

Annex 1: Government Policy Commitments 2013

Table 1: Summary of progress against policy commitments

| Number of government time-bound policy commitments | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| Country | | No progress | Some progress | Complete | TOTAL |
| ALL COUNTRIES | Due by May 2013 | 1 | 16 | 8 | 25 |
| | Due after May 2013 | 14 | 39 | 19 | 72 |
| | TOTAL | 15 | 55 | 27 | 97 |
| Burkina Faso | Due by May 2013 | | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| | Due after May 2013 | 3 | 14 | 5 | 22 |
| | TOTAL | 3 | 17 | 9 | 29 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Due by May 2013 | | | | 0 |
| | Due after May 2013 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 18 |
| | TOTAL | 6 | 7 | 5 | 18 |
| Ethiopia | Due by May 2013 | 1 | 5 | | 6 |
| | Due after May 2013 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| | TOTAL | 5 | 8 | 2 | 15 |
| Ghana | Due by May 2013 | | | 1 | 1 |
| | Due after May 2013 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| | TOTAL | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| Mozambique | Due by May 2013 | | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| | Due after May 2013 | | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| | TOTAL | 0 | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| Tanzania | Due by May 2013 | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | Due after May 2013 | | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| | TOTAL | 0 | 10 | 3 | 13 |

Government of Burkina Faso Key Policy Commitments

| Policy indicators ¹ : | | | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % increase in improved seed use (baseline value in 2008 as per the PNSR = 15%); • Increase in the gross dose of fertilizer use in Kg/ha (baseline value in 2005 as per the PNSR = 40 Kg/ha); • % increase in the share of irrigated productions in total agricultural production (baseline value in 2010 as per the PNSR = 10%); • Increase in the number of agro-industrial SME/SMIs established (baseline value in 2010 as per the PNSR = 30); Number of certificates of land holdings and long-term leases (baseline value = 0). | | | |
| Objective | Framework Policy Actions | Timeline | Progress |
| Objectives and measures relative to priority area 1 of the PNSR: Improving food security and sovereignty | | | |
| Objective 1. Promote an integrated accessibility for vulnerable communities to agricultural inputs and to marketing and processing channels of agricultural commodities² while improving their capacity for resilience | Measure 1. Diversify supply and distribution strategies for agricultural inputs and for marketing/processing | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate private sector participation in fertilizer supply contracts | December 2012 ³ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System to acquire subsidised fertiliser is in place and is operational • The fertiliser subsidy is supported by the State through a tender process; 19,000 tonnes were purchased in 2012. • An information workshop for private investors was held in August 2012 • Discussions are underway to establish a central purchasing unit. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the seed legislation to clearly define the role of the private sector in certified seed selection, production and marketing | December 2014 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act and national regulations will be revised on the basis of regional standards • The process of harmonising seed laws of ECOWAS and UEMOA member states has begun, will lead to a revision of the seed legislation of Burkina Faso. The role of the private sector in the selection, production and distribution of certified seed will be discussed within the regional context. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a mechanism to facilitate the targeting only of eligible smallholder producers, including women, for seed, fertilizer, pesticide and other temporary agricultural input subsidies. | April 2013 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Feb 2013 a mechanism for seed and fertiliser subsidies was adopted: • The mechanism has been developed to enable better targeting of eligible producers, particularly women. • Selection committees have been established for the |

¹Five indicators have been proposed: Indicators on “% increase in improved seed use in %” and “Increase in the gross dose of fertilizer use in kg/ha” relate to objective 1. Indicator on “% increase in the share of irrigated productions in the total agricultural production” relates to objective 2. Indicator on “Increase in the number of agro-industrial SME/SMIs established” relates to objective 3. Indicator on “Number of land holding certificates and long-term leases” will help to assess the progress made under objective 4.

² Agricultural commodities: products from agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains (including processed products).

³ The World Bank; Program document on a proposed grant to Burkina Faso, for a first growth and competitiveness grant; May 2012; Page 43.

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| | | | <p>distribution of fertilisers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are targeted through key operations (e.g. cowpea, sesame, rice, potato, cassava, and ground nuts). • These products are given to the women free of charge • 100,000 ploughs are needed for the operation; women contribute 10% but 50% of the equipment is given to the women. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure input quality control by developing the human, material and financial capacities of relevant national agencies⁴ | 2014 Budget | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding has been granted for: 11.5 million FCFA for training 35 fertiliser (financed by PAPSA) • Capacity building of the department in control of laboratory analysis for fertilisers • 60 million FCFA for training 13 seed inspectors and 45 seed assistants (FAO and IFDC funding) • Laboratory equipment (Central and Regional). |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the priority recommendations from updated development studies and strategies on promising value chains and niches of the PNSR (corn, cow-pea, sesame, rice, etc.) | December 2013 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In October 2012, the Government put in place an action plan for the agricultural value chain and has developed a strategy for this by 2025 (SDFA). • One of the priority recommendations is to have greater transparency about value chain actors through DGPER and to know who is implementing what in terms of the 7 key agricultural sectors (rice, soy, sesame, peanut, cashew, cowpeas and cassava) |
| Measure 2. Develop services for resilience to and management of agricultural risks | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustain the national food security information system⁵ | 2014 Budget | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The food security national information system (including Agricultural surveys, SIM/SONAGESS, SIM/ Livestock, EWS) is funded by the national budget to ensure sustainability (2.5 billion FCFA in 2013) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop primary storage capacities for food commodities to contribute to mitigating agricultural price volatility | December 2012 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With 3.6 bn FCFA a 36 month project will construct the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 28 storage facilities with 500 tonnes capacity will be constructed with funding from the Regional Agricultural Development Fund (FRDA) of UEMOA of which 8 will be for the benefit of SONAGESS. , ○ 10 storage facilities with 250 tonnes capacity will be built and equipped ○ ancillary facilities (buildings, plant, drying areas, meeting rooms, facilities for guard, latrines and fences) will be |

⁴ Directorate for plant protection; Inputs and Agricultural Mechanism Directorate; BUNASOLS; Agricultural Research.

