The Role of Parliament and the 2003 Maputo Declaration
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Overview

- The Past
  - The 2003 Maputo Declaration and progress made so far
- The Present
  - Profiling success and the role of Parliament
  - Issues of budget transparency and accountability
- The Future
  - How to leverage the 2014 AU Year of Agriculture
  - Joint Recommendations
  - Questions for consideration

The Past

- The 2003 Maputo Declaration
  - AU Member States committed to spending 10% of national budgets on agriculture and achieve 6% annual agricultural growth.
- In 2004, the Pan-African Parliament, the legislative body of the AU, held its inaugural session
- The 2006 Cape Town Proclamation
  - Parliamentarians should "annually verify the implementation of the CAADP programme, including progress towards the Maputo Declaration by reviewing annual budget allocations and actual expenditure."

The Past

- Findings from ONE's new report, Ripe for Change
  - Investments in agriculture pay off
  - The Maputo Declaration put agriculture back on the map, but most countries have failed to meet both commitments
The Past

- Findings from ONE's new report, *Ripe for Change* (cont'd)
  - However, some countries are leading the way
    - Ghana: R&D, rural roads, private sector
    - Ethiopia: extension, roads, ATA
    - Burkina Faso: cotton farmers
  - Other countries who previously did not prioritise agriculture are now doing so
    - Burundi, Congo, Togo

The Present

- The role of accountability
  - Parliament has, on occasion, held the executive branch accountable to budget allocations
    - Ghana: 15% of oil revenues have been allocated to modernising agriculture and supporting smallholder farmers
    - Burundi: in 2011, the government massively increased the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock’s (MINAGRI) budget to 10.9 per cent of the entire budget (next slide)
The Present

Burundi's Agriculture Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Agriculture budget (in billion)</th>
<th>% from govt</th>
<th>% from donors</th>
<th>Agriculture budget as % of national budget</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50%</td>
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Source: Curtis, M. 2013. Improving African Agriculture Spending.

CAADP Investment Plans

- 38 countries have CAADP Compacts, 28 have costed and vetted investment plans
- Many of these plans are not fully financed
- In 2010, the “Maputo deficit” was roughly $25B

Budget Transparency

- In ONE's report A Growing Opportunity, of the 19 countries analysed, at least half have major flaws or gaps in their budget documents
- Less than half have “citizen’s budgets” available online
- Huge need to improve budget transparency, and ideally available expenditure data

The Future

- ONE's approach to advocacy
  - Inside game
  - Outside game
- 2014 AU Year of Agriculture and Food Security
  - Policy goals (next slide)
    - Present Joint Recommendations from non-state actors at 23rd AU Summit
    - AU recommit to agriculture development and adopts CAADP results framework
Joint Recommendations

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<th>Finance</th>
<th>Focus</th>
<th>Follow-up</th>
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<td>- Close</td>
<td>- CAADP progress index</td>
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CAADP results framework

The Future

- 2014 AU Year of Agriculture and Food Security
  - Campaign goals of "Do Agric, It Pays"
    - Reach over 10M people w/digital and traditional media
    - Get at least 100,000 signatures for the petition
  - Collaboration between CPAs and civil society

Questions for consideration

- In what ways can PACs address the issues in the Joint Recommendations (i.e. gender, land reform, nutrition, climate, etc.)
- How can PACs better work with civil society to increase budget allocations (and expenditures) to agriculture?
- What other sources of revenue (e.g. Ghana's oil revenues) could be potentially devoted to agriculture development?
- How can PACs better link with CAADP's work?