

Investing in Agriculture for Growth and Food Security in the ACP Countries

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Abstract

Countries in the ACP region will face significant challenges in the years to come as they try to step up economic growth, deal with increasingly integrated world markets and meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), especially those focused on hunger and poverty. These efforts will take place in the face of declining external assistance and many competing demands on resources. The analysis in the paper shows that agriculture and rural economic activities are essential for growth, poverty reduction and food security especially for the poorer countries in the region. However trends in public resource mobilisation for agriculture and rural development (in terms of both domestic spending and Official Development Assistance) do not reflect that important role. Estimates are provided for incremental public resource needs for the ACP countries to meet the WFS goal of halving hunger by 2015.

Key Words: ACP countries, hunger, agriculture, rural development, food security, resource mobilisation.

JEL: F35, H54, H55, Q18, R11, O12.

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1. Introduction

Countries in the ACP region will face significant challenges in the years to come as they try to step up economic growth, deal with increasingly integrated world markets and meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), especially those focused on hunger and poverty. These efforts will take place in the face of declining external assistance and many competing demands on resources.

In spite of the agriculture sector's importance for income and employment generation, ACP countries, on average, devote a declining portion of their national budgets to agriculture, a portion that is less than other developing countries. Inadequate government spending and low gross capital formation are seriously compromising agricultural productivity in countries facing widespread poverty and undernourishment.

Undernourishment in the developing world has been reduced considerably during the past two decades, from 28 percent in 1979-81 to 17 percent in 1999-2001 (FAO, 2002 and 2003a). At the same time, the number of undernourished declined from 920 million to about 800 million. Progress occurred largely in Asia with the bulk of the numerical decline occurring in China, India and Indonesia, although a number of smaller countries also registered significant hunger reduction. However, amidst this progress, the ACP countries generally saw either no, or at best a marginal, decrease or even an increase in the incidence of undernourishment. When population growth is factored in, it reveals a sharp increase in the number of undernourished.

In 1999-2001, a third of the population in sub-Saharan Africa and a quarter of the population of the Caribbean countries were undernourished. It is more difficult to quantify the situation in the Pacific states because of the scarcity of data, but it is known that there are almost 200 million undernourished people in sub-Saharan Africa, and 8 million in the Caribbean.

Accelerating the reduction of poverty and chronic hunger in the ACP countries is possible with the political will for decisive action and if the necessary resources are mobilized. However, strong economic growth is a prerequisite.

In the majority of the ACP countries, accelerated agricultural growth can play a decisive role in generating economic growth, employment and trade as well as in poverty and hunger reduction. In the ACP countries, as in most developing countries, agriculture is a major productive sector – after all, the majority of the poor and hungry live in rural areas¹ and depend on agriculture and rural non-farm activities for their livelihoods². Agricultural growth belongs at the centre of any development strategy.

Overcoming the debilitating impact of hunger on individual productivity and, in turn, on national growth potential calls for direct and immediate measures aimed at fighting hunger. Growth strategies need to include a twin-track approach that offers both programmes for agricultural development and programmes that provide immediate access to food for hungry people who have no capacity to produce or buy their own food. The components of the approach are mutually reinforcing, as programmes for direct and immediate access to food also offer new outlets for expanded production.

¹ However, urban populations in these countries are growing rapidly. The UN Population Division estimates that urban populations will exceed rural populations from 2020 onwards in developing countries (DESA, 2003).

² In this paper, agriculture refers to crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry unless otherwise specified.

2. The ACP country group

The ACP country group is demographically, geophysically and economically diverse. The total ACP country population, 727 million people, represents 15 percent of the total population of developing countries, with 94 percent living in Africa, close to 5 percent in the Caribbean and just over 1 percent in the Pacific countries.

Basic economic indicators vary significantly among the ACP countries, with per capita GDP ranging from more than US\$9000 in some Caribbean countries to less than US\$100 in the poorest African countries. In the 1990s (1990-2001), the ACP countries averaged significantly lower rates of per capita GDP growth than the developing countries as a whole (World Bank, 2004).

Table 1: Basic indicators for ACP countries

	Developing countries	ACP	ACP-A	ACP-C	ACP-P
Land area (2001) (1000 Ha)	7 603 818	2 474 889	2 362 585	59 070	53 234
Total population (2002) (million)	4900	727	684	35	8
Total population average annual growth rate (1990-2002) (%)	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.1	2.1
GDP per capita (1999-2001) (constant 1995 US\$)	1226	613	568	1722	1192
GDP per capita average annual growth rate (1990-2001) (%)	1.5	-0.2	-0.3	0.9	0.8
Agricultural GDP average annual growth rate (1990-2001) (%)	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	0.7
Trade / GDP (2001) (%)	52	54	55	46	82
Sectoral breakdown of economy (2001) (% of GDP)					
Agriculture	12.7	16.8	18.1	8.5	25.1
Industry	37.0	29.7	28.9	33.3	40.8
<i>Manufacturing</i>	23.5	13.5	13.6	12.8	7.7
Services	50.3	53.6	53.0	58.2	34.1

Note: ACP-A, ACP-C and ACP-P refer to the ACP countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific respectively.

Source: FAO (2004a) and World Bank (2004)

With regard to productive sectors, the ACP countries rely more on agriculture for income and employment generation than the overall group of developing countries, although this does not apply uniformly to all sub-groups, the Caribbean countries being the exception. Large diversity exists among individual countries in the group. However, many of the industries or services are tightly linked to agriculture in numerous countries in the region. It is estimated that in most Sub-Saharan Africa countries processing of agricultural products accounts for two-thirds of manufacturing value-added.

3. Food security in the ACP group: situation and progress

To reach the Millennium Development Goals, most ACP countries will have to significantly step up efforts towards poverty and hunger reduction. A particular focus on food security in the context of poverty reduction strategies is indispensable due to the damaging consequences of hunger and malnutrition on human productivity. Indeed, recent evidence demonstrates that hunger has severe negative effects on the productivity of individuals and the growth rates of countries. FAO's work on the links between hunger and economic growth suggests that for sub-Saharan Africa, the economic and social cost of hunger in terms of lost productivity, illness and death, is high. Rough estimates show that countries in that region could have attained an average per-caput GDP level of US\$2200 in 1990 if undernourishment had been eliminated starting in 1960. This should be compared to the region's average GDP per capita of only US \$800 in the 1990s.

Long-term trends in food security and poverty indicators have generally been positive for the developing countries as a whole. However, improvements have been too slow and highly divergent across countries and regions. In particular, the ACP countries have not participated fully in the progress achieved. Table 2 presents FAO's estimates of the number and percentage of undernourished people in the developing countries and the ACP countries, from 1969-1971 to 1999-2001. The data include 100 developing countries, as well as 48 ACP countries out of a total of 79. Estimates cover 40 out of 48 ACP countries in Africa, but only 7 out of 16 ACP countries in the Caribbean and 1 out of 15 in the Pacific (Papua New Guinea). However, in terms of population, the estimates cover 93 percent of the population of the ACP countries in Africa, 96 percent in the Caribbean and 66 percent in the Pacific.

Table 2: Prevalence of undernourishment

	Proportion of undernourished in total population				
	1969-71	1979-81	1990-92	1995-97	1999-2001
 %				
Developing countries	37	28	20	18	17
ACP countries	34	35	34	35	32
ACP countries in Africa	35	36	35	35	33
ACP countries in the Caribbean	26	19	28	32	24
ACP countries in the Pacific	35	24	25	27	27
	Number of people undernourished				
	1969-71	1979-81	1990-92	1995-97	1999-2001
	..... millions				
Developing countries	957.6	920.0	816.6	779.7	797.9
ACP countries	98.2	131.2	174.7	203.7	207.6
ACP countries in Africa	91.8	125.6	165.6	192.5	198.4
ACP countries in the Caribbean	5.5	4.9	8.2	10.0	7.9
ACP countries in the Pacific	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3

Note: The estimates include 100 developing countries and 48 ACP countries: 40 in Africa, 7 in the Caribbean and 1 in the Pacific.

Source: FAO (2003a)

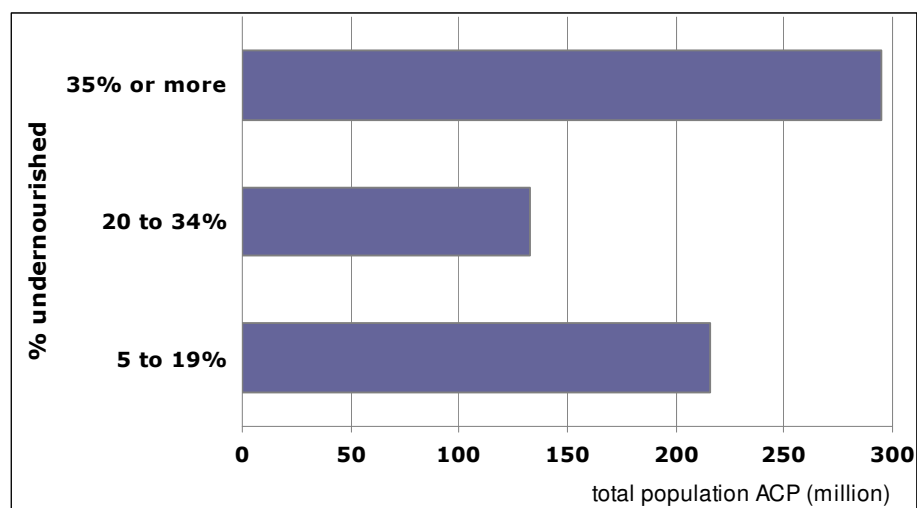
For the developing countries as a whole, the last three decades have seen a decline in the percentage of the undernourished people in the population from 37 percent in 1969-71 to 17 percent according to the most recent estimates, while the total number of undernourished people fell from 958 million to 798 million. Unfortunately, the 48 ACP countries covered by

the estimates have not followed a similar trend: the prevalence of undernourishment declined slightly from 34 percent to 32 percent of the population, while the total number of undernourished actually increased from 98 million to 208 million.