⁵ Agricultural statistics, Early Warning System; Market Information System, etc.

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ constructed ○ commercial facilities in Ouagadougou for women's groups marketing fresh produce • The African Agricultural Risk Management Project entitled Farm Risk Management in Africa (FARMAF) implemented by CIRAD and the CPF entered its operational phase in 2013. The project will construct 7 storage facilities of 65 tons each (three in Tuy province, 4 in Mouhoun). Recruitment procedures have been completed enterprises and construction should start in mid-May 2013. • In 2013 the MASA program, plans to build 75 stores. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalize a system of social safety nets that are adapted to different categories of beneficiaries | December 2013 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The response plan in 2013 capitalised on the work done in 2012 by addressing lessons learnt from both state interventions and those of partners. • At the DGPER level, discussions are ongoing about the use of the existing household vulnerability analysis tool which does not identify vulnerability clearly. The HEA is used in times of crisis and uses socio-economic criteria to characterize the population as poor or very poor. Reflection will continue with the ministry responsible for social action to determine a method incorporating the criteria of social vulnerability to identify households to benefit from social safety nets and integrate the HEA with existing tools to come up with a harmonised framework. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test some agricultural insurance schemes (climate insurance, agricultural insurance, etc.); and | December 2013 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An interdepartmental committee heard from a private partner specializing in agricultural insurance; they are able to test products and can provide support to Government: • A private company, Planet Guarantee was tested and is in the process of bringing agricultural insurance products to Burkina Faso. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The insurance index for the maize harvest involved 1350 producers in 2012 will expand to 10,000 farmers in 2013. The risk is calculated on the basis of satellite climate data for the last 30 years - The cotton crop insurance index will cover 4,000 producers in 2013. The risk is calculated based on the average yields the last 12 years |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate the CNSS voluntary insurance scheme and develop social protective schemes | December 2013 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of social protection mechanisms for the agricultural sector have been adapted and take into account in |

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| | that are appropriate for the agricultural sector. | | the ongoing discussions relating to the policy development for agro forestry ministry, fisheries and wildlife (LOASPHF) |
| | Measure 3. Adopt and implement a national food security policy (PNSA) that is consistent with the PNSR, the national nutrition policy (PNN) and the social protection policy (PNPS) | December 2013 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The terms of reference for the development of a national food security policy (PNSA) were adopted in December 2011. The office has provided SE/CNSA with a timeline indicating that the finished product will be delivered in July 2013 |
| Objective 2. Develop / rehabilitate irrigated areas and create the conditions for sustainable water resources management based on the integrated Water Resources Management strategy of the PNSR. | Measure 4. Develop / rehabilitate 18,500 ha of irrigated areas and 35 000 ha of low-lands⁶ | | |
| | 4.1 Develop / rehabilitate 18,500 ha of irrigated land | December 2015 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2013 program of activities "Program for Sustainable agricultural water Development" provided by the DGADI for the rehabilitation of irrigation facilities plans 4548 ha of new land under irrigation and 1,394 ha of rehabilitation schemes. The Bagré Project intends to develop an area of 12,712 ha by 2017, of which 9,922 ha for agribusiness use (with pumped irrigation), the rest being reserved for smallholders using gravity fed irrigation). The development of the MCA program consists of a first installment of 1740 ha of farmland by October 2013, the second of 360 ha by February 2014 and the third of 140ha by March 2014. (The last two tranches are conditional) |
| | 4.2 Develop/rehabilitate 35,000 ha of lowland areas | December 2015 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2013 program of activities "Program for Sustainable agricultural water Development" provided by the DGADI plans to rehabilitate 11491 ha of new lowland areas and rehabilitate 488 ha of lowlands. |
| | 4.3 Develop/rehabilitate market gardens | December 2015 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2013 program of activities "Program for Sustainable agricultural water Development" provided by the DGADI plans to rehabilitate 254 ha of market gardens around water points and conduct 136 technical studies. |
| | 4.4 Build structures to mobilise Water Resources (7000 garden wells, 105 Boulis, 10000 catchments and / or runoff collection, manual drilling to be used in wells where possible) | December 2015 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2013 program of activities "Program for Sustainable agricultural water Development" provided by the DGADI plans to construct 1067 water catchments (in two regions with 1061 in Mouhoun and 6 in the High Basin) and 520 wells and 5355 collection basins with 1100 in the Centre East. |
| | Measure 5. Adopt and disseminate a policy framework for resettlement in the developed areas taking into consideration all types of farmers, small | December 2013 | |

