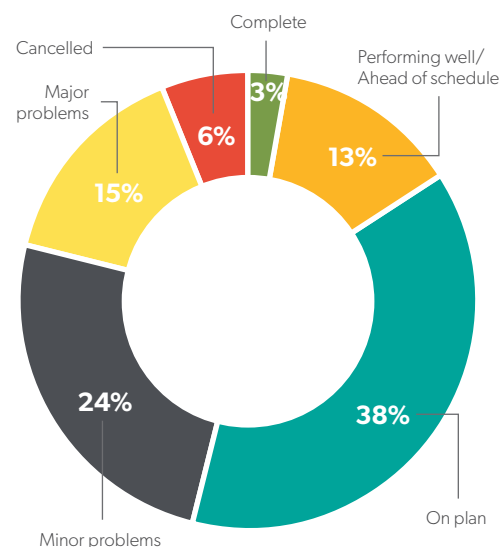
CREDIT: PETE LEWIS / UK DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Grow Africa reviews implementation of Letters of Intent through interviews with companies and public sector stakeholders. The following is a summary of data self-reported by LOI companies through that process and similar data self-reported by LOI companies in Senegal and Benin, which are not Grow Africa members. While having companies report on social indicators such as jobs created and smallholders reached is still a relatively unique and positive practice, some figures in this section only include data reported for as few as 65 of the 227 LOIs. This highlights the need for more companies to participate in the mutual accountability process.

*“Farming with the right inputs, delivered at the right time, with the right supervision is the solution to farming. Premium Foods has provided us with the solution and we are seeing success in our farming.”*

— Nucleus farmer working with Premium Foods in Ghana

Letter of Intent Implementation Status



**NOTES:** Includes data for 176 of 227 LOIs. Sources include *Grow Africa 2013–2014 Annual Report* and Benin and Senegal country progress reports. Due to rounding, graph does not total 100 percent.

Against commitments of \$8 billion, realized investment has jumped to \$1.1 billion in 2013, up from \$60 million in 2012.<sup>5</sup> In that time-frame, many investments transitioned from the work-planning stage to operations on the ground. Across the 10 New Alliance countries and in combination with investments facilitated through Grow Africa in Kenya and Rwanda, investments reached 3 million smallholder farmers (21 percent of whom were women) and created nearly 37,000 jobs (40 percent filled by women) in 2013. These private investments are realizing core business interests through partnership with smallholders as critical market actors.

Table 1 in the annex contains additional information on the implementation of LOI commitments.

<sup>5</sup> Grow Africa. (2013, May). *Investing in the future of African agriculture. 1st Annual Report on private-sector investment in support of country-led transformations in African agriculture. 2012–2013*. Retrieved from [http://growafrica.com/Grow\\_Africa\\_Annual\\_Report\\_May\\_2013.pdf](http://growafrica.com/Grow_Africa_Annual_Report_May_2013.pdf)



Overall, planned investments are progressing reasonably well, with companies reporting that 78 percent of investments are complete, ahead of schedule, on plan, or showing only minor problems. However, reporting from companies could be improved, particularly on the key performance indicators such as the number of smallholders reached.

According to companies, the two largest constraints to advancing planned investments were lack of adequate infrastructure and insufficient access to finance, two long-standing challenges to agriculture sector development. Other issues included coordination difficulties, shortages of skilled workers along the value chain, unfavorable trade policies, and unclear land tenure that makes investment too risky.

Numerous commitments and actions within the New Alliance aim to address the issues of infrastructure and access to finance, although current efforts are not sufficient to fully meet the needs in all countries. Three New Alliance countries have policy commitments geared to improve infrastructure, and the Agriculture Fast Track Fund is catalyzing investments in infrastructure by supporting preparation costs.

Public and private partners are supporting a number of innovative strategies to unlock finance for smallholders and small and medium agricultural enterprises. Value-chain financing and blended finance, which leverages public money until agricultural operations become “investment-ready,” are two promising strategies that companies are employing. For example, Lozane Farms in Mozambique provides seeds and mechanization to farmers on credit, and has partnered with a maize buyer to unlock additional capital that will allow it to partner with more smallholders and create more jobs. In addition, six countries have made finance-related policy commitments in their Cooperation Frameworks and the Global Action Network for Agricultural Index Insurance, an Enabling Action to increase the availability and uptake of agricultural index insurance, will lessen farmers’ vulnerability to shocks, making them more creditworthy for banks and other sources of finance.

*“With the previous variety, I used to get 1.2 tons from half a hectare of land. But this time with the new hybrid seed I got 2.4 tons from a quarter hectare. It is beautiful when it grows; it doesn’t fall over or break. We are very happy.”*

— Ayte Kewota, working with DuPont in Ethiopia

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**WHAT IS A LETTER OF INTENT?** A Letter of Intent (LOI) is a voluntary document signed by a private sector actor outlining a commitment to invest in agriculture. LOIs are not binding contracts to invest. Critical characteristics of LOIs include:

- Alignment with host country strategies
- Measurable investment targets, including a dollar figure to be invested and a number of smallholders to be reached, either directly or indirectly
- Development impacts alongside business bottom line impacts
- A commitment to socially responsible investment
- Commitment to the New Alliance and Grow Africa process

Public summaries of each LOI are available in relevant Cooperation Frameworks.

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## PARTNERING WITH SMALLHOLDERS IS GOOD BUSINESS.

Companies are increasingly realizing that investing in smallholder agriculture is not just socially responsible—it makes sense for their business.



In Ghana, grain processor **Premium Foods** plans to scale up from its pilot “Go-Farming” project to work with 50,000 smallholders, including women and youth. Under the project, Premium Foods provides nucleus farmers financial guarantees that allow them to supply inputs to out-growers on credit. The repayment rate of the credit by the out-growers has been 90 percent. Premium Foods has established a credible, predictable, and reliable market for the farmers through the immediate purchase of the harvested grain. This has reduced farmers’ postharvest losses by 40 percent and could increase their incomes by up to 80 percent.



Through its LOI to roll out two new initiatives under its Cocoa Livelihoods Program in Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire, **World Cocoa Foundation** has trained more than 92,500 smallholders on improved agricultural and environmental practices and provided 10,000 smallholders with assistance to access loans. Through a unique public-private partnership, World Cocoa Foundation is also providing low-cost mobile extension services to more than 45,000 of Ghana’s cocoa farmers, including information on good farming practices, farm safety, and child labor.



In Benin, local agribusinesses **Agro-Espace** and **Les Fruits Tillou** are training smallholders on good agricultural practices, investing in processing equipment, and training employees in food safety standards to support high-quality pineapple production. Thanks to the effort of these agribusinesses and other actors in the value chain, pineapple is the fifth largest revenue generator for the country, after cotton, cashew, shea, and palm oil.



**Malawi Mangoes** plans to establish a 500-hectare incubator farm as a revolving training resource, leased every year to a new class of 1,000 young smallholders. Participating growers will have a market for their produce and will be trained in best practices for mangoes and bananas. All Malawi Mangoes farms will be Rain Forest Alliance-certified, with the company’s banana plantation on track to becoming the first such certified banana plantation in Africa.

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## GOVERNMENT POLICY COMMITMENTS

The 10 New Alliance countries have committed to 213 policy changes across a range of agriculture and food security issues, aligned with the goals of each country's NAFSIP. As indicated in Agriculture JSR Assessment Reports and New Alliance country reports, most countries have relatively strong strategy development processes resulting in NAFSIPs developed through evidence, strong country leadership, and consultative processes. As New Alliance policy commitments were designed to contribute to these strategies, the NAFSIPs' strength bodes well for the impact the policies could have when implemented.

Through these policy commitments, governments are making headway on some of the most longstanding constraints to agricultural investment and food security. Of the 116 changes scheduled for completion by or before June 2014, 25 percent have been completed, 70 percent have shown some progress, and 5 percent have yet to show progress. A few examples of progress:

- In **Burkina Faso**, the government has developed a mechanism to better **target temporary agricultural input subsidies** to eligible smallholder farmers, including women. This should increase the efficiency of government spending on the program and ensure women and those intended to benefit have access.
- In **Ghana**, the **new fertilizer and seed policies** were completed and approved by the Parliamentary Cabinet in 2013, clarifying public and private roles in the agricultural inputs sector. These changes are expected to increase farmers' access to high-quality inputs that will boost productivity.



A tractor leased by Locafrique. CREDIT: USAID PCE PROJECT

### Increasing Access to Mechanization in Senegal

Although mechanization can vastly improve productivity, it is often cost-prohibitive for smallholders and small businesses. The leasing of agricultural equipment is an innovative approach that provides access to mechanization for many people who cannot purchase the equipment outright.