Three decades ago, the ACP countries accounted for 10 percent of the undernourished population in the developing countries; by 1999-2001 this share had increased to 26 percent. Only 13 of the ACP countries covered by the estimates saw the number of undernourished people decline from 1990-92 to 1999-2001; and only 8 saw a decline in undernourishment during both the first and the second part of the decade.

The magnitude of the undernourishment problem in the ACP countries is also illustrated in figure 1, which shows how the population is distributed among countries with different prevalence of undernourishment: none of the countries has an incidence of undernourishment of less than 5 percent while the majority of the ACP country population lives in countries with at least 20 percent of the population undernourished. Close to 300 million people live in countries with an incidence of undernourishment above 35 percent.

Figure 1: Total population in ACP countries by undernourishment category



Source: FAO (2003a and 2004a)

Food availability per caput is another indicator of food security. Table 3 shows trends over the last three decades in per capita dietary energy supply (DES) for developing countries and the ACP countries. For the developing countries as a group, DES per capita increased by 27 percent from 1969-71 to 1999-2001.

Table 3: Food Availability: Dietary Energy Supply (kcal/day per person)

	1969-71	1979-81	1990-92	1995-97	1999-2001
Developing countries	2 117	2 325	2 549	2 663	2 693
ACP countries	2 173	2 170	2 196	2 216	2 263
ACP countries in Africa	2 161	2 144	2 185	2 212	2 255
ACP countries in the Caribbean	2 337	2 526	2 361	2 269	2 419
ACP countries in the Pacific	2 087	2 263	2 273	2 270	2 280

Note: Averages are weighted by population.

Source: FAO (2004a)

The ACP countries have shared only to a very limited extent in this progress, with an increase in per caput DES over the same period of only 4 percent, with only the Pacific sub-group showing a relatively significant 9 percent improvement over the period.

These averages, however, conceal major differences across countries within each group. Particularly for the ACP countries of the Caribbean and the Pacific, the averages are dominated by relatively few somewhat larger countries, while many countries have levels of DES well above average.

4. Agriculture and Food Security in the ACP countries

As was shown, average levels of per caput dietary energy supply are low in most of the ACP countries. FAO's projections show that DES is expected to remain low in the absence of decisive action (FAO, 2003b). Even with a more equal distribution of food supplies, many people in the ACP countries would still remain below the minimum threshold necessary for an active and healthy life. Sustained increases in average per caput food intake are clearly needed if hunger is to be significantly reduced. If the rate of self-sufficiency in food remains unchanged, domestic agriculture should provide the bulk of the required increases in food supply.

However, for achieving the internationally agreed targets on hunger, the importance of agriculture goes beyond its role as a supplier of food. In most countries in the region the vast majority of the poor and hungry live in rural areas. They include smallholder farmers, landless labourers, traditional pastoralists, artisanal fishers and marginalized groups such as refugees, indigenous peoples and female-headed households. Many of the rural poor work directly in agriculture, as smallholder farmers, farm labourers or herders. Farming is, therefore, at the heart of their livelihood strategies. Others derive the basis for their livelihoods from activities linked to agriculture. In most ACP countries, agricultural and rural development holds the key to reducing hunger and poverty.

Economic growth originating in agriculture can have a strong positive impact on the rural non-farm economy. Increased agricultural incomes expand demand for non-agricultural goods produced in the rural areas hence providing a boost to rural non-farm activities, employment and overall rural incomes.

Increasing productivity of small-scale farmers, both women and men, is especially important since, paradoxically, they produce much of the food while accounting for a high proportion of the poor and hungry. Where agricultural growth benefits small-scale farmers and rural labourers, the additional income is spent largely on food and on basic non-farm products and services produced in rural areas, usually with labour-intensive methods. Employment opportunities are expanded and thereby also the potential for poverty reduction. Agricultural growth thus generates a virtuous cycle in which agricultural and rural off-farm incomes sustain each other's growth and that of the whole economy.

Non-farm activities provide about 40 percent of the income of rural households and employment for 14 to 25 percent of the rural labour force in sub-Saharan Africa. Surveys in four African countries have shown that between one-third and two-thirds of income increases in rural areas are spent on such local goods and services.

Box 1: Breaking the circle of hunger and poverty: a twin-track strategy

The extent to which the poor are able to take advantage of the opportunities provided by development depends critically on whether they are well nourished, in good health and literate. In particular, improvements in nutrition are a prerequisite for the poor to benefit fully from development opportunities. Hungry adults cannot efficiently perform physical and mental work, they fall sick more often and are likely to die young. Hunger perpetuates itself when undernourished mothers give birth to smaller babies who start life with a handicap. A vicious circle of hunger and poverty is created.

A twin-track approach is required for rapid success in reducing hunger and poverty: (a) create opportunities for the hungry to improve their livelihoods by promoting development, particularly agricultural and rural development, through policy reform and investments; (b) ensure direct action against hunger through programmes to enhance immediate access to food by the hungry, thereby increasing their productive potential.

FAO's "Anti-Hunger Programme", of which the first draft was released during the World Food Summit: and the final version during the FAO Conference in 2003, indicates broad directions for resource mobilization and investment to implement the twin-track approach at global level (FAO, 2003c).

In terms of poverty reduction, agricultural growth must be seen in a larger context. Poor people also need access to assets, technologies, credit and savings services, health care and education, and must not be excluded by social custom or other restrictions from income-earning opportunities.

In time, the combination of economic development and urbanization in developing countries will reduce the percentage of the population living in rural areas and employed in agriculture. However, in the majority of ACP countries for the short and medium term, agricultural and rural development must remain at the centre of efforts to promote economic growth, reduce poverty and hunger and stem pre-mature urbanization.

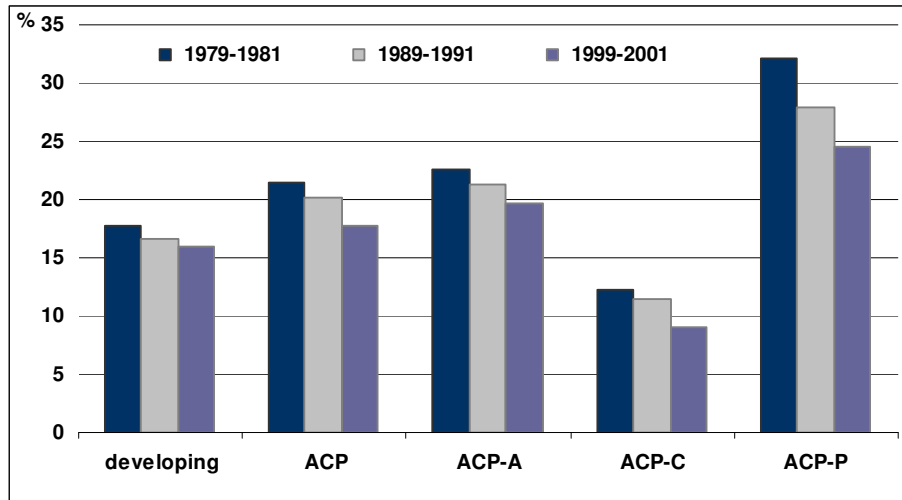
An important issue, when providing a stimulus for increased food production, is the existence or the creation of outlets and of adequate effective demand for the expanded food supplies. In this regard it is relevant to emphasize the importance of synergies between measures to stimulate agricultural production and direct action against hunger as in the twin-track approach (see Box 1). A case of strong synergies would be one in which safety net and food assistance programmes are supplied from local production: supplying safety nets (such as food for work programmes and school meal programmes) with locally produced food will lead to an expansion in market opportunities, farm output and employment, while providing food to those who need it.

5. The importance of agriculture in the ACP countries

Agriculture's role in promoting economic growth and alleviating hunger and poverty in most ACP countries is underscored by its importance in GDP, employment and trade, as illustrated in figures 2 to 4. With the exception of the Caribbean sub-group, agriculture's share in the GDP of ACP countries is higher than in developing countries as a whole and, although its role

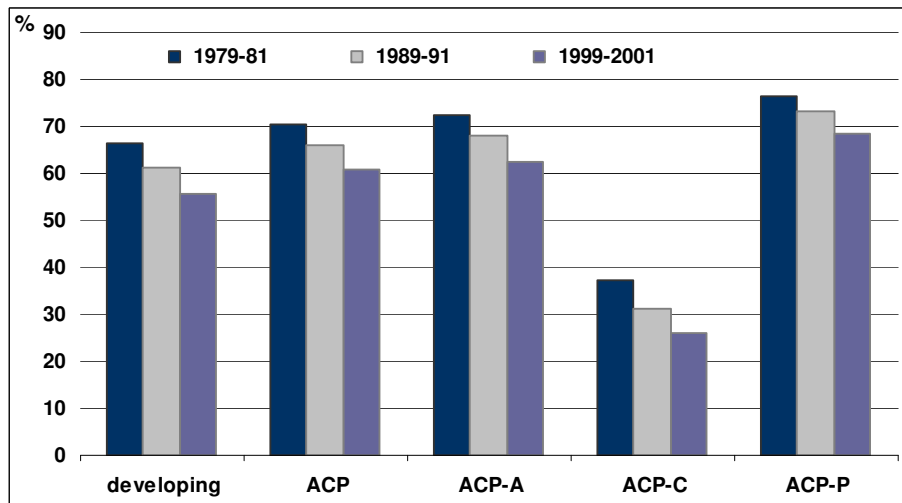
in employment generation has declined, agriculture still accounts for more than 60 percent of total employment in ACP countries compared to around 55 percent in developing countries as a whole. Agriculture also accounts for a larger portion of total trade for the ACP countries than for the developing countries as a group.