⁶ Source: PNSR, page 25

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| | and large-scale⁷ | | |
| | Measure 6. Review rules for agriculture water management and use | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt and disseminate the general terms and conditions for developing, occupying and using State or local government-developed lands⁸ | December 2012 | <p>Three decrees have been signed. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The occupation and use of land managed for rainfed agriculture (Decree No. 2012 - 706/PRES/PM/MAH from 06 September 2012). The occupation and use of irrigation on family-type plots of (Decree No. 2012 - 705/PRES/PM/MAH from 06 September 2012). The development, occupation and land for entrepreneurial agricultural (Decree No. 2012 - 704/PRES/PM/MAH from 06 September 2012). <p>The dissemination of these specifications is provided by DGFOMR.</p> |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot the establishment of agriculture water users' organizations to address issues relating to the maintenance of irrigation networks and water service⁹ | December 2012 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A pilot project was put in place in Sourou. There were 9 organisations using agricultural water in December 2012 with a target of 15. |
| Objective and measures relative to priority area 2 of the PNSR : Increasing income for rural communities | | | |
| | Measure 7. Improve efficiency and transparency in commercial and customs procedures for agricultural commodities | | |
| Objective 3. Create a secure investment climate for private investors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt legislation aiming at establishing a legal framework appropriate for promoting mediation as a non-jurisdictional dispute settlement mechanism | December 2012 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 17 December 2012 The National Assembly of Burkina Faso has adopted, Law No. 052 - 2012/AN on mediation in civil and commercial matters in Burkina Faso. This law was promulgated by Decree No. 2013 - 036 / PRES of 17 February 2013. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft and adopt a code of investment specific to the agricultural sector | December 2014 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The agricultural sector has been included in detail in the new code for investments. Recruitment of national consultants is underway for writing thematic notes for the agricultural investment code |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a national metrology agency for quality standardization and control required to support agro-industry actors | December 2014 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 8th October 2012, the Burkinabe Agency for Standardisation of Metrology and Quality (ABNORM) was established by Decree No. 2012-821 PRES / PM / MEF / MICA. This is a public administrative institution. |

⁷ The MCA suggested a resettlement policy framework building on the World Bank operational policy 4.12. This document was amended during a national workshop and approved in 2010, and is now being implemented in the Sourou region. This policy framework could serve as basis for drafting a national resettlement policy framework in developed areas.

⁸ Three decrees are in the process of being approved. These relate to (i) occupation and use of developed lands for rain-fed agriculture; (ii) family occupation and use of hydro-agricultural development plots; (iii) development, occupation and use of land for agro-business.

⁹ Experimentation is being conducted in the Sourou region by the MCA based on an ordinance. One can consider that in the future, cooperatives will be able to contract out to private operators the maintenance irrigation networks and the provision of water services.

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| | | | The special status of the agency were adopted by Decree No. 2013 - PRES / PM / MICA / MEF April 5, 2013. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the efficiency of customs procedures by adopting short-term measures aiming at revising customs clearance procedures (based on recommendations of an audit) | December 2013 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The customs authorities of Burkina have established an electronic platform called the Virtual Link System for Imports of operations and Exports (SYLVIE), which is currently being rolled out. The platform ensures liaison between customs and government departments (Health, Laboratory Service, Department of Plant Protection, Department of Pharmacy and medicine, etc..) and private organizations (banks, insurance, CCVA, etc..) that issue documents required for customs clearance. It allows the collection of electronic documents and pre-clearance and accelerating clearance procedures. |
| Measure 8. Facilitate access to funding for actors from the different sub-sectors of agricultural value chains | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a private investment promotion fund for agricultural small and medium-size enterprises | December 2013 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A guidance document for the implementation of development funds for agricultural entrepreneurship was developed. Specific funds are in place in several interventions. A new fund should be set up in 2013 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enable banks and micro finance institutions (MFIs) to develop new financial schemes for the agricultural sector, such as seasonal credits, capital investment, inventory credit, etc. | December 2013 | Actions will be conducted in the year of the project |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement measures aiming at building capacity for financial institutions to facilitate women's access to funding for the purpose of establishing agricultural businesses and providing working capital | December 2014 | Actions will be conducted in the year of the project |
| Objective and measures relative to priority area 3 of the PNSR : Sustainable development of natural resources | | | |
| | Measure 9. Implement the law n° 034 - 2009 /AN dated 16 June 2009 relative to rural land tenure and its enforcement decrees, leading in the medium-term to the delivery of land holding certificates (APF) in village territories¹⁰ | | |
| Objective 4. Facilitate access to land and its secure productive use | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the functioning of the rural land tenure national committee (CONA/SFR) and the 13 rural land tenure regional committees (CORE/SFR) that have been established | February 2013 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CONA / SFR held its first session on 23 December 2009 in lieu of an installation session and its fifth session on July 19 2012. It holds at least one meeting per year, except in 2011 2 sessions were held. The CORE / SFR each held two sessions, the first devoted to their respective facilities and the second relating to securing land. The Budget of 2013 provided a budget for land security 661 million FCFA francs for the financing of CONA / SFR and |

¹⁰ In Burkina Faso, in addition to being a prerequisite for developing investments in agriculture, the issue of land tenure system should be handled from the perspective of social peace indispensable to sustainable development.