Locafrique, a Senegalese company, signed an LOI to establish an equipment leasing line specifically for agriculture. It offers agribusinesses the option to lease or purchase agricultural equipment, machinery, and vehicles. The Government of Senegal and development partners are providing partial loan guarantees that are allowing Locafrique to expand its leasing line of business. Loan guarantees are an important tool to facilitate access to finance in the agricultural sector.

- The **Nigeria** Incentive-based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending has **increased lending from Nigerian banks to the agriculture sector** from 0.7 percent of aggregate lending portfolios in 2010 to 5 percent in 2013.
- To facilitate private investment, **Benin** has lifted the **value added tax** for some foods and agricultural products.
- **Mozambique** passed revised legislation **regulating the production, trade, quality, and certification of seed**, compliant with the Southern African Development Community seed protocol requirements. This policy aims to promote competitive agricultural input markets, especially for smallholder farmers.
- **Policy institutions:** Policies related to strengthening and supporting institutions that implement the vision, objectives, and strategies of governments
- **Resilience and risk management:** Policies that build resilience and manage risk, especially important for ensuring resilient communities and sustained development for vulnerable populations
- **Trade and markets:** Policies that promote efficient and competitive domestic marketing and trading systems that are unencumbered by fiscal, regulatory, and administrative barriers and supported by adequate infrastructure

Table 2 in the annex contains additional information on the implementation of policy commitments.

Governments are showing progress on commitments across a variety of areas that are critical for food security and nutrition. These include:

- **Business enabling environment:** Policies that facilitate sound investment, including infrastructure, tax reforms, and access to finance
- **Inputs:** Policies that regulate the production, distribution, and use of improved seed, fertilizer, pesticides, and farming implements
- **Land and resources rights:** Policies that clarify and strengthen rights to productive resources such as land and water to protect communities and investors
- **Nutrition:** Policies related to key elements that can affect nutrition, including biofortification, fortification, and malnutrition treatment

Despite advances over the last year that reflect strong policy formulation processes, the many policies that have not been completed illustrate that some continued weaknesses persist in policy implementation. As highlighted in country-level New Alliance reports and Agriculture JSR Assessment Reports, the most significant constraints were inadequate financing, shortage of technical capacity, insufficient coordination across ministries, and the quality of stakeholder involvement.

Slow and weak implementation of new policies can in part be attributed to challenges related to **limited or slow disbursement of government funding**. Some new policies and regulations have not been implemented because resources are lacking to support information dissemination, establish new entities, train staff to enforce and oversee the policies, and cope with related costs.

Policy implementation is also hindered by limited **staff numbers and technical capacity**. Ministries responsible for implementation are often short-staffed or do not have enough skilled people to conduct rigorous analysis, synthesize information, and conduct monitoring and evaluation. In most countries, capacity limitations are more profound at local levels





CREDIT: FENTON B. SANDS / USAID

## Ghana Production Survey Yields New Information for Improved Planning and Policy

The Government of Ghana understands that the first step to modernizing agriculture and improving productivity, income, and food security is to gain a deep understanding of its agricultural system, including how land and inputs are being used, farm productivity, and labor practices. Recognizing this, in its New Alliance Cooperation Framework, it committed to nationwide implementation of the Ghana Agricultural Production Survey, a tool to generate reliable data on farm and household activities at the district level.

With increased understanding of its agriculture sector, Ghanaian policymakers will use survey data to inform agricultural policies, support decentralization of agricultural administration, and improve targeting of safety net programs. The data will better inform investment decisions by the private sector and be used in agricultural research.

Ghana's Ministry of Food and Agriculture has advanced this New Alliance commitment on schedule. Following release of the pilot data in 2012, the second phase of the survey, covering 60 districts, was completed in April 2013. Ghana's commitment to the survey is an important, impressive step toward developing sound, evidence-based agricultural policy.

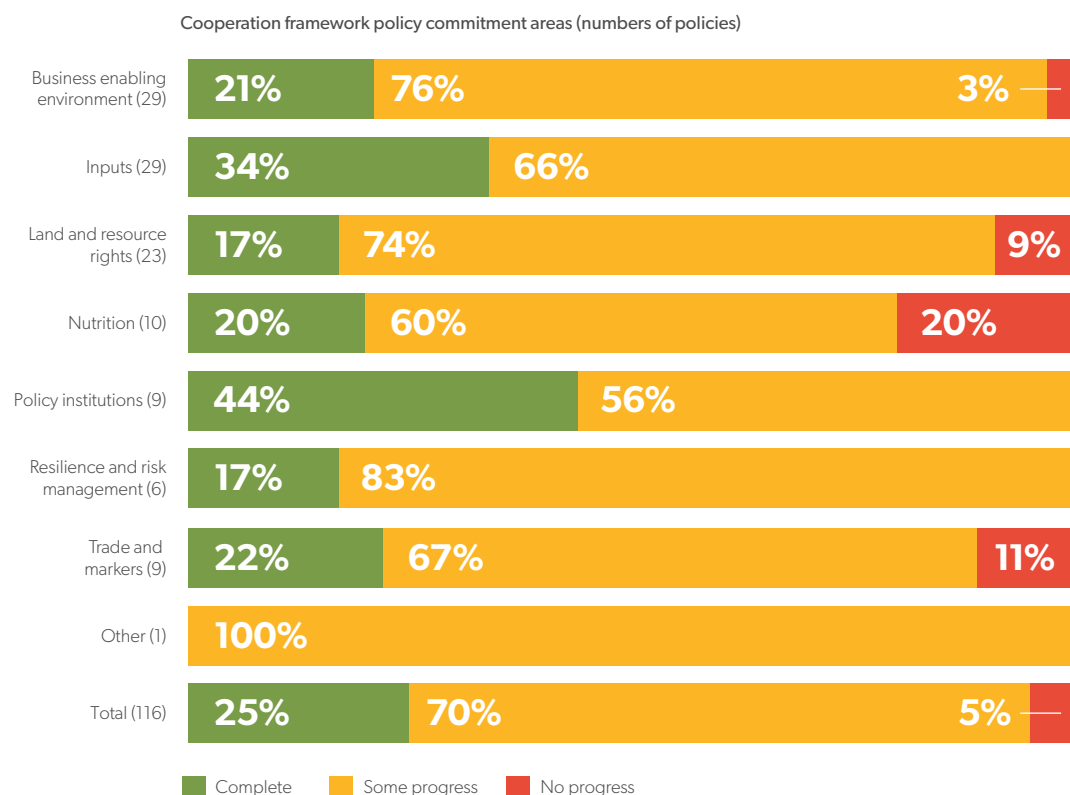
(e.g., in the ratios of public and private extension agents to farmers). Therefore, it is vital to build the capacity of a new generation of technical experts who can provide the required evidence-based analyses and reviews.

Policies requiring **collaboration between different governmental units** pose a particularly challenging barrier to implementation. Unclear jurisdiction or fiscal impacts of the policy changes can compound these challenges. Ideally, regular high-level dialogue on New Alliance implementation would provide the political impetus necessary to overcome the administrative challenges of these policy reforms.

Effective assessments of progress toward desired results depend on high-quality **data**,

**measurable indicators, and strong monitoring and evaluation systems**, yet many countries do not have the resources to collect and analyze timely, reliable data. To address this constraint, efforts are underway in New Alliance countries to build and strengthen capacity through collaboration with development partners, academia, and international organizations. In support of CAADP, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System are supporting 12 African countries to establish country-level systems to provide data and analysis needed to measure progress against NAFSIPs. In addition, many countries have made commitments to improve the use of evidence and data for policymaking, such as in Ghana (page 17) and Tanzania (page 19), profiled.

## Progress Against Policies Due by June 2014







CREDIT: MEGAN JOHNSON / USAID

## Policy Analysis Opens the Door to Better Prices for Smallholders in Tanzania

Under Tanzania's New Alliance commitment to implement policy alternatives to a maize export ban lifted in 2011, the government and development partners are working together to identify and implement evidence-based alternatives that improve the country's ability to respond to food emergencies while minimizing market disruptions.

Analysis revealed that the export ban generally benefitted wealthier urban consumers and harmed poor rural farmers. It also revealed an important opportunity for Tanzania to use its production potential to become a large regional exporter of maize and rice.

Lifting the export ban has had far-reaching impacts. Maize prices for smallholders in the southern highlands rose by about 25 percent and traders from neighboring countries returned to buy maize and other crops. This has also led to increased demand and higher rural wages for laborers to bag, load, and transport maize. Under its Big Results Now initiative, the government aims to build on these gains by prioritizing public and private investments in collective warehouse-based maize marketing schemes for smallholders.

Now using evidence to better inform policy, the Government of Tanzania and its partners are developing the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Cooperatives to use modern technology for tracking food stock reserves. The government is also realigning its safety net programs to better protect vulnerable households, and the country is developing and testing a method for measuring food security that focuses on food access at local and regional levels.