Figure 2: Share of agriculture in GDP – developing and ACP countries



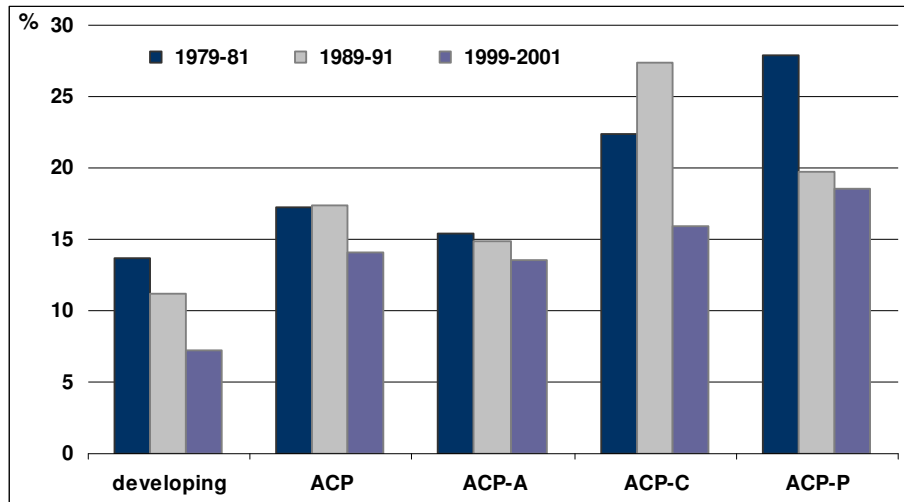
Source: World Bank (2004)

Figure 3: Share of agriculture in employment – developing and ACP countries



Source: FAO (2004a)

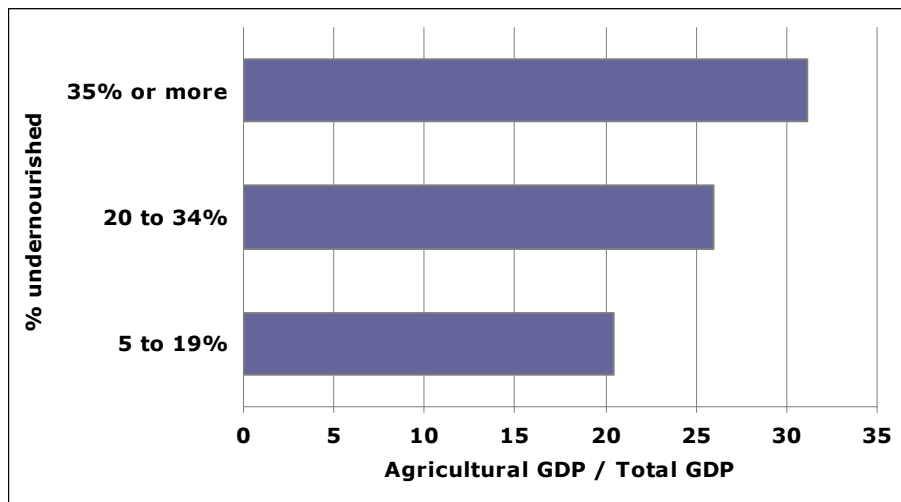
Figure 4: Share of agriculture in trade – developing and ACP countries



Source: FAO (2004a)

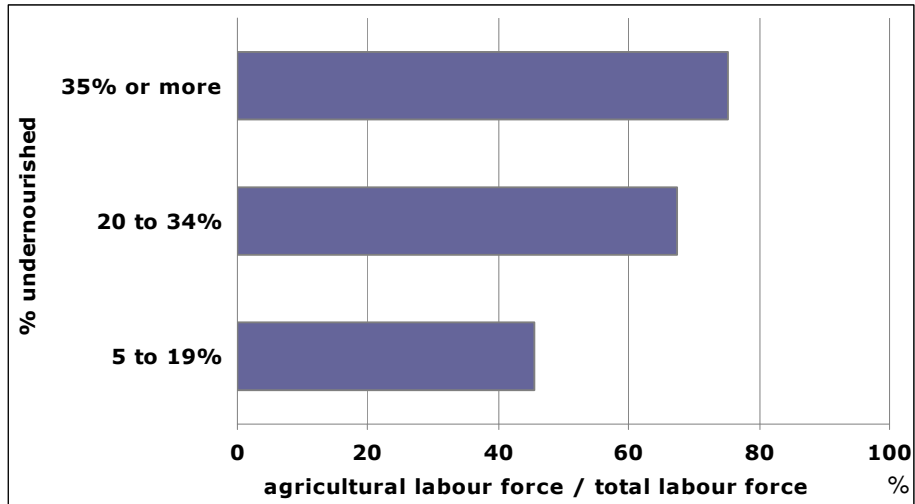
Figures 5 to 7 illustrate quite well how the importance of the agricultural sector in ACP countries tends to rise with the incidence of undernourishment. The higher the incidence of undernourishment, the higher the share of agriculture in GDP, employment and trade

Figure 5: Share of agriculture in GDP – ACP countries by undernourishment category



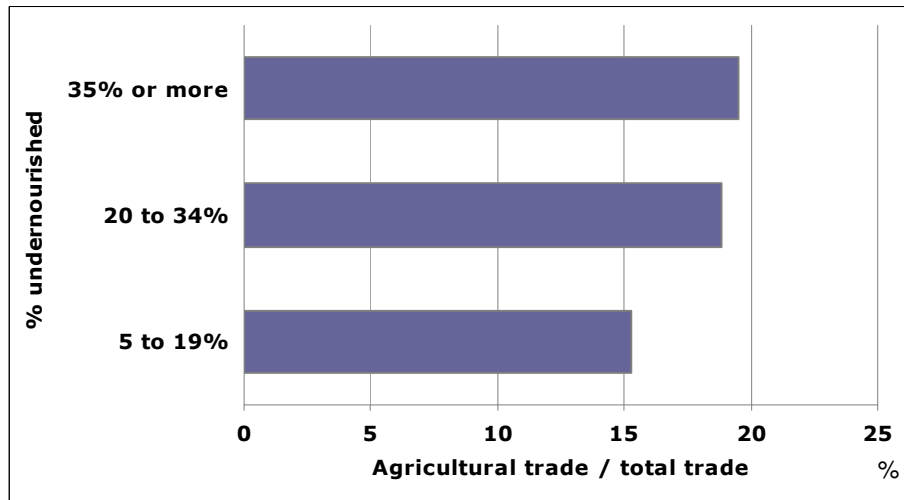
Source: World Bank (2004) and FAO (2003a and 2004a)

Figure 6: Share of agriculture in employment – ACP countries by undernourishment category



Source: FAO (2003a and 2004a)

Figure 7: Share of agriculture in trade – ACP countries by undernourishment category

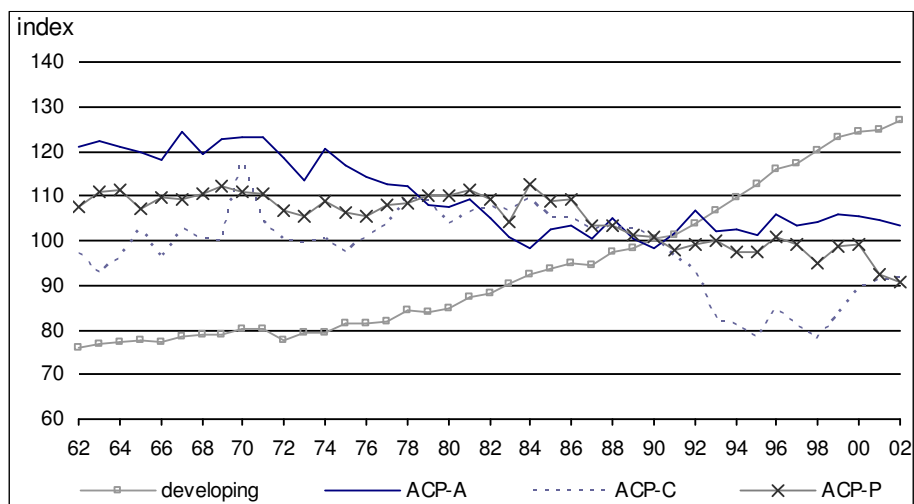


Source: FAO (2003a and 2004a)

6. Challenges to increasing agricultural performance in the ACP countries

The agricultural sector's relatively weak performance in the ACP countries is illustrated by figure 8, which shows per caput food production over the last 4 decades for the developing countries as a whole as well as for the ACP countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. While the developing countries have seen sustained increases in per caput food production throughout the period, in the ACP country group food production, on average, has not kept up with population growth. This is in stark contrast with the need to produce more food to cover a large part of the dietary needs of the sub-region both at present and in the future.

**Figure 8: Per capita food production in developing and ACP countries
(Index: 1989-91=100)**



Source: FAO (2004a)

Although agricultural conditions vary widely among and within ACP countries, many share worrisome characteristics and trends such as high production variability, relatively low yields, and dependency on primary exports with low income elasticity and high price volatility. This means that as global agriculture markets become further integrated, the ACP group's agriculture risks becoming uncompetitive and marginalized.