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| | | | CORE / SFR. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and operate rural land agencies (SRF) in the 302 rural districts | February 2014 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot operations are being conducted in 66 municipalities. Among these 10 Rural Land Services (SFR) have been established in 10 rural communes. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish village land commissions in the villages of the 302 rural districts | December 2014 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 551 village land commissions (CFV) were implemented in 17 rural municipalities in the MCA-B area 419 Conciliation Village Land Commissions (CCFV) were implemented in 17 municipalities of the MCA-B area. |
| | Measure 10. Draft transparent procedures for access to land in State or local government-developed areas, delineate, register the land areas already developed and issue documents relative to land use rights in all the developed areas, including for women | | |
| | | December 2014 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process is ongoing through the Bagre Growth Project |

Government of Côte d'Ivoire Key Policy Commitments

| Policy indicators | | | |
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| 1) The country's ranking in the Doing Business Index has improved by 2015. 2) The volume of new domestic and foreign private-sector investment in the agricultural sector has increased. 3) The rate of growth in private investment in commercial production and sale of high-performance seeds. 4) The rate of malnutrition among Côte d'Ivoire's population has fallen. | | | |
| Objective | Intervention strategy | Timeline | Progress |
| 1. Secure rural land tenure and facilitate access to land for small holder farmers and private enterprises | 1.1. The Rural Land Act implemented through programs to demarcate village lands and through the issuance of land tenure certificates | June 2015 | Implementation of national for land rights programme: programme estimates being signed with the EU and start of the C2D component beginning June 2013 |
| | 1.2. The land information system (SIF) extended and operationalized throughout the country | December 2013 | |
| | 1.3. Strengthened capacity of all agencies involved in implementing the Rural Land Act, especially the justice system | December 2013 | |
| | 1.4. Access to land for women and youth from rural areas increased through specific programming arrangements | June 2015 | Consideration of rural women and young people in the targeting of beneficiaries of development programmes (at least 40% young people and 15% women) |
| | 1.5. The transhumance act finalized and adopted | December 2013 | Bill ready Pending stakeholder approval/validation before submission to the Government |
| 2. Create an environment conducive to private investment in the production, processing, exploitation and marketing of agricultural, animal and fishery products and of agricultural inputs | 2.1. The agriculture framework act adopted | December 2013 | Finance received for the implementation preparation/ Development of the Agricultural Framework Act. Implementation of the process: pilot committee, technical board (secretariat) and thematic working groups set up, consultant recruited for the preparation of the draft bill. |
| | 2.2. A strategy for the maintenance and rehabilitation of agricultural roads developed and adopted | June 2013 | Strategy being developed: investigate on a pool funds for all rural stakeholders |

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| | 2.3. Basic infrastructure (agricultural roads, irrigation systems) rehabilitated | December 2015 | In 2013, Feasibility study for the rehabilitation of 3,300 Hectares of agriculture land. 1,819 km of rural roads rehabilitated between December 2013 and March 2013 |
| | 2.4. A policy for the financing of farming/forestry/livestock activities is developed and adopted | December 2013 | Brainstorming workshops bring together key players organised Terms of Reference for the study on agricultural financing finalised. |
| | 2.5. Services to assist and support investors called for in the new investment code strengthened | June 2013 | MINAGRI support to the private sector for the formulation of projects and the facilitation of their implementation |
| | 2.6. Reformed taxation system reformed for firms processing fishery products | December 2013 | Reform of taxation system. Currently, 4 tuna processing companies are certified |
| | 2.7. The free movement of agricultural products (livestock and other produce) facilitated | December 2013 | |
| | 2.8. The draft seed act finalized and adopted; procedures for the approval of seed varieties and their entry in the official catalogue simplified | December 2014 | Draft Act on the creation, organisation and functioning of the National Committee of Seeds and Plants developed. Internal Regulation of the UEMOA being published in the Official Journal of the Republic of the Ivory Coast |
| | 2.9. An action plan to combat fraud relating to products, trademarks and indicators, which is threatening the domestic agropharmaceutical industry, developed | December 2013 | Capacity building of Ivory Coast customs officers. Draft decree establishing the quality control of fertilizers prepared and submitted to key sector stakeholders. Inter-ministerial draft decree establishing the National Fertilizer Management Committee prepared and submitted to key stakeholders |
| 3. Create a framework conducive to nutritional security | 3.1. Strengthened regulatory and legislative framework for nutrition (fortification, biofortification and food hygiene) | 2013 | |
| | 3.2. Draft laws on the marketing of breast milk substitutes and the sale of foodstuffs in the vicinity of schools finalized and adopted | 2015 | |
| | 3.3. The decree establishing a food safety agency (Agence de Sécurité Sanitaire des Aliments) adopted | 2015 | |
| | 3.4. A strategy on food fortification in the home and at school validated and adopted. | 2014 | |