# HIGHLIGHTS ACROSS THE CONTINENT

Multi-country LOIs reference an additional \$2.3 billion of investment commitments without specifying exact countries.

## REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

36 LOIs referencing **\$353 million** in commitments

**\$126 million** investments made

**67,773** smallholders reached

**1,990** jobs created

**\$111 million** donor disbursements (46% of expected)

**33%** of policy actions complete, **33%** in progress



poverty rate



Ag growth rate

## BURKINA FASO

18 LOIs referencing **\$56 million** in commitments

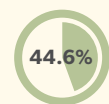
**\$36 million** investments made

**172,000** smallholders reached

**1,751** jobs created

**\$280 million** donor disbursements (60% of expected)

**47%** of policy actions complete, **53%** in progress



poverty rate



Ag growth rate

## REPUBLIC OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE

21 LOIs referencing **\$680 million** in commitments

**\$108 million** investments made

**467,454** smallholders reached

**1,842** jobs created

**\$4 million** donor disbursements (14% of expected)

**18%** of policy actions complete, **73%** in progress



poverty rate



Ag growth rate

## REPUBLIC OF GHANA

16 LOIs referencing **\$35 million** in commitments

**\$56 million** investments made

**168,000** smallholders reached

**1,825** jobs created

**\$215 million** donor disbursements (77% of expected)

**33%** of policy actions complete, **67%** in progress



poverty rate



Ag growth rate

## FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

30 LOIs referencing **\$3.8 billion** in commitments

**\$611 million** investments made

**7,292** smallholders reached

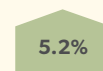
**22,672** jobs created

**\$58 million** donor disbursements (49% of expected)

**36%** of policy actions complete, **64%** in progress



poverty rate



Ag growth rate

## REPUBLIC OF BENIN

23 LOIs referencing **\$410 million** in commitments

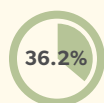
**\$30 million** investments made

**13,430** smallholders reached

**326** jobs created

**\$13 million** donor disbursements (53% of expected)

**9%** of policy actions complete, **91%** in progress



poverty rate



Ag growth rate

## FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

16 LOIs referencing **\$20 million** in commitments

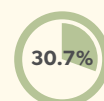
**\$29 million** investments made

**174,000** smallholders reached

**1,042** jobs created

**\$931 million** donor disbursements (87% of expected)

**33%** of policy actions complete or with good progress,  
**47%** with some progress [categorization used in Ethiopia  
New Alliance Progress Report]



poverty rate



Ag growth rate

## UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

21 LOIs referencing **\$34 million** in commitments

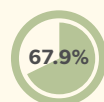
**\$9.7 million** investments made

**453,000** smallholders reached

**1,049** jobs created

**\$193 million** donor disbursements (58% of expected)

**15%** of policy actions complete, **85%** in progress



poverty rate



Ag growth rate

## REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

20 LOIs referencing **\$173 million** in commitments

**\$91 million** investments made

**225,000** smallholders reached

**1,430** jobs created

**\$174 million** donor disbursements (87% of expected)

**33%** of policy actions complete, **60%** in progress



poverty rate



Ag growth rate

## REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

26 LOIs referencing **\$177 million** in commitments

**\$31 million** investments made

**156,000** smallholders reached

**2,750** jobs created

**\$121 million** donor disbursements (82% of expected)

**11%** of policy actions complete, **89%** in progress



poverty rate



Ag growth rate

### DATA SOURCES

LOI data including investments made, smallholders reached, and jobs created through LOIs were self-reported by a subset of companies (varying between 86 and 141 out of 226 depending on indicator) to the Grow Africa partnership on 2013 investment progress.

Donor disbursements were self-reported by a subset of development partners making commitments in each Cooperation Framework.

Government policy action status is for only those policies with target deadlines of June 2014 or earlier.

Poverty rate data are the most recent poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP) data point available from the World Bank with the exception of Benin, where the poverty rate is based on its national poverty line.

Agriculture growth rate data reflect a 2010–2012/13 average.

## DEVELOPMENT PARTNER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

### Development Partner Cooperation Framework Commitments and Disbursements by Country (Millions of USD)

Country	Original Funding Intention	Prorated Funding Intention (expected to date)	Disbursement to Date	Percent Disbursed
Benin	173.5	24.2	12.8	53.0%
Burkina Faso	643.5	471.4	280.3	59.5%
Côte d'Ivoire*	284.9	30.7	4.2	13.7%
Ethiopia**	1252.4	1076.3	931.1	86.5%
Ghana	582.9	279.9	215.0	76.8%
Malawi***	480.0	148.1	121.3	81.9%
Mozambique	384.3	200.8	173.7	86.5%
Nigeria	476.6	119.0	57.7	48.5%
Senegal	1007.7	242.4	110.6	45.6%
Tanzania	897.0	335.0	192.5	57.5%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6182.8</b>	<b>2927.8</b>	<b>2099.3</b>	<b>71.7%</b>

**NOTES:** Prorated funding intentions are an estimated portion of the total funding commitment expected to be allocated by mid-2014. Disbursements do not reflect all funds that have been allocated to the countries, but rather funds that have been expended. Data were collected from May to June 2014 and based on disbursements ending between March and June of 2014. This table includes prorated funding intentions and disbursements from 12 of 15 development partners and partial data from the European Union.

\* Côte d'Ivoire's disbursement figure includes a \$1.1 million disbursement from Japan, despite Japan not originally having a commitment in the Cooperation Framework.

\*\* Ethiopia's original funding intention figure includes an increase in Italy's commitment from \$52.4 million in the Cooperation Framework to \$65.7 million.

\*\*\* Figures in Malawi do not include the Canadian Cooperation Framework commitment. Canada's support to Malawi is part of commitments made at the Muskoka G8 summit in 2010 to increase spending in maternal, neonatal, and child health and is tracked under that initiative.

Building on L'Aquila commitments, in the 10 Cooperation Frameworks, development partners have collectively committed to provide nearly \$6.2 billion through the New Alliance in support of NAFSIPs.<sup>6</sup> This increase from \$4 billion in May 2013 is due to the addition of four new countries to the New Alliance. Development partners have disbursed \$2.1 billion of these funds, or 72 percent of their expected commitments to date.

Disbursements from development partners are relatively strong but some partner governments have expressed disappointment at the slow allocation or disbursement of anticipated donor funds. Delays are often due to slow

project start-up, slow spending by implementing partners, or limited absorptive capacity. In addition, partner governments noted that development partner coordination, information-sharing, and alignment with country priorities could be improved. This reflects a longstanding challenge to better implement key principles of aid effectiveness. Country accountability mechanisms, including the standardized agriculture JSR process being rolled out through CAADP, can help address some of these challenges.

Table 3 in the annex and country-level reports include additional detail on New Alliance development partner commitments.

<sup>6</sup> Commitments from development partners reflected in New Alliance Cooperation Frameworks are not fully inclusive of all public sector investments provided to support food security and CAADP. The commitments reflected in the Cooperation Frameworks represent funding from a limited number of development partners. Inclusion was on a voluntary basis. In addition, these figures do not include donor support to Enabling Actions, including the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program. The duration of these commitments varies by development partner. These commitments were intended to provide partner governments with increased predictability on specific development aid flows.



Construction starting at Fruiteq. This construction and other business expansion plans were facilitated, in part, through feasibility studies funded through an Agriculture Fast Track Fund grant. CREDIT: MICHEL ARNOLDUS

## Fast-Tracking Project Preparation Helps Burkina Faso Mango Business Grow

The **Agriculture Fast Track Fund**, an Enabling Action under the New Alliance, aims to facilitate agriculture infrastructure projects by defraying front-end project development costs and risks that commercial developers or other project sponsors are unable to shoulder alone. A \$28 million multi-donor trust fund administered by the African Development Bank, it offers grants to agribusinesses and investors to undertake project preparation studies and analysis necessary to inform investment proposals and attract financing. Currently supported by the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, and the Danish International Development Agency, the fund has provided \$6.5 million in grants to 12 companies. These grants are expected to leverage up to \$250 million in private investment that will benefit approximately 92,000 smallholders in New Alliance countries and improve the broader communities' access to markets and key services, as well as reduce transactions costs and create jobs.

With a \$425,000 grant from the fund, a mango producing and exporting company based in Burkina Faso called Fruiteq conducted a feasibility study and, drawing on international agribusiness expertise, developed a business plan for processing dried fruit. With these detailed project preparations in place, Fruiteq secured commercial financing for the first phase of its planned \$4.6 million investment under the New Alliance. Since January 2014, the company has built a new office block and facilities to separate production lines for fresh and dried products, in line with best practices revealed through project preparation work. Construction has begun on an extension for new fruit dryers. Fruiteq is facilitating the export of products by West African smallholders, opening new market and employment opportunities for them.