Table 4: Agricultural indicators for ACP countries

	Developing countries	ACP	ACP-A	ACP-C	ACP-P
Proportion of arable land irrigated (2001) (%)	26.0	4.9	4.2	22.7	0.5
Average added value in agriculture per worker (\$) (2001)	767	347	314	1 711	574
Per capita cereal production (2002) (kg/year)	242.3	129.3	132.9	81.5	23.6
Cereal yield (2003) (kg/ha)	2 837	1 137	1 123	2 101	2 082
Fertilizer use (2001) (kg/ha)	110.0	14.8	12.9	58.8	56.8 1/

1/ data only available for Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Samoa.

Source: FAO (2004a) and World Bank (2004)

Table 4 presents a range of agricultural indicators highlighting how the ACP countries, on average (but with exceptions), fall below other developing country regions in the proportion of area irrigated, value added per worker, fertilizer levels and productivity. Agriculture's relatively weak performance is symptomatic of inadequate investments in human capital, agricultural infrastructure, research and extension networks. However, read differently, the

table also underlines the potential which ACP countries have for developing their agriculture even in the context of existing technologies.

Issues for agricultural development in the African ACP countries

More than 90 percent of the ACP country population lives in Africa. Sub-Saharan Africa has significant agricultural development potential. It has about 198 million hectares of arable land – some still unexplored or only partially used – which translates into 0.24 hectares of arable land per capita. This compares favourably with the corresponding figures for all regions except Latin America and the Caribbean. The region also experiences recurrent droughts and floods, yet withdraws only 1.6 percent of its available water, compared with 14 percent in Asia. About 4 percent of its arable land and land under permanent crops is irrigated, compared with 11 percent in Latin America and Caribbean, 33 percent in Asia and 11 percent for the developing countries as a whole.

With increases in population, Africa's traditional cultivation and resource utilization methods have become unsustainable. Soils in sub-Saharan Africa tend to be highly weathered by relatively high rainfall and temperatures and are poor in nutrients. In western and central Africa, about 50 percent of farmlands suffer soil erosion and up to 80 percent of rangelands are degraded.

Countries that were formerly self-sufficient in, or exporters of, food have become net food importers. A lack of modern inputs, high yielding crop varieties, vaccines and animal feed, and technology and facilities for post-harvest storage, processing and packaging has meant poor agricultural growth, the consequences of which are especially dire in the face of the food needs of the region's growing population.

With barely 4 percent irrigated land, there is immediate need for a comprehensive water management programme to concentrate on water harvesting and conservation. Drawing on experiences of other regional programmes, it would generate substantial and sustainable increases in farm production as well as reduce vulnerability to future crises.

For agricultural growth to occur, there must be a system for taking goods from field to market, starting first and foremost with a well functioning rural road system. Africa's rural infrastructure is grossly insufficient –its road system today compares unfavourably with that of India in 1950 in terms of km of roads for every 1000 square km area, adjusted for population density. Its rail freight is under 2 percent of the world total, its marine freight capacity is 11 percent and its air freight is less than 1 percent. Because of inadequate infrastructure, transport and insurance represent more than 25 percent of the value of exports in a third of the African ACP countries.

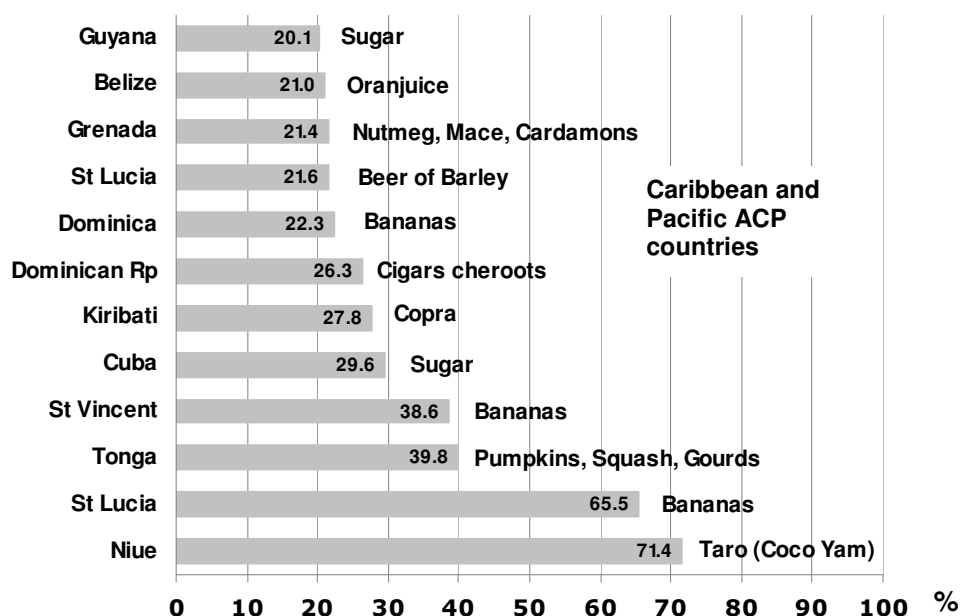
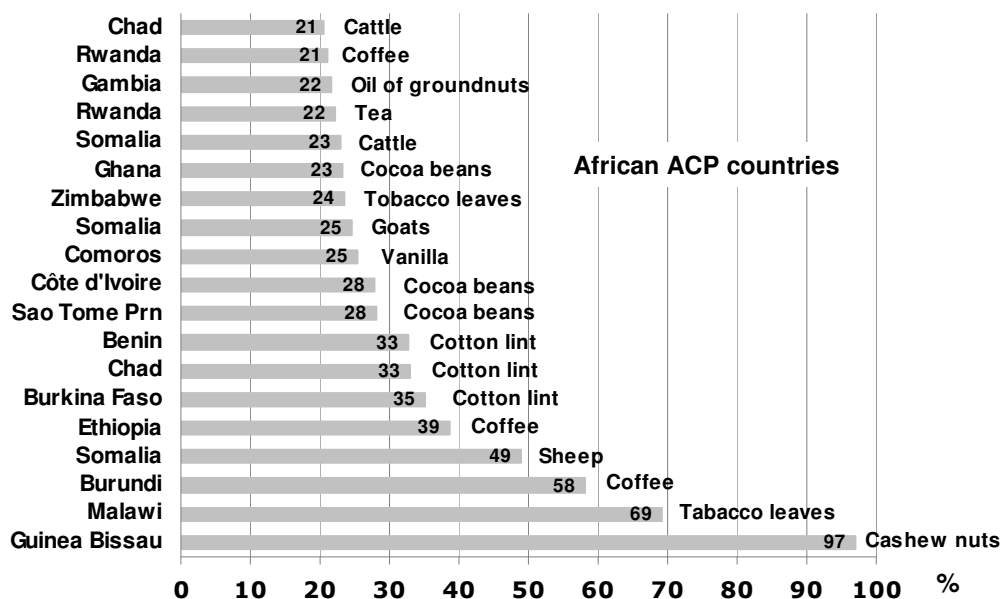
Africa also has difficulties accessing international markets for its agricultural products, because it lacks adequate mechanisms for ensuring sanitary, phytosanitary and quality standards.³ Access could be increased if domestic markets were regulated and standards of product safety and quality observed.

³ This is not the sole reason for Africa's failure to benefit from international trade. This failure is also due to the effects of subsidies of US\$1 billion a day; tariffs of 60 percent on raw materials and more than 100 percent on processed agricultural products; and technical barriers to trade imposed by developed countries.

Box 2: Dependence on single commodity exports in ACP countries

High dependency on exports of one or a few agricultural commodities is a problem for many ACP countries. It makes their overall income, investment, employment and growth highly vulnerable to market fluctuations for these commodities. For these countries, diversification of the export base is a priority. The graphic below shows the ACP countries which rely on one agricultural commodity for more than 20 percent of their export earnings.

ACP countries relying on one agricultural commodity for more than 20 percent of their export earnings



Source: FAO (2004a)

Despite their seriousness, challenges facing agriculture in Africa are not insurmountable. The problems can be overcome if political will can be found and if resource mobilisation for the sector is stepped up (see next section). There are already encouraging signs that the importance of agriculture in the region is being increasingly recognised.

Issues for agricultural development in Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) have very diverse economic profiles and levels of development. The table below categorizes SIDS in three groups with a progressively reduced economic weight of agriculture as GDP per caput increases. A key issue facing SIDS is their degree of reliance on food imports compared to their local production. Cereal consumption covered by imports is around 80 percent on average for SIDS countries, with a higher dependency on imports in the richer group.

Table 5: Indicators for small island developing states

	Agriculture in GDP	Active population in agriculture	Cereal dependency ratio	Fruit-vegetable self-sufficiency ratio
Group 1: below US\$ 2000/ cap	29.2%	62.5%	63%	107%
Group 2: from US\$ 2000 to 9000	8.5%	20.8%	89%	94%
Group 3: over US\$ 9000	3.2%	6.4%	95%	55%
Total	9.0%	36.2%	83%	85%

Source: FAO (2004a) and World Bank (2004)

Exports from SIDS have benefited from EU/ACP agricultural trade protocols, which have up to now compensated their lack of competitiveness on the world market. These protocols helped to maintain sugar and banana exports in many SIDS but they will progressively be phased out. The economic, social and environmental impacts of this change will depend on the ability of producers to diversify production and gain competitiveness.

The rural economy of SIDS is dominated by a small number of commodities, such as sugar, copra, palm oil and banana. For example, around half of the countries of Group 1 are relying heavily on copra and banana exports. Two-thirds of the countries in Group 2 rely on sugar. In Group 3, only very few countries rely on a particular agricultural commodity for exports.