Government of Ethiopia Key Policy Commitments

| Policy Indicators | | | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Improved score on Doing Business Index ❖ Increased \$ value of new private-sector investment in the agricultural sector ❖ % increase in private investment in commercial production and sale of seeds | | | |
| Objective | Framework Policy Actions | Timeline | Progress |
| <i>Increase private sector participation in seed development, multiplication, and distribution</i> | 1. Ratify seed proclamation. | June 2012 | A new seed proclamation was passed by the parliament in January 2013. The next step is the release in the National Gazette by the parliament, which will happen by the end of May 2013. |
| | 2. Establish protocols to identify regulatory/ administrative changes, as necessary and encourages private sector that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allows market pricing of seeds, including at-risk farmer support system; • incentivizes the private sector to commercially multiply and distribute seed, including a focus on cooperatives; • links government research institutions to universities and extension services; • incentivizes international seed companies to operate in Ethiopian seed markets, with the exception of certain open/self-pollinated or indigenous crops, specifically teff, coffee, niger seed, and inset; and • allows cooperatives and individual farmers to source seed from any supplier. | December 2012 | <p>To support the actual implementation of the seed proclamation, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) has drafted the seed regulations, validated in a workshop with all key stakeholders. Following a review by senior policy makers the regulations will be submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval.</p> <p>The next step is for the Ministry of Agriculture to draft the seed directives to make the seed proclamation and regulations actionable. Target completion date is January 2014.</p> <p>In addition, a major initiative is being undertaken this year to test expanded private sector seed distribution in the four major regions of the country during this year's main planting season.</p> |
| <i>Increase ability of the private sector to access markets by reducing barriers to competitiveness and increasing transparency of requirements</i> | 3. Establish a one-window service that assists agriculture investors (domestic and foreign; small, medium and larger enterprises) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain a business license; • secure access to land; • obtain market information on pricing and production availability; • identify added-value opportunities (e.g. agro-processing, grading and sorting, warehousing and storage, etc); • identify livestock industry and commercial | April 2013 | <p>The Ethiopian Investment Agency, following recent amendments to the Ethiopian Investment Proclamation, has begun preparing an agriculture desk to act as a "one-window service" for agriculture investors.</p> <p>In addition, it is expected to be a priority for the new Private Sector Development and Trade Sector Working Group, chaired by the Ministry of Industry.</p> <p>Also, a new PPP unit within the ATA has been created to facilitate private sector investments in the near term and support in the creation of the "one stop" window at the Ethiopian Investment Authority.</p> |

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| | <p>ranching opportunities (e.g. abattoirs, feed lots, etc); and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access financing. | | |
| | 4. Publish and disseminate business licensing procedures through local radio, internet and newspapers. | April 2013 | Progress has been limited in this area and as such this is one of the areas that the newly created Private Sector Development Task Force intends to prioritize. |
| | 5. Implement policy measures, as necessary, that secure ownership and crop trading rights for commercial farms. | December 2013 | No progress to report at this time. |
| | 6. Commit not to impose export quotas on commercial farm output and processed goods. | September 2012 | Export quotas for some commodities are still in place. However, the government is exploring the necessary conditions to lift such quotas. |
| | 7. Refine, as necessary, policies regarding agrochemical importation that ensure consistent application of regulations to private sector distributors and commercial farms; and to generic chemicals and brand name chemicals. | June 2013 | Progress has been limited in this area and as such this is one of the areas that the newly created Private Sector Development Task Force intends to prioritize. |
| | 8. Refine, as necessary, regulatory framework to stimulate private sector engagement in livestock production, value chain development of animal products and health quality input delivery. | June 2013 | <p>The Ministry of Trade, with the assistance of the Ministry of Industry, has drafted two proclamations that address the issues of live animal and raw hide and skin marketing issues. The ministries passed all the consultative process with the private sector and other stakeholders to improve the draft proclamations. The draft proclamations are planned to be submitted for the Council of Ministers approval within two weeks and for the parliament approval by end of May 2013.</p> <p>The government of Ethiopia also took progressive actions in the institutional reform process to address the livestock related issues. The government created a new state minister for livestock development under the auspices of the MOA. Currently the new livestock sector is undergoing the formation and staffing process.</p> |
| | 9. Support an independent study of the impact to date of the Ethiopia Commodity Exchange. | June 2013 | The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) is expected to study the ECX through its Ethiopian Strategic Support Program (ESSP). Funding for the program is pending. |
| <i>Strengthen land use rights to stimulate investment in agriculture</i> | 10. Extend land certification to all rural land holders, initially focusing on Agricultural Growth Program (AGP) districts (woredas). | June 2015 | <p>About 9.4 million households (86.3%) have been registered and of these 73.2% (8 million households) have been issued first level landholding certificates. Surveying for second level certification as required by Proclamation 456/2005 has started in 186 woredas.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture, regional governments and the Land</p> |

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| | | | <p>Administration and Use Task Force (LAUT), part of the Sustainable Land Management Technical Committee under the RED&FS, are mapping additional woredas, with priority given to the National Agriculture Growth Program (AGP) woredas. Use of regional state and project resources are expected to facilitate implementation of second level certification. Action plan for phased coverage of the AGP woredas as well as other woredas in the regions needs to be prepared.</p> <p>The Federal land proclamation was last updated in 2005. The four regional states of Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Tigray have issued their own proclamations and regulations to support its implementation. The remaining regions are at various stages of this process. Two regions, Amhara and Tigray, have also issued guidelines for expropriation, valuation and compensation of rural lands. This has to be expedited in the remaining regions. Improvement in administration of the process of rural land taking is also being prioritized to promote good governance.</p> <p>Members of LAUT and land administration projects (LAND/USAID, REILA/Finland, LIFT/DFID and FAO) will assist in facilitating the actions required mentioned above.</p> <p>Furthermore, land registration and land surveying regulations have been submitted to the Council of Ministers and are pending approval.</p> |
| | 11. Refine land law, if necessary, to encourage long-term land leasing and strengthen contract enforcement for commercial farms. | December 2013 | No progress to report at this time. |
| | 12. Develop and share a land use planning framework for highland regions and lowland regions of Gambella and Benishangul, which will result in sustainable land use as well as improved service delivery and viable livelihoods. | April 2014 | No progress to report at this time. |
| | 13. Further develop and implement guidelines of corporate responsibility for land tenure and responsible agriculture investment. | June 2013 | No progress to report at this time. |
| <i>Increase the availability of credit to the agricultural</i> | 14. Enable financial institutions to support smallholder farmers and agribusiness (e.g. warehouse receipts, | December 2013 | <u>Warehouse receipt system</u> – The ATA in partnership with the ECX and the USAID AMDe program is working to expand the existing |