## ENABLING ACTIONS



CREDIT: LILIAN PINTEA / JANE GOODALL INSTITUTE

Global Enabling Actions are also advancing. Some highlights of these diverse actions are listed below. Table 4 in the annex contains information on all Enabling Actions.

- The **Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Extension Challenge Fund**, managed by four development partners, will award its first grants in the fall of 2014. It will provide financial support for creative approaches to deliver ICT-enabled agriculture extension services in six New Alliance countries. It complements the work of the \$47 million **Scaling Seeds and Technologies Partnership**, another Enabling Action working in six New Alliance countries to increase production of high-quality seeds by 45 percent in three years and ensure that 40 percent more farmers gain access to innovative agricultural technologies.

- **Benchmarking the Business of Agriculture**, an agribusiness index being developed by the World Bank, has completed field work in 10 countries, including two New Alliance countries, as part of its pilot phase and is now refining its methodology.
- Participants at the joint consultative conference of the **Global Open Data Initiative for Agriculture and Nutrition (GODAN)** and the Coherence in Information for Agricultural Research for Development (CIARD), held April 22–24 in Rome, agreed on next steps for GODAN. The Netherlands announced its intent to join the United States and the United Kingdom in leading and funding GODAN. Progress on this initiative will increase data availability and accessibility to help combat poverty, malnutrition, and food insecurity around the globe.
- The **Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)**, a multilateral trust fund housed at the World Bank, was established at the G20 in Pittsburgh in 2009, and has grown to include \$912 million in grant funds allocated to 25 countries through the Public Sector Window, \$45 million in financing to 10 Private Sector Window investment projects, and \$4 million to 17 private sector advisory services projects. As of December 31, 2013, disbursements to governments through the Public Sector Window increased 40 percent to \$117 million. In 2012–2013, current and new development partners besides the United States pledged \$233.5 million, and the United States pledged to provide \$1 for every \$2 in new contributions up to a total of \$475 million. In 2012–2013, current and new development partners pledged \$573.3 million in new funding.





CREDIT: FINTRAC INC.

## **Improving Smallholder Resilience: The Global Action Network for Agricultural Index Insurance**

Uninsured risk is a significant impediment to food security. It limits access to finance, constrains the adoption of technologies, and makes smallholders vulnerable to climate and other shocks. Agricultural index insurance is a promising market-based strategy to manage this risk. However, it has been slow to develop, largely due to challenges in drawing up index insurance contracts, limited data availability, and the capital requirements associated with introducing the product. Though many advances to promote appropriate instruments for developing country contexts have been made, a lot remains to be learned about how to effectively use and scale up index insurance.

As an Enabling Action in the New Alliance, the Global Action Network for Agricultural Index Insurance is being established to identify constraints and develop solutions to scaling agricultural index insurance. It will also disseminate guidance on best practices in agricultural insurance market development and build the capacity of policymakers and practitioners. Responsibly and sustainably scaling insurance will require concerted effort among development partners, other multilateral development organizations, and the private sector. The Global Action Network will contribute to making this promising innovation available to farmers.



CREDIT: LINKS MEDIA



# CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

## LAND GOVERNANCE

**C**lear, secure, and negotiable rights to land and resources are essential for agricultural growth, and are therefore critical to the New Alliance. When land and other governance systems effectively protect these rights, the private sector, including smallholder farmers, can better allocate its resources and make forward-looking investments in capital and other inputs because there is more confidence that it will capture the future returns from its efforts.

In the absence of strong property rights and resource governance systems, commercial investments in agriculture can lead to displacement, loss of livelihoods, and loss of access and tenure rights to land for the local population. Furthermore, conflicts over land rights cause delays or disruptions in operations, which can compound the financial risks for companies investing in commercial agriculture.

For this reason, all parties have committed in New Alliance Cooperation Frameworks to operate in a manner consistent with the Voluntary Guidelines. The 2009 African Union Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa provide Africa-specific guidance for land policy and land reform to strengthen land rights, enhance productivity, and secure livelihoods for the majority of the continent's population. In addition, each New Alliance Cooperation Framework includes at least one policy commitment dedicated to protecting land rights. However, greater attention and resources must be spent converting these commitments into practice and assisting investors to better implement approaches for responsible land-based agricultural investment.

Recognizing the importance of land rights, participants at the 2013 G8 Summit established a series of Land Governance Partnerships with partner governments to strengthen land governance and improve transparency in land transactions. These country-level partnerships accelerate support for the Voluntary Guidelines in agriculture and beyond. Several of these partnerships include New Alliance countries: Burkina Faso and the United States; Ethiopia, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany; Nigeria and the United Kingdom; Senegal and France; and Tanzania and the United Kingdom.

The Land Governance Partnerships can improve New Alliance outcomes in these countries by increasing transparency and accountability in the management and use of land, in particular the protection of legitimate land and property rights, thereby improving the overall investment climate. For example, under its New Alliance Cooperation Framework, Burkina Faso has committed to facilitating access to land and its secure productive use through implementation of the 2009 Rural Land Code. Burkina Faso's obligations under its Land Governance Partnership support these commitments through establishment of a National Land Observatory to monitor implementation of the Rural Land Code while increasing public access to land information. Together, these efforts are improving the land tenure situation in Burkina Faso in a way that protects both communities and investors.





CREDIT: ANNE FLEURET / USAID

## Improving Land Governance in Nigeria

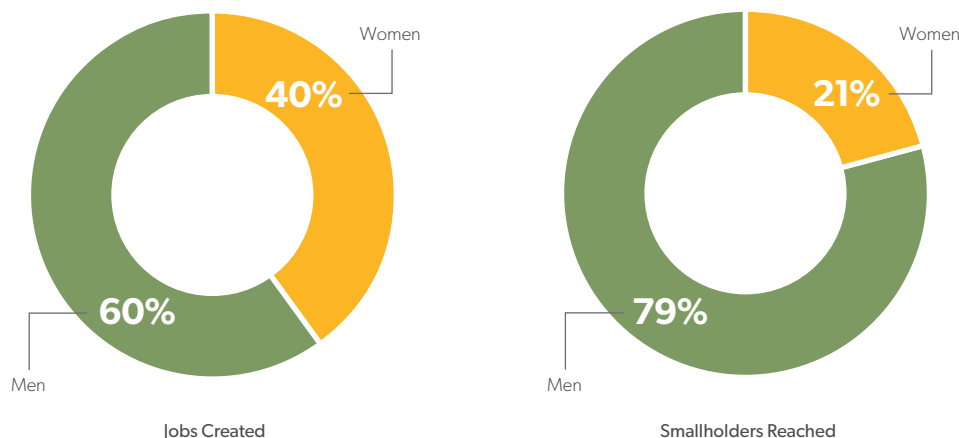
For many years, Nigeria has been plagued by a complex and challenging land tenure system that impedes economic growth and can sometimes cause violent land disputes. Without official documents to prove that one has the right to own or even occupy a piece of land, banks and microfinance institutions are far less likely to provide a loan to individuals as no clear collateral is available.

In response to these issues, Nigeria has established a Presidential Technical Committee on Land Reform and, under the New Alliance, has committed to adopting a Systematic Land Titling and Registration process that respects the Voluntary Guidelines. This process will increase the Nigerian government's capacity to issue large numbers of new land titles quickly at low cost, with communities involved in every step of the process. When designing the program, Government of Nigeria officials visited Rwanda to learn about its recent land titling experience, which is widely regarded as successful, equitable, and fair.

With support from a U.K. Department for International Development program as part of the Nigeria-U.K. Land Governance Partnership and in coordination with Nigerian state governments, 25,000 plots of land have been identified for registration since October 2013, and soon the first certificates of occupancy will be distributed. If implemented successfully, the Systematic Land Titling and Registration process will increase farmers' access to credit, stimulate agricultural and commercial investments that will increase productivity and employment, and reduce land-related disputes.

# WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Smallholders Reached through Letters of Intent in 2013 (disaggregated by sex)



**NOTES:** Includes data from 65 LOIs that provided sex-disaggregated data on jobs created, and 79 LOIs that provided sex-disaggregated data on smallholders reached.

Women play a critical role in agricultural growth and improving household livelihoods, but they face persistent obstacles and economic constraints. A number of New Alliance partners have demonstrated leadership in advancing women's economic empowerment:

- The Government of Senegal, with support from the Government of Canada, has included clear commitments in its Cooperation Framework to promote women's economic empowerment throughout the agriculture value chain (see right).
- The Governments of Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, and Benin have included in their Cooperation Frameworks principles and policy commitments targeted at strengthening women's access to agricultural inputs, participation in on-farm activities, and enhanced inclusion in policy formulation.
- Eleven local companies and three international companies explicitly state in their LOIs that women are part of their workforce and/or supply chain, and reflect a commitment to improve working conditions, provide skills training or education, and support women's organizations.