SIDS have emphasized, as a priority, the promotion of local food supply and the expansion and diversification of their agriculture. Fruits and vegetables are a favoured area for diversification, in part to meet a growing demand for fresh products arising from tourism. About half of SIDS give priority to the development of traditional food crops to improve nutrition. One-third of the countries also contemplate promoting organic farming.

Some of the special challenges facing agriculture in the ACP small island states are:

- *Adapting to the new trade environment:* SIDS economies rely heavily upon agriculture, forestry and/or fisheries exports but they face challenges in the emerging global trade environment. Although the international trading system has not provided SIDS with any particular consideration as a group, they receive some form of preferential access to developed-country markets as beneficiaries of other agreements.

- *Food supply, nutrition and diversification:* Nutrition-related health problems and food-import dependency are growing concerns in many SIDS. When tourism is the dominant economic activity, 50 to 95 percent of foods and beverages are imported. In order to face the challenges of agricultural competitiveness and self-reliance, SIDS are seeking opportunities to diversify their agricultural systems.
- *Preserving marine resources:* While SIDS land resources are limited, they govern large tracts of ocean. Capture fisheries have trended upwards but resource depletion and stagnant prices for some important species (such as tuna) threaten returns for both food and national income. The concepts of long-term sustainability and responsible fisheries should underpin development and management in SIDS.
- *Land, forests and mitigation of natural hazards:* Demands on forest and other coastal resources are endangering the ecosystems of SIDS, which are of major economic significance for settlement, subsistence and commercial agriculture and tourism. In addition, climate variability and change (including sea level rise) and vulnerability to natural disasters are of particular concern to SIDS.

Box 3: The special role of fisheries in SIDS

Fisheries is a key export sector in 33 percent of SIDS countries. In the Caribbean and the Pacific, there are opportunities for expansion of fresh and frozen fish production that could contribute to increase employment opportunities. Among the poorer SIDS, the main countries specialised in fish exports are Maldives, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands. In the group of middle-income countries, Fiji, Dominican Republic, Mauritius and Seychelles are also highly dependent on fisheries.

Promoting fisheries production is considered a key policy issue in 40 percent of SIDS, mostly comprising lower income countries (Kiribati, Micronesia, Niue, Vanuatu, Belize, Tonga, Guinea Bissau, Maldives). Artisanal and small-scale fisheries, mainly concentrated in poor labour-surplus coastal areas, are an important vehicle for poverty eradication and greater food security. However, also environmental and resource conservation issues loom large.

Among the major issues in developing the fisheries sector in the SIDS are: (i) improvement of subsistence fisheries; (ii) aquaculture development and (iii) resource management to reduce over-fishing. There are also major transboundary problems relating to fish resource management, such as migratory fish stocks. Most Pacific SIDS are subject to 'poaching' of their tuna stocks by distant water fishing nations and have little capacity for effective surveillance and enforcement.

Developing fish marketing and processing facilities are also considered an important issue in more than one-third of SIDS. The objective is to increase value-added generated in the country. This requires enhanced fishing, port, storage and processing facilities to improve the quality of fish products and ensure compliance with international standards (FAO, 2004b).

Addressing the effects of natural and man-made disasters and disease

To achieve food security, ACP countries must have the capacity to respond to shocks caused by natural disasters and conflicts, and diseases such as HIV/AIDS.

Natural disasters and conflicts

Each year, as many as 60 million people face hunger due to civil conflict or natural disasters (Millennium Project Task Force on Hunger, 2004). Droughts, floods, storms and earthquakes destroy household assets and jobs, undermine investments in agriculture and may push otherwise food-secure families into acute hunger. SIDS are particularly vulnerable to natural hazards such as cyclones, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and climatic extremes (FAO, 2004b).

Households with thin asset bases are particularly vulnerable, likely to slip into a poverty spiral when they try to absorb shocks by reducing household expenditures by forgoing planned investments or selling productive assets. Such actions seriously and irreversibly compromise future livelihood and income generation prospects.

Displacement of people and disruption of agricultural production and food distribution because of violent conflicts has left tens of millions of people at risk of hunger and famine. In 2001, there were more than 12 million refugees, 25 million internally displaced people and an unknown number of people trapped in combat zones. Most need temporary food assistance until they can return to their homes and fields or find new livelihoods.

Armed conflict is a major cause of structural food insecurity, preventing farmers from producing food and cutting off access to food by disrupting transport, trade and markets. According to FAO, conflict in sub-Saharan Africa caused losses of almost US\$52 billion in agricultural output between 1970 and 1997, a figure equivalent to 75 percent of all official development assistance received by the conflict-affected countries. In the same time period, the estimated annual loss to agricultural output due to conflicts for all developing countries averaged US\$4.3 billion (FAO, 2002).

Governments can introduce measures for disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness to make societies more resilient to shocks. This may include adjusting agricultural production systems, putting food- and non-food-based safety nets in place, ensuring that adequate credit is available to finance recovery, and decentralizing decision-making for disaster risk management.

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS-related diseases along with malaria are the leading causes of adult morbidity and mortality in sub-Saharan Africa. HIV/AIDS adult prevalence rates of 10 per cent are common in many countries. Indeed, rates above 15 per cent are not exceptional, and Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zimbabwe are experiencing rates of over 30 per cent which are still rising. The spread of HIV/AIDS is eroding the capital base and undermining the productive capacity of many countries. It has dramatically altered the landscape in which agriculture operates in southern and eastern Africa⁴.

⁴ http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe3/docs/pe3_040102d1_en.doc

HIV/AIDS, combined with other diseases, depletes human capital and undermines agricultural production and productivity; it forces people to divert financial resources from economic activities in favour of health and funeral expenditures; it impedes investments by households for intensification of production; it reduces the ability of poor households to generate their income from casual labour; it restricts the access by households to economic services such as credit; it may disrupt customary exchange of labour for farming activities.

HIV/AIDS reduces both the capacity to produce food, by depleting the labour force, and the capacity to buy food through impoverishment of households. It therefore reduces food security of households. Increased morbidity and mortality have also reduced resilience to shocks that communities were once able to cope with. In the long run, the destruction of human capacities and knowledge - in particular through the impact on children (no education, the emergence of families headed by children) - may hamper future agricultural growth and food security (FANRPAN, 2003).

The agricultural and rural sectors are in a strong position to assist in both the prevention and mitigation of the impacts of HIV/AIDS. Food security policies and programmes need to be adjusted to enhance resilience to HIV/AIDS. Incorporating HIV prevention, nutritional care for people living with HIV/AIDS and AIDS mitigation measures into food security and nutrition programmes can help reduce the spread and impact of HIV/AIDS. Indeed, when short-term food emergencies intersect the long-wave HIV/AIDS crisis, household food and nutrition security interventions are likely to be the single most important HIV prevention strategy and AIDS mitigation response.

7. Resource mobilization for agriculture and rural development in the ACP countries

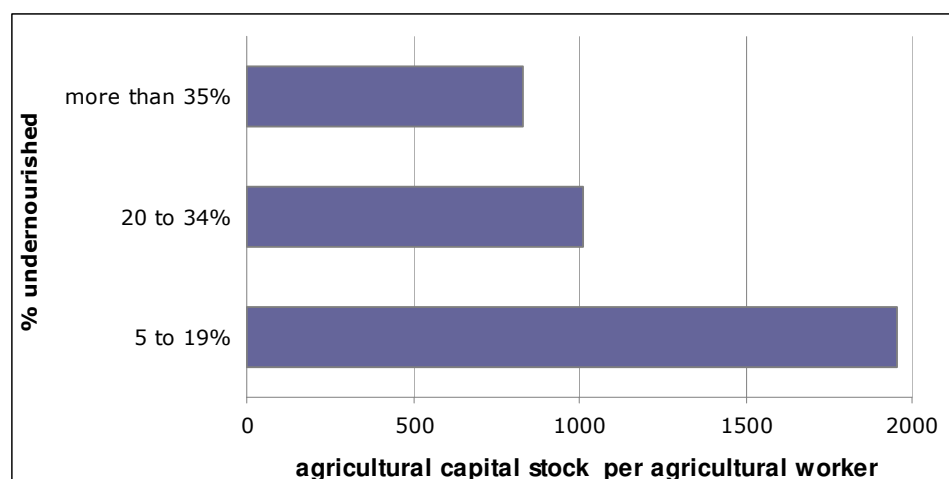
The preceding sections have discussed the food security situation in the ACP countries, the role agriculture can play in reducing poverty and hunger and the challenges it faces. The question is whether resources mobilised for the sector reflect its importance and are commensurate with the challenges.

Resources for rural-sector investment may be private or public, external or internal. Information on investments in agriculture is available for some (major) items, while very little is known about levels of investment in non-farm activities.

Figure 9 illustrates the relationship between capital stock in agriculture and levels of undernourishment for the period 1998-2000⁵. Capital stock is related to the number of economically active people in agriculture to provide an indicator of the degree of capitalization of the sector. The graphic clearly illustrates that agriculture in countries with the lowest levels of undernourishment is highly capitalised relative to the agricultural sectors of the most food insecure countries.

⁵ Estimates of capital stock in agriculture are prepared using physical data on fixed assets such as livestock, tractors, irrigated land and land under permanent crops, etc. as well as the average prices for the year 1995.

Figure 9: Agricultural capital stock per agricultural worker in ACP countries by prevalence of undernourishment in 1998-2000 (US\$ of 1995 per agricultural worker)



Source: FAO (2004a)

Although most capital for development of agriculture must come from the private sector, public investment is essential in stimulating private investment, agricultural production and resource conservation. National investments in irrigation, research, rural infrastructure, technology generation and dissemination, education and capacity building, natural resource conservation and standard setting and monitoring are necessary to increase productivity, reduce transactions costs and improve competitiveness.