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| <p>sector</p> | <p>out-grower contracts, machinery leasing, etc.).</p> | | <p>warehouse receipt system to allow smallholder farmers to get access to credit using stored commodities as collateral. In parallel the ATA and the USAID AMDe program are also implementing Community Warehouse Receipt System (CWRS), which are localized warehouse receipt system, in four of the largest regions together with cooperative unions and financial institutions.</p> <p><u>Out-grower contracts</u> – The ATA has been facilitating contract farming agreements between cooperative unions and private sector processors or large institutional buyers as an initial learning project to scale up in the coming season. Some of these contracts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A contract farming agreement between a cooperative union and a local Injera producer for the supply of 720 MT of Tef • An agreement for the supply of 30,000 MT of maize between 16 cooperatives and the World Food Programme (WFP) • A malt barley supply agreement between cooperatives and a brewer • Export contract agreement for the supply of sesame by a few cooperatives <p>Plans are underway to institutionalize and scale up these contract farming engagements by working with Ethiopian Commodity Exchange (ECX) to standardize the contracts and ensure enforcement mechanisms by developing a forward-contracts platform. A TOR has been developed to hire an international consultant to design the platform and identify all institutional, human, and other capacity requirements that are required to implement the forward contracts.</p> <p><u>Input credit</u> – Access to a financially sustainable input credit mechanism for smallholder farmers to buy seeds, fertilizer, and chemicals has been one of the key bottlenecks to increased production. A redesigned input credit delivery system that leverages the strengths of the country’s microfinance institutions thus reducing the risk from defaults will be undertaken in 41 wheat growing woredas this year with plans to scale it up in the future based on success.</p> |
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| | | | In the future, the program could include some important features such as a credit guarantee fund, a mechanism that has been successful in other countries. A TOR has been developed to hire an international consultant to design the credit guarantee fund. The fund will provide partial credit guarantee to creditors and encourage financial institutions to provide credit to all agricultural value chain actors. |
| | 15. Strengthen credit bureau system to improve access to financial information. | December 2012 | No progress to report at this time. |

Government of Ghana Key Policy Commitments

| Policy Indicators | | | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Improved score on Doing Business Index ❖ Increased \$ value of new private-sector investment in the agricultural sector ❖ % increase in private investment in commercial production and sale of seeds | | | |
| Objective | Framework Policy Actions | Timeline | Progress |
| <i>Establish policy that enables the private sector to develop, commercialize, and use improved inputs to increase smallholder productivity and incomes</i> | 1. Regulations developed to implement the new seed law, specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed registry system established. • Protocols for variety testing, release and registration, authorization to conduct field inspections, seed sampling, and seed testing developed. • Standards for seed classification and certification established. | June 2013 | Regulations was completed and laid before Parliament by the former Minister of Agriculture in 2012. The regulations however did not meet the 21 day requirement to become law before Parliament went on recess. The Director of PPRSD is therefore briefing the current Minister so that he can re- table it in Parliament again by end of May 2013. Thus, it is expected to become law by June ending. |
| | 2. New agricultural input policy for fertilizer and certified seed use developed that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly defined role of government in fertilizer and seed marketing; • Clearly defined role of government's CSIR and Grains & Legumes Board; and • Defined role of private sector in breeding. | December 2013 | 1) The final draft of the fertiliser policy has been produced. The Director of Crop Services and PPRSD, are to present it to the Dhief Director of MOFA for final approval. 2) The Directorate of Crop Services is leading a working group in the preparation of the seed policy. A first draft document has been developed . A validation workshop on the first draft was held at Tamale in march 2013. A national validation workshop is also scheduled for 23rd April 2013. The policy is expected to be completed by end of May 2013. |
| <i>Create a secure investment climate for investors by reducing transaction costs and risks</i> | 3. Database of suitable land for investors established* | | Parliament approved the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project on August 16, 2012. The project will deliver on the policy actions. The project became effective on the 8th of April 2013. However, The Project Implementation Manual (PIM) has been developed and sensitization workshops with communities and farmers in northern Ghana on land database are in progress. |
| | • 1,000 ha registered | December 2013 | |
| | • 4,500 ha registered | December 2014 | |
| | • 10,000 ha registered | December 2015 | |
| | 4. Pilot model lease agreements** for 5,000 ha of land in database established. | December 2015 | |
| 5. Clear procedures to channel investor interest (including that related to value-added agricultural processing) to appropriate agencies*** completed. | December 2013 | | |
| <i>Support transparent, inclusive, evidence-based policy formulation</i> | 6. New Ghana Agricultural Production Survey (GAPS) stood up: | | Pilot data has been collected and analyzed and was released by the Government of Ghana on October 8. Second phase of GAPS |