- Development partners are empowering small-scale women producers and processors and developing opportunities for women in agribusiness. For example, Canada is supporting women farmers in Ghana to link with business aggregators, market information, and input dealers along the soya bean value chain.

*"The Government of Senegal is committed to promoting women's economic empowerment in the agricultural and rural sector, specifically through increased access to and control of production factors (land, seeds, fertilizers, loans/credit, equipment, ...), services, markets, and technical and management training, which would allow women to increase their income from agricultural activities."*

— Senegal New Alliance Cooperation Framework

In September 2013, the Leadership Council proposed voluntary key actions to advance the inclusion of women's economic empowerment in the New Alliance:

- Increasing New Alliance stakeholder political commitments to improving women's access to productive resources and assets, thus closing the gender gap in agriculture

- Incorporating into Cooperation Frameworks and country-level indicators commitments to address the socio-economic and political barriers to women's participation in agriculture
- Revising existing and future private sector LOIs to include commitments on women's economic empowerment
- Improving technical support for country-level implementation through peer learning exchange platforms and knowledge management tools such as the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index and the UN Women's Knowledge

Gateway for Women's Economic Empowerment, which has more than 2,500 network users

While these voluntary efforts are encouraging, there is still much progress to be made toward unlocking the economic potential of women. Where reporting was disaggregated by sex, 40 percent of the jobs created as a result of LOIs went to women, but only 21 percent of smallholder farmers reached were women, demonstrating that there is an opportunity to further unlock the potential of women's economic empowerment through New Alliance investments.

## ACCOUNTABILITY AND MEASURING PROGRESS IN THE NEW ALLIANCE

The Leadership Council provides a forum for mutual accountability and works to address high-level issues, but New Alliance progress ultimately depends on individual stakeholders to follow through on their commitments. Each organization making a commitment in the New Alliance is responsible for reporting on progress and challenges. Responsibility for oversight and implementation rests with African governments at the country level.

**TRACKING POVERTY REDUCTION.** Because poverty reduction is a shared commitment by all partners and progress cannot practically be attributed to any single program or initiative, the impact of the New Alliance on poverty will be measured along with other efforts through sector-wide agriculture JSRs as part of the CAADP process. As reflected in guidance from the African Union Commission, countries will report against the CAADP Results Framework, to be finalized in 2014, and will measure results and impact through an agriculture JSR. Although the JSRs are still nascent in many countries, New Alliance results and contributions to sector performance will increasingly be captured as part of these reviews.

### TRACKING SPECIFIC COMMITMENTS.

The structure, process, and responsibility for tracking progress against individual commitments in the New Alliance are country-specific. General guidance has been developed that recommends, at minimum, that countries hold annual reviews of progress that reflect New Alliance principles. Specifically, annual reviews should bring together stakeholders to:

- Transparently review, share, and discuss progress and challenges toward Cooperation Framework commitments
- Generate a mutually agreed upon country progress report
- Assess overall progress toward and challenges to creating an enabling environment for responsible, inclusive investment, including implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines
- Identify key priorities for action and review new or revised Cooperation Framework commitments for consideration by the in-country "lead group" (see description on next page)



Country reports have noted that the information shared through the progress reports and dialogue at stakeholder meetings has been extremely valuable. In fact, many reports mentioned the need for additional dialogue and information-sharing in order to realize the objectives of the New Alliance.

**COUNTRY LEAD GROUPS.** In many countries, a lead group is responsible for overseeing implementation and monitoring of New Alliance commitments. The lead group may be part of a broader coordination body, such as an agriculture sector working group, or a team established to oversee implementation of the New Alliance. Because many policy commitments span numerous ministries and there is a need for regular dialogue among all stakeholder groups, the structures that appear most effective in tracking implementation are those that include inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder representation.

For example, the Malawi High Level Task Force was established to develop the country's Cooperation Framework and provides continued high-level focus on implementation, working closely with the Agriculture Sector Wide Approach Working Group. Co-chaired by the Minister of Agriculture and Food Security and the Minister of Trade and Industry, the task force also includes representatives from development partners, private companies, farmers' organizations, and civil society. It has forged greater collaboration among ministries and across stakeholder groups, allowing for more effective implementation of policies that require working across administrative lines.

In Tanzania, the Partnership Accountability Committee is chaired by the Prime Minister's Office and was established in January 2013 to help track the progress of partnership activities such as the New Alliance. This group includes representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and

Cooperatives, civil society, farmers' organizations, and development partners, as well as the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania Centre Ltd., which represents the private sector. The group meets quarterly and has provided an effective high-level forum for identifying priority actions and advancing progress.

**PARTICIPATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY AND FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS.** Active participation in the New Alliance from civil society and farmers' organizations is vital to strengthen accountability and advocate for effective public policy to advance New Alliance principles and goals. Dialogue and consultation with these groups at the country level is strongly encouraged. In Senegal, civil society and farmers' organizations provided input into the Cooperation Framework, participated in the New Alliance launch, and expressed their views on implementation to date in a consultation specifically designed for civil society feedback. In addition, civil society representatives are part of oversight committees for the New Alliance in several countries such as Tanzania and Malawi. Three African farmers' organizations and one civil society organization are members of the Leadership Council to ensure their perspective and input is part of high level discussions on key issues.

Farmers' organizations not only advocate for smallholders' interests, they also play an important role as private sector actors. In some cases, farmers' organizations have signed LOIs for specific investments in the New Alliance. Specific examples include the Tanzania Horticulture Association, the Farmers Union of Malawi, and the National Smallholder Farmers' Association of Malawi.

## NUTRITION

Evidence suggests that improvements in agricultural productivity and household income are not always enough to affect nutritional outcomes for children and families. The 1,000-day window from the start of a woman's pregnancy until her child's second birthday offers a unique opportunity to shape healthier and more prosperous futures.

New Alliance partners recognize the importance of nutrition and are advancing it in several ways. First, the nutrition Enabling Actions announced in 2012 put a high-level emphasis on a number of commitments to advance nutrition globally: supporting the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement; improving tracking and disbursements for nutrition; ensuring the coordination of nutrition activities; and supporting the accelerated release, adoption, and consumption of biofortified crop varieties, crop diversification, and related technologies to improve the nutritional quality of food in Africa.

In support of these Enabling Action commitments, 20 countries, including six in the New Alliance, now have National Nutrition Plans with associated budgets, and the SUN Movement is working on a mutual accountability framework.

In an independent *Global Nutrition Report* expected in November 2014, SUN Movement development partners will report nutrition resources tracked through agreed-upon methodologies and definitions. At the Second Global Conference on Biofortification in Kigali, Rwanda, global policymakers recommitted to making biofortified nutritious foods more widely available, and HarvestPlus announced that biofortified food crops had reached more than 1 million farmers and that it aims to reach more than 100 million people by 2018.

Seven New Alliance country governments included nutrition-related policy commitments in their Cooperation Frameworks. Malawi, for example, has shown leadership by harmonizing standards for centrally processed foods, including complementary foods. Last year, Mozambique approved the Multi-sectoral Nutritional Action Plan and created a newly operational Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition.

Recognizing the need to deepen focus on nutrition, the U.K. Government, the Government of Brazil, and the Children's Investment Fund Foundation launched Nutrition for Growth in June 2013 to increase global efforts to address undernutrition. Through this initiative, more than 100 stakeholders endorsed a Global Nutrition for Growth compact committing to ambitious shared targets for improving global nutrition by 2020. The *Global Nutrition Report* is another outcome of the Nutrition for Growth initiative, which will track commitments and update progress toward the 2012 World Health Assembly nutrition targets. The November 2014 expected release of the report at the Second International Conference on Nutrition in Rome and Expo Milan 2015, also focused on nutrition, will help maintain the momentum around nutrition and provide useful platforms for the global dialogue on sustainability, food security, and nutrition.