Comparable information on government expenditure on agriculture in the developing countries is relatively sparse. Table 6 shows that, on average, the ACP group devotes a smaller – and declining - proportion of their national budgets to agriculture compared to the rest of the developing countries, in spite of the sector being relatively more important for income and employment generation, as seen above.

Table 6: Share of agriculture in government expenditure

Share of agriculture expenditure in total expenditure (%)	1991-1995	1996-2000
Developing countries	5.2	5.4
ACP countries	4.6	3.1
ACP countries in Africa	4.1	2.8
ACP countries in Caribbean	6.6	4.4
ACP countries in Pacific	6.8	3.7

Source: FAO calculations based on data from IMF (2004)

Constraints in mobilising public resources for agricultural development are also illustrated by relating government expenditure on agriculture to the size of the labour force. Data in table 7 show a clear pattern: with the exception of the Caribbean countries, governments tend to spend less on agriculture per worker in the sector in the ACP countries than in the developing countries as a whole.

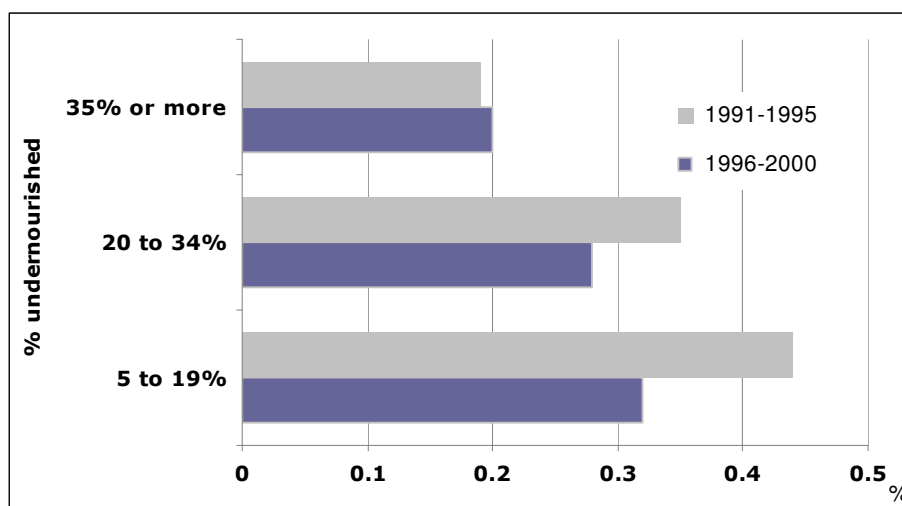
Table 7: Government expenditure on agriculture per agricultural worker

Share of agriculture expenditure in total expenditure (%)	1991-1995	1996-2000
Developing countries	41	52
ACP countries	24	37
ACP countries in Africa	15	18
ACP countries in Caribbean	283	318
ACP countries in Pacific	67	19

Source: FAO calculations based data from IMF (2004)

The importance a government gives to agriculture compared to agriculture’s importance in the economy can be illustrated by creating a GDP-based “agricultural orientation index”. This is found by dividing agriculture’s share of the public expenditure by agriculture’s share of GDP. In figure 10, this index shows that countries with low levels of undernourishment provide the strongest agricultural orientation in their public expenditure. In comparison, in countries with high levels of undernourishment, the index is very low. This clearly suggests the need for strengthening public expenditure on the agricultural sector in order to exploit fully its potential contribution to employment creation, poverty alleviation and reduction of food insecurity.

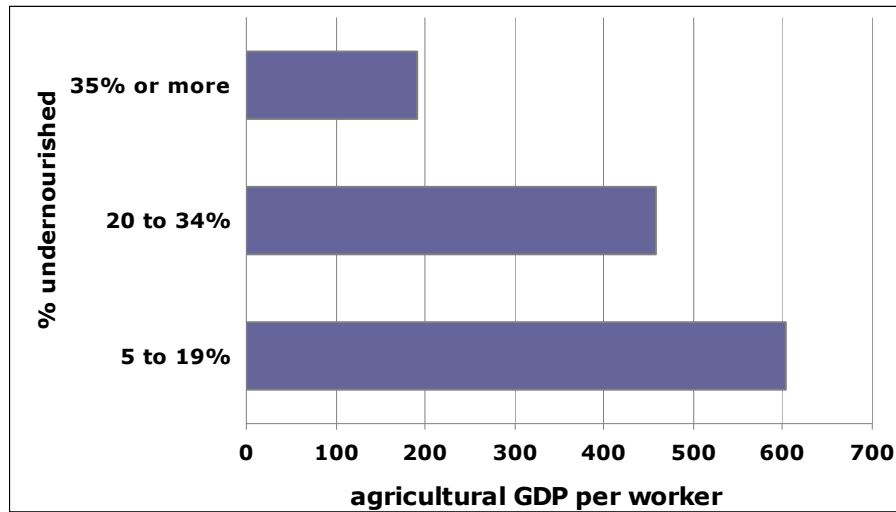
Figure 10: Agricultural orientation index by prevalence of undernourishment in ACP countries – according to share in GDP



Source: FAO calculations based on data from IMF (2004) and World Bank (2004)

Inadequate government spending and low gross capital formation seriously compromise agricultural productivity in countries with widespread poverty and undernourishment. The difference in capitalization is reflected in significant differences in agricultural labour productivity, as measured by the value added per agricultural worker. Figure 11 shows significantly higher levels of agricultural value added per worker in the countries with the lowest levels of undernourishment.

Figure 11: Agricultural value added per agricultural worker in the ACP countries by prevalence of undernourishment, 1999-2001 (US\$ of 1995 per agricultural worker)

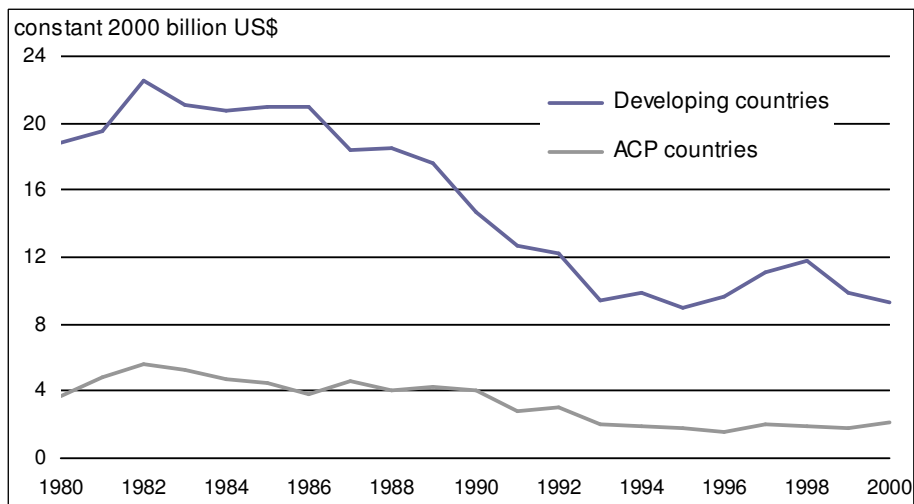


Source: FAO calculations based on data from World Bank (2004) and FAO (2003a and 2004a)

Proper allocation of limited financial resources amid multiple recipients is critical if countries are to reach the Millennium Development Goals. In this context, it is important to emphasize that a strong focus on agricultural and rural development and food security in many ACP countries can bring returns in the form of enhanced growth and improved incomes from rural farm and non-farm activities.

While the main responsibility for agricultural support and food security rests with the countries themselves and will be private-sector driven, the need for official external resource flows in the form of grants or low-interest loans is critical. In most of the poorest countries, foreign investment in agricultural and rural development is negligible and the only significant flow of external resources is through external assistance from multilateral and bilateral donors.

Figure 12: Long-term trend in external assistance to agriculture, 1980-2000 (at constant 2000 prices)

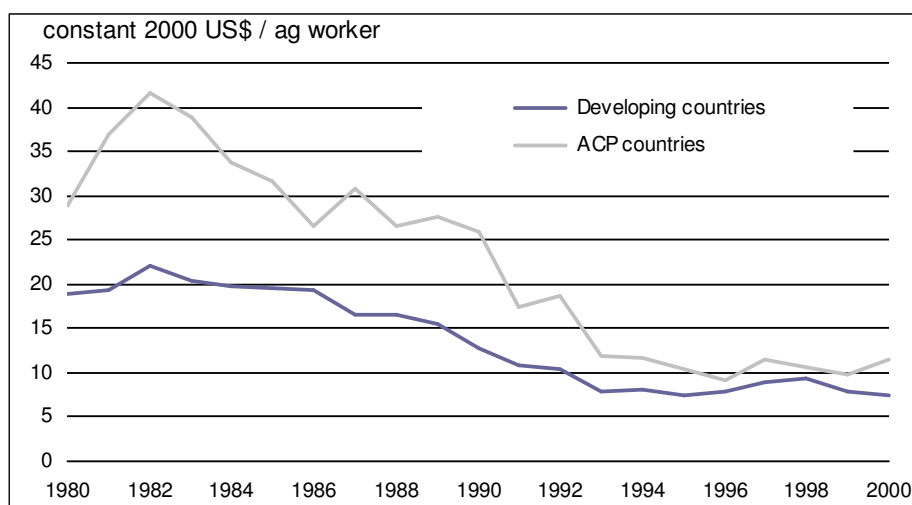


Source: FAO (2004a)

Figure 12 shows how external assistance to agriculture declined significantly in real terms from the early 1980s to the early 1990s in developing countries as a whole as well as in the ACP countries. Since 1993, external assistance to agriculture has fluctuated at levels that are around half of those of 1982-1986.