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| <i>process based on quality data and sound evidence that leads to increased investment in agriculture</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piloted data release | July 2012 | has been completed and the report is expected to be out by end of April. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd phase completed | September 2013 | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New national agriculture survey data released | May 2014 | |
| | 7. Private sector representatives of key grain value chains appointed to the MOFA Post Harvest Committee. **** | December 2013 | Policy action met on September 13, 2012. |

* This database is essentially a 'land bank' but in the Ghanaian context it's a land database. In the case of land under traditional ownership, due diligence and sensitization of surrounding communities will promote an understanding of the rights and obligations from subsequent lease agreements.

**For outgrower schemes, contract farming, etc.

*** To provide a transparent and structured way for investors of all types to avoid extra transaction costs and need to reduce their perceived risk of approaching government to manage access to, and security of land.

**** This is a recommendation made by the private sector. This committee establishes the floor price for the National Buffer Stock Company (NAFCO).

Government of Mozambique Key Policy Commitments

| Policy Indicators | | | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Improved score on Doing Business Index ❖ Increased \$ value of new private-sector investment in the agricultural sector ❖ % increase in private investment in commercial production and sale of seeds | | | |
| Objective | Framework Policy Actions | Timeframe | Progress |
| I. Establish policies and regulations that promote competitive, private-sector agricultural input markets, especially for smallholder farmers. | 1. Revise and Implement National Seed Policy, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Systematically cease distribution of free and unimproved seeds except for pre-identified staple crops in emergency situations. b) Allow for private sector accreditation for inspection. | Nov. 2012 | Revised seed policy and legislation passed. Regulations adopted, Feb 2013 |
| | 2. Implement approved regulations governing seed proprietary laws which promote private sector investment in seed production (basic and certified seed). | June 2013 | Legislation passed, Feb 2013 |
| | 3. Revise and approve legislation regulating the production, trade, quality control and seed certification compliant with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) seed protocol requirements. | Nov. 2013 | Strategy approved, Feb 2013 |

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| | 4. Develop and implement a national fertilizer regulatory and enforcement framework. | Mar. 2013 | Analysis and activity design for implementation in process |
| | 5. Assess and validate the National Fertilizer Strategy. | Dec. 2013 | Regulatory framework adopted February 2013. |
| II. Reform land use rights (DUAT) system and accelerate issuance of DUATs to allow smallholders (women and men) to secure tenure and to promote agribusiness investment. | 6. Adopt procedures for obtaining rural land use rights (DUATs) that decrease processing time and cost. | Mar. 2013 | Procedures for areas less than 10 hectares have been drafted and are being piloted in targeted communities. |
| | 7. Develop and approve regulations and procedures that authorize communities to engage in partnerships through leases or sub-leases (<i>cessao de exploração</i>). | June 2013 | Regulations drafted, and are being vetted by stakeholders (next Land Forum meeting in May) before going forth to legislation. |
| III. Promote the liberalization and facilitation of trade and marketing of agricultural products, especially for smallholder farmers. | 8. Eliminate permit (<i>guia</i>) requirements for inter-district trade in agricultural commodities. | June 2013 | Study in progress on the effect of eliminating the <i>Guia</i> . |
| | 9. Develop and approve invoices that can be issued by purchasing firms on behalf of suppliers (i.e. smallholder producers) that are not registered taxpayers; develop and approve respective monitoring and control procedures. Implement fiscal education program for small holders, including tax | Mar. 2013 | Revision in progress of tax code, including a system for the use of invoices by purchasing firms. Tax registration in progress. |

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| | registration. | | |
| | 10. Eliminate the Simplified VAT scheme and replace with the existing ISPC (Simplified Tax for Small Contributors). | Mar. 2013 | Legislation being drafted. |
| IV. Increase the availability and access to credit in the agricultural sector, especially for smallholder farmers. | 11. Approve a decree allowing the setup of private credit information bureaus. | Mar. 2013 | Bank of Mozambique and the Ministry of Finances in discussion over legislation. |
| | 12. Enact mobile finance regulations that are risk-based and allow for experimentation and innovation. | Mar. 2013 | Regulations being drafted. |
| V. Support the implementation of the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition 2011-2015 (with PAMRDC as its Portuguese acronym) which is aligned with Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement. | 13. Enact approved Food Fortification regulations (including bio-fortification) | June 2013 | National fortificant committee established. Bio-fortification program launched, regulations awaiting approval. |
| | 14. Determine optimal structure for institutional coherence within nutrition, as per SUN country-level strategic priorities. | June 2013 | National nutrition coordination institute (SETSAN) given more budgetary independence. Additional analysis being conducted. |
| | 15. Ensure that PAMRDC and CAADP/PEDSA implementation plans are aligned with one another. | Dec. 2012 | Aligned. Technical support provided. Dec 2012. |