LOI company Mamelle Jaboot supplies nutritious yogurt and millet snacks to a school feeding program in Senegal. CREDIT: STÉPHANE TOURNÉ

# CONCLUSION

In its second year, the New Alliance demonstrated significant progress in catalyzing responsible private sector investment in African agriculture, with partners executing against their commitments overall. Development partners have disbursed 72 percent of their expected funding to date, totaling \$2.1 billion. Partner country governments have completed or are making progress on 95 percent of the policy actions targeted for completion by June 2014. Private sector investments totaling \$1.1 billion reached 3 million smallholders and created nearly 37,000 jobs in 2013, a positive indication that responsible private investment in agriculture can sustainably support small-scale farming and help reduce poverty, hunger, and undernutrition. While reaching smallholders is an important first step, a sustained effort and political commitment to ensure that this reach translates into impact is essential. New Alliance partners must continue to:

- **Ensure strong country-level implementation and accountability.** Country leadership is critical to drive implementation and hold partners accountable for achieving results. Partner governments must convene regular dialogue across stakeholders to prioritize actions, solve challenges, and ensure all parties—including the private sector and civil society—contribute to the process. To ensure New Alliance activities remain aligned with NAFSIPs and that commitments result in impact, New Alliance tracking should be integrated into sector-wide mutual accountability frameworks and data collection systems. Specifically, the CAADP agriculture JSR process will ideally be the primary accountability mechanism for tracking progress and measuring impact of the New Alliance moving forward.
- **Empower women through investments.** While a nearly equal number of women and men are benefiting from new jobs resulting from LOI investments, a much smaller proportion of smallholders reached are women, reflecting the broader agricultural gender gap. New Alliance stakeholders need to specifically address the constraints faced by female smallholders and entrepreneurs—including access to productive assets and services—if benefits are to accrue more equitably to women.
- **Implement the Voluntary Guidelines.** Land governance is one of the most complex issues to address in the implementation of New Alliance commitments and NAFSIPs more broadly. Land policy changes require careful, country-specific consultation and analysis to ensure investments that involve land acquisition are done in a way that respects and strengthens land rights for all groups and minimizes risk to investors. While each country is proposing policies intended to protect land rights, effectively implementing these policies will require ongoing support. Practical tools for implementing the Voluntary Guidelines would be useful for all stakeholders.

Though they represent only a part of global action in African agriculture, commitments in the New Alliance are accelerating implementation of CAADP. By providing a platform for dialogue and partnership among different stakeholder groups and mutually accounting for progress toward commitments, the New Alliance is unlocking responsible private investment in agriculture to benefit smallholders and, ultimately, reduce poverty and hunger in Africa.

# ANNEX

**TABLE 1. LETTER OF INTENT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

Country		Benin	Burkina Faso	Côte d'Ivoire	Ethiopia	Ghana	Malawi	Mozambique	Nigeria	Senegal	Tanzania	Multi-country LOIs <sup>3</sup>	TOTAL
LOIs (African-Based Companies)		23 (21)	18 (10)	21 (7)	16 (6)	16 (7)	26 (15)	20 (6)	30 (17)	36 (29)	21 (9)		227 (126)
Value of Planned Investment (Million USD)		410	56	680	17	35	177	173	3,807	353	34	2,296	\$8 billion
Investments Made in 2013 (Million USD)		30	36	108	29	56	31	91	611	126	9.7		\$1.128 billion
Jobs Created in 2013 (% female <sup>1</sup> )		326 (100%)	1,751 (53%)	1,842 (51%)	1,042 (25%)	1,825 (59%)	2,750 (24%)	1,430 (67%)	22,672 (39%)	1,990 (29%)	1,049 (44%)		36,676 (40%)
Smallholders Reached	Smallholders reached in 2013 (% female <sup>1</sup> )	13,430 (*)	172,000 (16%)	467,454 (25%)	174,000 (27%)	168,000 (16%)	156,000 (19%)	225,000 (18%)	7,292 (20%)	67,773 (17%)	453,000 (16%)		1,903,949 <sup>4</sup> (21%)
	Services	0	0	47,732	52,320	56,331	62,000	0	*	3,005	325,569		546,957
	Sourcing	10,300	0	79,807	11,760	23,579	22,700	2,201	*	58,217	371		208,935
	Production Contracts	3,152	0	5,334	11,760	21,326	21,000	0	*	48,392	230		111,194
	Training	10,710	75,323	80,464	3,735	82,099	36,000	56,873	*	3,636	244,641		593,481
	Unspecified	0	97,500	232,000	98,002	34,966	75,750	166,880	*	0	97,886		805,984
LOI Implementation Status <sup>2</sup>	Complete	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (7%)	3 (14%)	2 (6%)	0 (0%)		6 (3%)
	Performing Well/Ahead of Schedule	0 (0%)	2 (13%)	2 (14%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	8 (44%)	3 (20%)	2 (9%)	5 (16%)	0 (0%)		23 (13%)
	On Plan	15 (71%)	3 (20%)	10 (71%)	4 (31%)	4 (27%)	4 (22%)	5 (33%)	8 (36%)	8 (25%)	6 (55%)		67 (38%)
	Minor Problems	1 (5%)	5 (33%)	0 (0%)	6 (46%)	6 (40%)	3 (17%)	4 (27%)	4 (18%)	10 (31%)	4 (36%)		43 (24%)
	Major Problems	5 (24%)	4 (27%)	0 (0%)	2 (15%)	4 (27%)	1 (6%)	1 (7%)	4 (18%)	4 (13%)	1 (9%)		26 (15%)
	Cancelled	0 (0%)	1 (7%)	2 (14%)	0 (0%)	1 (7%)	2 (11%)	1 (7%)	1 (5%)	3 (9%)	0 (0%)		11 (6%)

NOTES: Table includes data reported by a subset of companies that provided data for their LOIs for 2013. The number of reporting companies varies by each data point.

\* Insufficient data

<sup>1</sup> Sex-disaggregated percentages apply only to the portion of data that was sex-disaggregated.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages apply only to the LOIs providing data for each country.

<sup>3</sup> Implementation and outcomes of multi-country LOIs are tracked at the country level and are reflected in the country data. The value of planned investment is not disaggregated by country.

<sup>4</sup> With the addition of smallholders reached through LOIs facilitated by the Grow Africa partnership in Kenya and Rwanda, which have not joined the New Alliance, 3 million smallholders were reached in 2013.

**TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENT POLICY COMMITMENT PROGRESS**

Country	Timeline	Complete	Some Progress	No Progress	All Policy Commitments
All countries	Due by June 2014	29 (25%)	81 (70%)	6 (5%)	116 (100%)
	Due after June 2014	9 (9%)	82 (85%)	6 (6%)	97 (100%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38 (18%)</b>	<b>163 (77%)</b>	<b>12 (6%)</b>	<b>213 (100%)</b>
Benin	Due by June 2014	1 (9%)	10 (91%)	0 (0%)	11 (100%)
	Due after June 2014	0 (0%)	13 (100%)	0 (0%)	13 (100%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 (4%)</b>	<b>23 (96%)</b>	<b>0 (0%)</b>	<b>24 (100%)</b>
Burkina Faso	Due by June 2014	8 (47%)	9 (53%)	0 (0%)	17 (100%)
	Due after June 2014	1 (8%)	11 (92%)	0 (0%)	12 (100%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9 (31%)</b>	<b>20 (69%)</b>	<b>0 (0%)</b>	<b>29 (100%)</b>
Côte d'Ivoire	Due by June 2014	2 (18%)	8 (73%)	1 (9%)	11 (100%)
	Due after June 2014	2 (29%)	3 (43%)	2 (29%)	7 (100%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4 (22%)</b>	<b>11 (61%)</b>	<b>3 (17%)</b>	<b>18 (100%)</b>
Ethiopia	Due by June 2014	1 (7%)	10 (71%)	3 (21%)	14 (100%)
	Due after June 2014	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 (7%)</b>	<b>11 (73%)</b>	<b>3 (20%)</b>	<b>15 (100%)</b>
Ghana	Due by June 2014	4 (33%)	8 (67%)	0 (0%)	12 (100%)
	Due after June 2014	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4 (27%)</b>	<b>11 (73%)</b>	<b>0 (0%)</b>	<b>15 (100%)</b>
Malawi	Due by June 2014	1 (11%)	8 (89%)	0 (0%)	9 (100%)
	Due after June 2014	1 (3%)	29 (97%)	0 (0%)	30 (100%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 (5%)</b>	<b>37 (95%)</b>	<b>0 (0%)</b>	<b>39 (100%)</b>
Mozambique	Due by June 2014	5 (33%)	9 (60%)	1 (7%)	15 (100%)
	Due after June 2014	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5 (33%)</b>	<b>9 (60%)</b>	<b>1 (7%)</b>	<b>15 (100%)</b>
Nigeria	Due by June 2014	4 (36%)	7 (64%)	0 (0%)	11 (100%)
	Due after June 2014	4 (25%)	12 (75%)	0 (0%)	16 (100%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8 (30%)</b>	<b>19 (70%)</b>	<b>0 (0%)</b>	<b>27 (100%)</b>
Senegal	Due by June 2014	1 (33%)	1 (33%)	1 (33%)	3 (100%)
	Due after June 2014	0 (0%)	10 (71%)	4 (29%)	14 (100%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 (6%)</b>	<b>11 (65%)</b>	<b>5 (29%)</b>	<b>17 (100%)</b>
Tanzania	Due by June 2014	2 (15%)	11 (85%)	0 (0%)	13 (100%)
	Due after June 2014	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 (21%)</b>	<b>11 (79%)</b>	<b>0 (0%)</b>	<b>14 (100%)</b>



**TABLE 3. COOPERATION FRAMEWORK FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS BY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS (MILLION USD)**