The decline in external assistance to agriculture is particularly evident when shown per agricultural worker so as to reflect the size of the sector. Figure 13 shows that the ACP countries have suffered a particularly sharp decline, although external assistance per agricultural worker remains slightly above the average for the developing countries. Measured in constant prices, external assistance to agriculture per worker in the ACP countries is only around a quarter of the peak level of 1982.

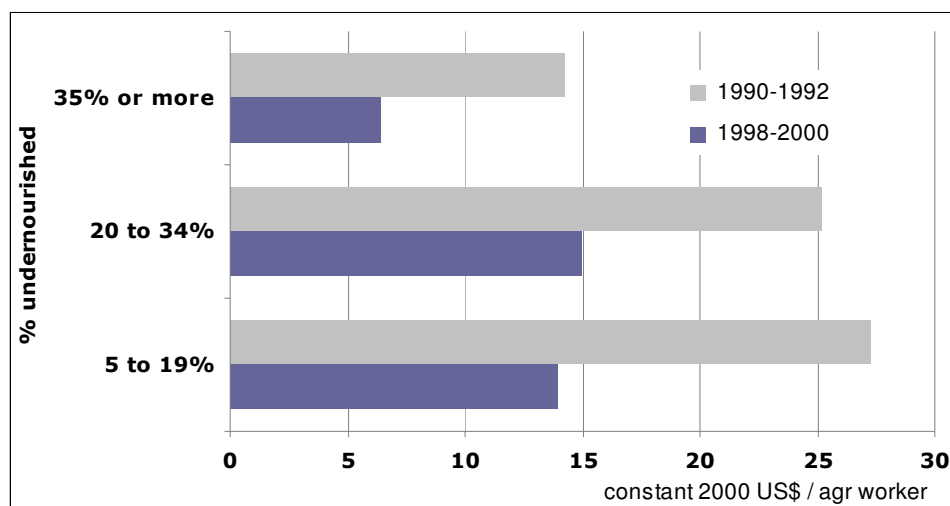
**Figure 13: External assistance to agriculture per agricultural worker, 1980-2000
(at constant 2000 prices)**



Source: FAO (2004a)

An additional feature regarding external assistance to agriculture is that it does not reach the neediest countries. Indeed, external assistance per agricultural worker is higher in the countries with the lowest prevalence of undernourished people in the population, as illustrated by figure 14.

Figure 14: External assistance to agriculture per agricultural worker in ACP countries according to prevalence of undernourishment, 1990-1992 and 1998-2000 (in constant 2000 prices)



Source: FAO (2003a and 2004a)

Box 4: NEPAD-CAADP

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) represents an unprecedented commitment on the part of African leaders to improve governance and to change the way their economies and their partnerships with donors are managed.

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), formulated with FAO's assistance, is central to the achievement of NEPAD's goals. It has four "pillars": (1) Sustainable land and water management, (2) Improving rural infrastructure, (3) Increasing food supply and reducing hunger, and (4) Agricultural research, technology, dissemination and adoption. A fifth pillar, in the process of being added, covers fisheries, forestry and livestock (NEPAD, 2003).

CAADP indicates that an investment programme of US\$251 billion to 2015 is needed to achieve the World Food Summit targets in Africa. This is equivalent to US\$17.9 billion per year. At the African Union Assembly in Maputo in July 2003, Heads of State and Government committed themselves to the immediate implementation of CAADP, and to allocate at least 10 percent of national budgetary resources to agriculture within five years.

FAO has initiated work to assist 49 governments in Africa to formulate National Medium-Term Investment Programmes and associated bankable investment project profiles with a view to substantially increasing resource flows to the agricultural sector.

8. Assessing the agricultural investment needs of the ACP countries

In order to exploit the full potential of agricultural and rural development in reducing hunger and undernourishment in the ACP countries, additional resources must be mobilized. Yet, as illustrated in this paper:

- the agricultural sector tends to be undercapitalized, especially in those ACP countries with high prevalence of undernourishment, resulting in lower agricultural labour productivity in the most food insecure ACP countries;
- the ACP countries devote a smaller - and declining - share of government expenditure to agriculture than the rest of the developing countries;
- government expenditure on agriculture per worker in the sector is, on average, lower in the ACP countries than in the rest of the developing countries and does not reflect the importance of the sector in employment and income generation; and
- external assistance to agriculture in the ACP countries has declined significantly in real terms since the early 1980s, both absolutely and in relationship to the population employed in the sector.

In the “Anti-Hunger Programme”, the final version of which was released during the FAO Conference in November 2003, FAO has estimated the incremental public resources needed for halving hunger in sub-Saharan Africa through agricultural and rural development and direct access to food (FAO, 2003c). For the agriculture and rural development component, incremental resource requirements were estimated for investment in 4 priority areas (listed in table 9). Expanding the agriculture and rural development component of the programme to all ACP countries taking into account the numbers of undernourished, provides an estimate of US\$ 4.8 billion per year of additional investments in agriculture and rural development for the entire group of ACP countries. The estimated amount does not include private sector investments which should be of much larger magnitude.

**Table 8: Additional agricultural investment requirements in ACP countries
(US\$ billion per year)**

Improve agricultural productivity in poor rural communities	0.57
Develop and conserve natural resources	2.16
Expand rural infrastructure and market access	1.83
Strengthen capacity for knowledge generation	0.22
Total	4.78

The estimated amount represents the **minimum** incremental public investments required; and this for several reasons: (a) the estimates exclude the cost of programmes to promote direct access to food; (b) the reported number of undernourished people is an underestimate as for some countries data do not exist; (c) the number of priority areas may be limited relative to what is needed in the ACP group. It should also be emphasized that the investments proposed will only have the desired impact on hunger and poverty if complementary flows of private capital are forthcoming.

Box 5: Problems of resource mobilisation, absorptive capacity constraints and donor coordination

From FAO's work in assisting African countries to prepare National Medium-Term Investment Programmes and bankable investment project profiles, and from consultations with international financing institutions and donors, a picture of the constraints facing the financing of agriculture in Africa is emerging.

Lending to agriculture by a lead financing institution in most countries, the World Bank, has been adversely affected by the decline or disappearance of national development banks that were, at one stage, responsible for around one-third of its loan portfolio in the sector.

The lending instruments of the World Bank and the modalities for many bilateral and multilateral donors have also changed. There is now much less earmarking of resources for projects in specific sectors such as agriculture, and much greater emphasis on direct budget support channelled through ministries of finance. This implies greater freedom for governments - specifically ministries of finance - to make sectoral allocations themselves. Demand for projects or for programme funding for agriculture has declined, because of problems associated with slow disbursement rates, highly complex projects and often questionable ex-post performance. Where resources are earmarked for agriculture, preference is given to sector-wide programmes.

Agriculture has to compete with social sectors - health and education - which have become very popular with the renewed focus on poverty reduction under PRSP and the HIPC Initiative because they are seen as having direct and measurable impact.

Problems with absorptive capacity are often more acute in the agricultural sector. Additional resources for the sector should be accompanied by steps to improve the utilisation of existing resources - whether domestic or foreign - so as to improve the environment for private investment. This can be achieved through reforming public expenditure processes, defining core public sector activities so as to avoid crowding out private investment, ensuring that public services are demand-driven and efficiently delivered and improving the implementation of projects.

Ways of enhancing the capacity of developing countries to implement expanded agriculture and rural development programmes must be matched by enhanced and better coordinated procedures for disbursement and procurement on the side of financing institutions and donors. Measures to step up disbursements and absorptive capacity are vital if the large un-disbursed funds available in some international financing institutions and multilateral donors are to be used effectively. Although donors and governments endorsed the *Rome Declaration on Harmonization* in February 2003, to agree upon action plans to harmonize donor assistance, little progress has been achieved.

Source: FAO Investment Centre

9. Concluding Remarks

Resources currently devoted to the agriculture sector in the ACP countries as a whole are not commensurate with agriculture's importance for food availability, employment and income generation, growth and poverty reduction. While progress made in the ACP region should not be downplayed, the overall conclusion from looking at trends is that agricultural growth needs to be accelerated substantially if the region is to meet the nutritional needs of its population and reduce rural poverty.

Reducing hunger is not only a moral imperative – it is also a profitable investment in economic growth and poverty reduction. Hunger compromises individual productivity and, in turn, national growth. Efforts to place food security high on the development agenda of countries in the region are indispensable if the international community's targets, set in the context of the MDGs, are to be met.

Agriculture plays a dominant role for improving food security in most ACP economies, especially the most food insecure ones. There seems to be a strong relationship between agricultural productivity on the one hand and success in hunger reduction on the other. In addition to its importance as a productive sector, agriculture generates employment for a large share of the labour force. In most countries in the region, the battle against poverty and hunger will be won or lost in the rural areas, and agriculture will be a key sector in this effort.

The importance of agriculture contrasts starkly with the weak performance characterizing the sector in the ACP group as a whole. ACP countries face many challenges in their efforts to develop their agricultural sectors. Management of water resources, soil fertility, fisheries, infrastructure, market development and agricultural support systems are but a few of the areas that need attention. ACP countries also confront natural calamities, conflicts and the devastating effects of HIV/AIDS, which further hamper efforts to develop the agricultural sector.

Lack of adequate resources (from national budgets and external assistance) contributes to a large extent to the under-capitalization, technological backwardness and low productivity in agriculture. The decline in public resources to agriculture in the region needs to be reversed in order to support the infrastructure and improvements that would attract private sector investments. Recent initiatives such as the CAADP of NEPAD indicate that agriculture and rural development may be receiving increased attention from governments, regional bodies and donors. These are welcome news.