Government of Tanzania Key Policy Commitments

| Policy Indicators | | | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Improved score on Doing Business Index ❖ Increased \$ value of new private-sector investment in the agricultural sector ❖ % increase in private investment in commercial production and sale of seeds | | | |
| Objective | Framework Policy Actions | Timeline | Progress |
| <p><i>Increased stability and transparency in trade policy, with reduced tariff and non-tariff barriers.</i></p> | 1. Implement policy alternatives to export ban identified in the comprehensive food security study, in order to strengthen response to food emergencies while minimizing disruptions in the market. | July 2014 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export ban is already lifted to facilitate Global and intra-African trade. This would encourage smallholder and large scale farmers to increase production and take advantage of the available market within and around the region. • Efforts are now towards establishing a more stable and transparent trade regime that reduces tariff and non-tariff trade barriers. • A comprehensive food security study is being carried out to inform future decisions on food security and nutrition policy • Development partners are supporting Ministry of Agriculture (MAFC) to strengthen food security calculations and analysis, providing analysis of stockholdings and the National Food Reserve Agency, investigating best practices for social safety nets in the event of future food crises, and considering ending the use of export permits. Analysis on food reserves and safety nets has begun and recommendations will be presented to the Government in August 2013. |
| | <p><i>Improved incentives for the private sector by reducing taxes, and increasing transparency and consistency of the agricultural tax and incentive system.</i></p> | 2. Pre-profit tax at farm-gate ("cess") on crops reduced or lifted. | July 2013 |
| 3. VAT on spare parts for farm machinery and equipment reduced or lifted. | | July 2013 | The Finance Act 2012 waived VAT on irrigation, tractors, farm implements (including spare parts) and milk processing products. This included spare parts for tractors, farm implements and irrigation equipment. |
| 4. Secure certificate of land rights (granted or customary) for small holders and investors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All village land in Kilombero demarcated; | | August 2012 | Village land boundaries in Kilombero District have been demarcated |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All village land in SAGCOT region demarcated; and 20% of villages in SAGCOT complete land use plans and issued certificate of occupancy. | June 2014 | The acceleration of land use planning, surveying and titling was identified as a primary goal at the September 2012 implementation meeting and at a February 2013 roundtable with LOI signers. Planning for such an effort, including identification of resources, are currently under way. |
| | 5. Instrument developed that clarifies roles of land implementing agencies (TIC, RUBADA, Ministry of Lands and Local Government) in order to responsibly and transparently allocate land for investors in the SAGCOT region. | June 2014 and additional 20% by June 2016 | |
| | | December 2012 | |
| <i>Develop and implement domestic and regional seed and other inputs policies that encourage greater private sector participation in the production, marketing and trade in seeds and other inputs.</i> | 6. Taxes (cess, VAT) on seeds and seed packaging reduced or lifted. | July 2013 | This is part of the broader assessment of tax policy, and the drafting of legislation/circulars required to eliminate taxes on seeds and seed packaging is occurring. These taxes are slated for consideration at the June 2013 budgetary session of Parliament. |
| | 7. Revised Seed Act that aligns plant breeder's rights with the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) system. | November 2012 | Tanzania passed UPOV-compliant Plant Breeders Rights Act in November 2012, and is working with Zanzibar to pass similar legislation in order to gain UPOV membership. Zanzibar presented draft legislation to UPOV in March 2013, which was approved. This commitment will be achieved when Zanzibar passes this legislation, and instruments of accession are submitted for consideration to the UPOV Council in October 2013. |

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| | 8. Time required to release new varieties of imported seeds from outside the region to be reviewed and benchmarked with international best practices. | December 2013 | Tanzania already achieves the release of 'outside' varieties quicker than its EAC neighbors. This has been successfully tested on the release of 4 varieties of potatoes in 2010 that are now promoted to farmers by Mtanga Farm in the SAGCOT area. |
| | 9. Qualified private sector companies authorized to produce foundation seed under proper supervision and testing. | December 2013 | A December 2011 Circular allows for private sector companies to produce foundation seed, but no private company has been licensed to do so. Modifications to the circular may be needed. The 'Big Results Now' agriculture lab addressed this issue and the Government is pursuing methods for expanding private sector production of foundation seed. |
| | 10. ISTA and OECD seed testing accreditations achieved to enable regional and international seed sales. | December 2013 | The New Alliance roadmap includes the preparation of a seed system compliance plan to identify the requirements for meeting international standards such as ISTA and OECD, along with the preparation of feasibility studies for seed testing and laboratory capabilities to meet these commitments. This is slated for completion in September 2013. |
| | 11. Time required to register imported agrochemicals outside the region to be reviewed and benchmarked with international best practices. | December 2013 | Activities have been identified in the roadmap to support the implementation of this activity, such as developing and publishing guidelines for agro-input legislation within this year. |
| <i>Implement harmonized nutrition policy.</i> | 12. Update and align the National Food and Nutrition Policy with the National Nutrition Strategy | June 2013 | Consultants have been identified to assist in aligning the new Nutrition Strategy with the Nutrition Policy in order to meet the policy commitment under nutrition in the Cooperation Framework by June 2013. |
| | Cooperation Framework Road Map | Mutual Accountability | The Prime Minister established a high level (Ministerial level) governmental policy oversight committee chaired to oversee progress on the URT policy commitments in the Cooperation Framework. The PM also endorsed a Partnership Accountability Committee that includes representatives from the Government, development partners, private sector and civil societies, which has convened to advise and oversee progress. |