Development Partner	Original Funding Intention	Prorated Funding Intention (Expected to Date)	Disbursement to Date	Percent Disbursed
Original New Alliance Development Partners				
Canada <sup>1</sup>	248.2	149.7	172.7	115.3%
European Union <sup>2</sup>	1503.4	312.6	237.1	75.8%
France	694.1	250.3	20.1	8.0%
Germany	361.3	46.00	49.09	106.7%
Italy <sup>3</sup>	148.1	37.2	9.7	25.9%
Japan <sup>4</sup>	452.9	217.9	411.6	188.9%
Russia*	90.0			
United Kingdom	444.2	299.7	258.2	86.2%
United States of America	1957.1	1554.4	893.2	57.5%
Other Partners with Cooperation Framework Commitments				
African Development Bank*	16.4			
Belgium	70.0	6.0	6.3	104.8%
Ireland* <sup>5</sup>	38.7	17.3	11.4	65.9%
Norway	102.0	24.2	20.4	84.3%
Switzerland <sup>6</sup>	34.8	12.7	9.6	75.6%
The Netherlands*	21.6			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>6182.8</b>	<b>2927.8</b>	<b>2099.3</b>	<b>71.7%</b>

\* Data not available

<sup>1</sup> Canada, through its nutrition programming, is also engaged to a limited extent in the Malawi Cooperation Framework commitment. Canada's support in Malawi is part of commitments made at the Muskoka G8 summit in 2010 to increase spending in maternal, neonatal, and child health. Therefore, it is not included in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Data from the European Union is available for only five of the 10 Cooperation Framework commitments.

<sup>3</sup> Italy's original funding intention figure includes an increase in its commitment in Ethiopia from \$52.4 million in the Cooperation Framework to \$65.7 million currently.

<sup>4</sup> Japan's disbursement figures include \$1.1 million disbursed in Côte d'Ivoire, despite not originally having a commitment in the Cooperation Framework.

<sup>5</sup> Ireland's only Cooperation Framework commitment is in Malawi, to the Malawi NAFSIP. Ireland's other food security commitments are not included in other Cooperation Frameworks.

<sup>6</sup> Switzerland's only Cooperation Framework commitment is in Benin, to the Benin NAFSIP. Switzerland's other food security commitments are not included in other Cooperation Frameworks.

**TABLE 4. SUMMARY OF NEW ALLIANCE ENABLING ACTION PROGRESS**

Enabling Action	Specific Commitment
1. Development Finance Institutions	Report on the progress of G8 development finance institutions in catalyzing additional private investment in African agriculture and increasing the range of financing options and innovative risk mitigation tools available to smallholder farmers and medium-sized agribusinesses
	<p><b>Current Status</b></p> <p>This has been dropped as an Enabling Action. Development finance institutions discussed increasing prioritizing investments in agriculture at a meeting in Paris in May 2012, but were reluctant to create new and specific targets. Development finance institutions continue to pursue the goals of this Enabling Action individually.</p>
2. Agribusiness Index (now called Benchmarking the Business of Agriculture)	<p><b>Specific Commitment</b></p> <p>Call on the World Bank, in consultation with other relevant partners, to develop options for generating a Doing Business in Agriculture Index</p>
	<p><b>Current Status</b></p> <p>The Benchmarking the Business of Agriculture project collected data in 10 countries on 10 initial topics. Six core topics have been selected for the first-year pilot phase: land, finance, seed, fertilizer, transport, and markets. Four other topics have been identified for initial testing: contract farming, rural electrification, ICT, and agricultural mechanization. Several others will be addressed in the second year of implementation: livestock, environmental sustainability, gender issues, and access to water resources.</p> <p>Ten pilot countries, representing different regions, income levels, and stages of agricultural transformation, have been selected for initial data collection: Ethiopia, Guatemala, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, the Philippines, Rwanda, Spain, Uganda, and Ukraine. The project will be scaled up to 80 countries over the next three years.</p> <p>Between October 2013 and May 2014, specialists in each topic area collected data using standardized questionnaires for each topic. Country visits and interviews were supplemented by desk research drawing on studies, research papers, and other official sources of statistics.</p> <p>The team is preparing a synthesis report that will describe the process of developing the methodology for the new project, provide context for the chosen topics, present initial findings, and describe lessons learned and next steps. A civil society organization outreach strategy will also be developed to support inclusive policy dialogue around findings.</p>
3. Agriculture Fast Track Fund	<p><b>Specific Commitment</b></p> <p>Support the preparation and financing of bankable agricultural infrastructure projects through multilateral initiatives, including the development of a new Agriculture Fast Track Fund</p>
	<p><b>Current Status</b></p> <p>Formally launched in May 2013 at the Grow Africa Investment Forum in Cape Town, South Africa, the Agriculture Fast Track Fund operationalizes the New Alliance vision by developing and advancing a pipeline of food security projects and fast-tracking promising agricultural ideas and businesses into bankable investments. The \$28.8 million multi-donor trust fund was established in the African Development Bank with support from the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, and the Danish International Development Agency.</p> <p>In its first phase, the fund has issued two open calls for proposals from six qualifying New Alliance countries: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Tanzania, Ethiopia, and Mozambique. The fund will review progress this year and consider expanding qualifying investment locations to include all New Alliance countries. The first two grant windows generated more than 200 proposals from entrepreneurs and companies eager to unlock agricultural investment opportunities.</p> <p>To date, the Agriculture Fast Track Fund has approved 12 project preparation grants, enabling firms to finance project design work such as feasibility studies, market analyses, environmental impact, and other activities required by banks and other investors to issue commercial loans. The grants, totaling \$6.5 million, are expected to generate up to \$250 million in private investment and benefit approximately 92,000 smallholder farmers.</p>

Enabling Action	Specific Commitment
4. Technology Platform and 10-Year Yield Targets	<p>Determine 10-year targets in partner countries for sustainable agricultural yield improvements and adoption of improved technologies</p> <p>Launch a Technology Platform with the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research/International Food Policy Research Institute (CGIAR/IFPRI) and the Forum on Agricultural Research in Africa that will assess the availability of improved technologies for food commodities critical to achieve sustainable yield, resilience, and nutrition impacts, identify current constraints to adoption, and create a roadmap to accelerate adoption of technologies</p>
	<p><b>Current Status</b></p> <p>The Technology Platform is a set of modeling tools that synthesizes available empirical data to help countries assess the potential impacts of new technologies on yields, income, nutritional, and environmental indicators. The outputs from its first phase were used to help the six Scaling Seeds and Technology Partnership countries set commodity and technology priorities and yield targets.</p> <p>An IFPRI Technology Platform fellow is working with the Scaling Seeds and Technologies Partnership (SSTP) in Nairobi to provide ongoing technical support and ensure continued strong linkages between the Technology Platform, SSTP, and ICT Extension Challenge Enabling Action programs. In October 2013, CGIAR/IFPRI and the Forum on Agricultural Research in Africa presented a concept note for Phase 2 of the Technology Platform to the G8 Working Group on Food Security, including the development of a face-to-face component based on the Forum's positive experience with Innovation Platforms, as well as a supporting set of Web-based decision-making and collaboration tools (the Virtual Information Platform). The G8 Working Group subsequently requested CGIAR/IFPRI to develop four smaller, related proposals: a West African Agriculture Technology Platform Pilot, an East African Agriculture Technology Platform pilot, the Virtual Information Platform, and overall coordination project management.</p> <p>The Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa is leading the development of the East African proposal, and proposals for the Virtual Information Platform pilot and project management activities are expected in late June 2014.</p>
5. Scaling Seeds and Technologies Partnership (SSTP)	<p><b>Specific Commitment</b></p> <p>Launch SSTP in Africa, housed at the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, to strengthen the seed sector and promote the commercialization, distribution, and adoption of high-quality seed of superior varieties and complementary technologies prioritized by the Technology Platform to meet established goals in partner countries</p>
	<p><b>Current Status</b></p> <p>The U.S. Government signed a four-year, \$47 million cooperative agreement with the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa to implement SSTP in six New Alliance countries: Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal, and Tanzania. SSTP was officially launched at a June 2013 workshop in Nairobi, Kenya, where country offices staffed by a country coordinator and deputy were established. The overall goal of SSTP is to accelerate smallholder farmer access to transformative agricultural technologies, increasing production of high-quality seeds by 45 percent in three years and ensure that 40 percent more farmers gain access to innovative agricultural technologies.</p> <p>Country teams organized in-country stakeholder meetings to inform a broad range of stakeholders about SSTP and to prioritize seed and appropriate technologies for investment based on national agricultural investment plans. Workshop outputs and additional in-country consultations have been used to draft country roadmaps and baseline surveys. For selected areas in each country, the surveys will establish and verify preliminary yield and farmer targets for 17 crops and 50 technologies established by the Technology Platform.</p> <p>Requests for concept notes have been advertised in four of the six countries, and 87 concept notes have been received and are under review. Two full proposals have been directly solicited in Mozambique and have been approved by the Grants Committee at the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa. One full proposal has been received from Ethiopia and is undergoing review.</p> <p>Semento Seed Consulting is designing the Plant Variety Catalog and Database for the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa. This will support the implementation of the Common Market's Seed Trade Harmonization Regulations that are now in force after its Council of Ministers approved them on February 24, 2014. Furthermore, SSTP participated in the 2014 Grow Africa Investment Forum in Abuja, Nigeria, during which the project organized a workshop on scaling seed and technologies to identify challenges and develop ideas about how to scale up production of high-quality seeds.</p>

Enabling Action	Specific Commitment
6. New Alliance Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Extension Challenge Fund	Launch an information and communications technology innovation challenge on extension services
	<b>Current Status</b> <p>The ICT Extension Challenge Fund, launched in October 2012, will provide financial support for creative approaches to using ICT (e.g., mobile applications, radio, low-cost video) through public and private channels to deliver ICT-enabled agriculture extension services at scale in six New Alliance countries (Ethiopia, Ghana, Senegal, Malawi, Mozambique, and Tanzania), complementing the work of SSTP. An expert consultation was conducted to help design fund activities, and rapid appraisals of current agricultural extension and ICT approaches were done in Ghana, Tanzania, and Ethiopia to inform applicants. The request for applications was issued in March 2014; grantees are slated to be selected by the fall of 2014. The U.S. Agency for International Development is managing the fund with assistance from the U.K. Department for International Development, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and one other donor. The \$12 million activity includes the fund itself, six country-level grantees, and related monitoring, evaluation, and learning activities.</p>
7. Open Data for Agriculture, now called Global Open Data Initiative for Agriculture and Nutrition (GODAN)	<b>Specific Commitment</b> <p>Share relevant agricultural data available from G8 countries with African partners and convene an international conference on Open Data for Agriculture to develop options for the establishment of a global platform to make reliable agricultural and related information available to African farmers, researchers, and policymakers, taking into account existing agricultural data systems</p>
	<b>Current Status</b> <p>The joint consultative conference of GODAN and the Coherence in Information for Agricultural Research for Development (CIARD) Movement convened April 22-24, 2014, at the UN Food and Agriculture Organization headquarters in Rome to identify areas of shared interest and opportunities for collaboration between the two initiatives, and to determine next steps to further develop and grow GODAN. Launched at the October 2013 Open Government Partnership Summit in London, GODAN aims to improve agriculture and nutrition by strengthening the quality, quantity, availability, and timeliness of data and by increasing the number and diversity of stakeholders applying data-based solutions.</p> <p>The Netherlands announced that it intends to join the United States and the United Kingdom in leading and supporting GODAN. Both CIARD and GODAN further agreed on the need to host a high-level showcasing event for open data for agriculture and nutrition in the fall of 2014, perhaps during Open Access Week in October.</p>
8. Model Licensing	<b>Specific Commitment</b> <p>Explore opportunities for applying the nonprofit model licensing approach that could expand African access to food and nutritional technologies developed by national research institutions</p>
	<b>Current Status</b> <p>This Enabling Action was dropped as of the 2012/2013 progress report after further assessment revealed little benefit in the approach to development and new agriculture of nutrition products were released.</p>
9. National Risk Assessment Strategies	<b>Specific Commitment</b> <p>Support the Platform for Agricultural Risk Management to conduct national agricultural risk assessment strategies, to be conducted by the World Bank and other international institutions in partnership with New Alliance countries</p>
	<b>Current Status</b> <p>Risk assessments to identify key risks to food and nutrition security and agricultural development have been completed in Tanzania and Ghana, and options for managing these risks have been recommended. The Mozambique assessment will be completed in summer 2014.</p> <p>In Tanzania, the recommendations have been incorporated into the five-year Agricultural Sector Development Program and are helping to inform the use of a \$400 million intervention from the donor basket fund. In Ghana, active participation in the assessment by government staff built capacity and ensured better integration of that analytical methodology and assessment recommendations into the Medium Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan and other agricultural strategy processes.</p> <p>Phase 1, risk identification and prioritization, has been completed in four new countries (Senegal, Rwanda, Malawi, and Kenya); staff from the Platform for Agricultural Risk Management have been invited to participate in these assessments with World Bank teams. The World Bank staff will also organize two outreach/training events on risk assessment: a one-day workshop for policymakers, built up against the annual Forum on Agricultural Risk Management for Development, and a five-day training course for the technical staff of host-country agricultural and finance ministries. The Platform for Agricultural Risk Management is being invited to help organize and implements both of these events, which are also being integrated into CAADP risk and vulnerability efforts.</p>

Enabling Action	Specific Commitment
10. Global Action Network for Agricultural Index Insurance	Accelerate the availability and adoption of agricultural index insurance in order to mitigate risks to smallholder farmers. This network will identify constraints, synthesize and disseminate best practices, and support regional training and capacity building.
	<b>Current Status</b> <p>The U.S. Agency for International Development has put in place a five-year, \$5 million award to promote index insurance under the Global Action Network. This includes an initial two years of support to a network Secretariat that will convene working groups of industry and development experts to identify constraints and develop solutions to scaling. The Secretariat will also synthesize and disseminate best practice guidance on agricultural insurance market development, and organize capacity building/training support for host-country policymakers and practitioners. The Global Action Network will also support targeted research on constraints to scaling. These efforts will be coordinated with The U.S. Agency for International Development's activities on Political Champions for Disaster Resilience (Private Sector Initiative on Insurance), the World Bank's Agricultural Insurance Development Program, and other major efforts to responsibly scale up index insurance.</p>
11. Nutrition Deliverables	<b>Specific Commitment</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actively support the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement and welcome the commitment of African partners to improve the nutritional well-being of their populations, especially during the critical 1,000 days window</li> <li>Commit to improve tracking and disbursements for nutrition across sectors and ensure coordination of nutrition activities across sectors</li> <li>Support the accelerated release, adoption, and consumption of biofortified crop varieties, crop diversification, and related technologies to improve the nutritional quality of food in Africa</li> </ol>
	<b>Current Status</b> <p>Twenty countries with National Nutrition Plans have undergone a systematic costing exercise, and the SUN Movement Secretariat is coordinating efforts to establish a mutual accountability framework. The SUN Donor Network has developed a resource tracking methodology based on fund disbursements for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions according to agreed-upon definitions. The information will be included in the SUN Global Progress Report, which is expected in September 2014.</p> <p>In April 2014, global policymakers recommitted to making biofortified nutritious foods more widely available at the 2nd Global Conference on Biofortification. HarvestPlus, a CGIAR program to improve nutrition and public health, announced that biofortified nutritious food crops have already reached more than 1 million farmers globally. By forging new partnerships, it aims to reach more than 100 million people suffering from malnutrition with biofortified crops by 2018.</p>
12. Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)	<b>Specific Commitment</b> <p>Support the GAFSP with the goal of securing commitments of \$1.2 billion over three years from existing and new development partners, scaling up and strengthening the operations of its Public and Private Sector Windows, and support other mechanisms that improve country ownership and align behind CAADP national investment plans</p>
	<b>Current Status</b> <p>September 4-6, 2013, GAFSP held its first joint meeting with its Steering Committee and Private Sector Window's Donor Committee. This marked the first time that all key stakeholders—including recipients, development partners, civil society, and Private Sector Window representatives—met to work together to increase the program's impact. The meeting included updates on both portfolios, discussions of GAFSP moving forward, and the newest allocations for the Public Sector Window.</p> <p>With these eight new allocations, the GAFSP portfolio has grown to include \$912 million in grant funds allocated to 25 countries through the Public Sector Window, \$45 million in financing to 10 Private Sector Window investment projects, and \$4 million to 17 private sector advisory services projects. This marks an increase in the portfolio size of more than 38 percent during the reporting period alone. As of December 31, 2013, disbursements to governments through the Public Sector Window had risen to \$117 million, a 40 percent increase during the reporting period. The Private Sector Window has disbursed approximately \$3 million through its investment projects and will continue to pick up pace as the portfolio matures.</p> <p>In an effort to boost fundraising efforts, the United States announced a pledge at the Camp David G8 Summit to contribute an additional \$1 to GAFSP for every \$2 contributed by other development partners for pledges made after January 1, 2012, up to a total of \$475 million. Thus, the new or additional pledges made in 2012 from the Gates Foundation, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom would be counted toward this challenge, totaling \$350.8 million. In 2013, \$31.4 million in new funds were committed to the Public Sector Window from Ireland and Korea; of this amount, \$6.4 million has been received.</p>





African and G8 leaders discussing food security and pledging to partner through the New Alliance during the 2012 G8 Summit at Camp David in the United States.  
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