Enhanced resource mobilization for agriculture and rural development is an essential ingredient of a poverty reduction strategy, but investment in agriculture alone is not sufficient for achieving the poverty and hunger reduction rates the region needs. This mobilization must be undertaken in an environment of supporting access to assets by the poor, improving human capital, and investing in health, education and social services.

Finally, additional funds for agriculture and rural development should be accompanied by measures to enhance the performance of agricultural projects and programmes and the absorptive capacity of the sector. Donor coordination has to be stepped up and public expenditure processes have to be reformed to respond to demand and promote private sector activity.

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11. Annex Tables

Annex Table 1: Food Security and Nutrition in ACP countries

	Number of people undernourished		Proportion of undernourished in total population		Dietary energy supply			Coefficient of variation of food consumption	Probability of actual consumption falling below 95% of trend
	<i>millions</i>		<i>percent</i>		<i>kcal/person/day</i>		<i>average annual increase (%)</i>		<i>%</i>
	1990-92	1999-2001	1990-92	1999-2001	1990-1992	1999-2001	1990-2001	1980-2001	1980-2001
World	...	...	...	...	2705	2803	0.28	...	...
Developed	...	...	...	...	3273	3273	-0.07	...	...
Developing	816.6	797.9	20	17	2535	2677	0.49	...	...
ACP countries in the Pacific									
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	2638	2782	0.72	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	2653	2917	1.36	3.2	6.4%
Papua New Guinea	0.9	1.3	25	27	2208	2176	-0.10	8.3	27.4%
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	2016	2236	0.56	8.1	28.2%
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	2538	2575	0.05	9.0	28.9%
ACP countries in the Caribbean									
Antigua and Barbuda	...	...	...	...	2486	2367	-0.26	...	...
Bahamas	...	...	...	...	2620	2725	-0.02	...	...
Barbados	...	...	...	...	3080	2959	-0.42	...	...
Belize	...	...	...	...	2687	2863	1.09	...	...
Cuba	0.9	1.3	8	11	2697	2607	-0.93	11.4	33.1%
Dominica	...	...	...	...	2992	2981	0.04	...	...
Dominican Republic	1.9	2.1	27	25	2260	2323	0.06	...	...
Grenada	...	...	...	...	2682	2742	0.37	...	...
Guyana	0.2	0.1	21	14	2350	2536	0.46	...	...
Haiti	4.6	4.0	65	49	1781	2041	1.40	4.3	10.9%
Jamaica	0.3	0.2	14	9	2503	2690	0.34	...	...
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...	...	...	...	2576	2977	1.20	...	...
Saint Lucia	...	...	...	...	2735	2921	0.64	...	...
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	...	...	...	...	2393	2638	0.83	...	...
Suriname	0.1	0.0	13	11	2548	2630	0.75	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	0.2	0.2	13	12	2638	2714	0.21	...	...
ACP countries in Africa									
Angola	6.1	6.4	61	49	1734	1903	1.08	4.8	19.3%
Benin	1.0	1.0	20	16	2334	2481	0.59	16.6	38.2%
Botswana	0.2	0.4	18	24	2355	2270	0.08	...	...
Burkina Faso	2.0	1.9	22	17	2334	2464	1.02	5.1	14.3%
Burundi	2.8	4.5	49	70	1886	1609	-0.73	12.5	33.5%
Cameroon	3.9	4.0	33	27	2123	2240	0.54	3.3	7.4%
Cape Verde	...	...	...	...	3086	3295	0.90	3.8	9.1%
Central African Republic	1.5	1.6	50	44	1875	1955	0.34	5.6	20.7%
Chad	3.5	2.7	58	34	1781	2143	2.50	3.2	5.9%
Comoros	...	...	...	...	1915	1753	-0.61	3.0	4.9%
Congo, Dem. Republic of	12.1	38.3	31	75	2175	1566	-2.97	10.5	31.7%
Congo, Republic of	0.9	0.9	37	30	2089	2214	0.07	11.4	33.1%
Côte d'Ivoire	2.4	2.4	18	15	2457	2586	0.52	4.9	17.4%
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	1884	2161	1.43	7.0	23.6%
Eritrea	...	2.2	...	61	...	1667	...	5.9	19.9%
Ethiopia	...	26.4	...	42	...	1908	...	9.4	29.7%
Ethiopia PDR	...	...	...	...	1684	...	...	...	...
Gabon	0.1	0.1	11	7	2462	2580	0.37	...	...
Gambia	0.2	0.4	22	27	2380	2282	-0.24	7.8	26.0%
Ghana	5.5	2.4	35	12	2094	2621	2.58	27.5	42.8%
Guinea	2.5	2.3	40	28	2092	2327	1.56	5.4	19.7%
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	...	...	2485	2440	0.42	3.9	10.0%
Kenya	10.6	11.5	44	37	1924	2044	0.18	4.1	10.8%
Lesotho	0.5	0.5	27	25	2268	2307	0.28	1.3	0.0%
Liberia	0.7	1.2	33	42	2224	2080	-2.01	9.9	30.7%
Madagascar	4.3	5.7	35	36	2085	2069	-0.19	4.1	11.3%
Malawi	4.7	3.7	49	33	1886	2164	0.95	3.7	8.8%
Mali	2.2	2.4	25	21	2296	2371	0.20	4.3	12.0%
Mauritania	0.3	0.3	14	10	2606	2733	0.57	2.4	1.7%
Mauritius	0.1	0.1	6	5	2894	2982	0.68	...	...
Mozambique	9.7	9.7	69	53	1708	1945	1.12	6.4	23.4%
Namibia	0.3	0.1	20	7	2292	2698	1.98	...	...
Niger	3.3	3.7	42	34	2006	2128	0.28	3.9	9.9%
Nigeria	11.2	9.1	13	8	2559	2768	1.54	18.4	39.3%
Rwanda	2.8	3.1	43	41	1957	1992	0.54	13.6	35.5%
Sao Tome and Principe	...	...	...	...	2313	2464	1.07	11.5	33.2%
Senegal	1.7	2.3	23	24	2283	2275	0.50	4.9	15.3%
Seychelles	...	...	...	...	2344	2433	0.25	...	...
Sierra Leone	1.9	2.2	46	50	1996	1928	-0.03	5.6	18.8%
Somalia	4.9	6.2	68	71	1638	1679	-0.69	9.9	30.7%
South Africa	...	...	...	...	2870	2894	0.36	...	...
Sudan	7.9	7.7	31	25	2168	2290	0.51	5.2	16.6%
Swaziland	0.1	0.1	10	12	2606	2565	0.05	2.7	3.2%
Tanzania, United Rep. of	9.5	15.2	35	43	2078	1970	-0.77	6.1	20.5%
Togo	1.2	1.1	33	25	2153	2315	0.55	6.1	21.3%
Uganda	4.1	4.5	23	19	2291	2371	0.15	6.4	23.0%
Zambia	3.7	5.2	45	50	1965	1900	-0.61	2.8	3.6%
Zimbabwe	4.5	4.9	43	39	2015	2095	-0.11	...	...

Source: FAO (2003a and 2004a)

Annex Table 2: Agricultural production and productivity in ACP countries

	Crop and livestock production		Per caput food production		Cereal Yields	
	average annual rate of growth (%)		1983-1992		Hg/Ha	average annual rate of growth (%)
	1983-1992	1993-2002	1983-1992	1993-2002	1998-2002	1993-2002
World	2.1	2.1	0.5	0.8	30885	1.1
Developed	0.5	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	36602	1.1
Developing	3.6	3.4	-0.2	0.8	27867	1.3
ACP countries in the Pacific						
Cook Islands	-13.7	-0.4	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	2.0	0.3	1.0	-0.8	21119	18.8
Kiribati	5.3	2.0	3.7	0.8	...	...
Marshall Islands	-13.5	-10.6	...	...	...	...
Nauru	0.8	0.2	-1.4	-2.3	...	...
Niue	-1.7	0.9	3.3	0.9	...	...
Papua New Guinea	0.7	2.7	...	...	41043	4.8
Samoa	-4.8	3.1	-5.2	3.2	...	...
Solomon Islands	8.6	2.1	...	...	39872	...
Timor-Leste	6.3	-0.2	3.3	0.2	20049	1.6
Tonga	-0.3	0.6	-0.6	0.3	...	...
Tuvalu	5.2	-2.5	4.2	-3.5	...	...
Vanuatu	1.2	-0.5	-1.3	-2.9	5385	0.6
ACP countries in the Caribbean						
Antigua and Barbuda	-0.5	-1.1	...	...	16029	-1.3
Bahamas	0.5	6.8	-1.4	5.2	20886	3.0
Barbados	-1.5	1.6	-1.9	1.2	25000	-0.8
Belize	4.7	3.9	2.2	2.0	26482	3.2
Cuba	-1.7	-0.5	-2.5	-0.9	25259	6.1
Dominica	3.4	-1.6	3.7	-1.7	13077	-0.4
Dominican Republic	-1.5	-0.8	...	...	40728	1.1
Grenada	-0.8	0.0	-1.0	-0.3	10000	-0.2
Guyana	-0.3	3.8	0.1	3.4	38622	1.2
Haiti	-0.9	0.6	-3.0	-0.8	8975	-1.3
Jamaica	2.8	1.4	1.9	0.7	11556	-2.5
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3.0	-7.0	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	19.7	9.1	...	...	0	...
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	15.4	-1.7	...	...	33333	0.0
Suriname	0.4	-2.3	-0.7	-2.6	37899	0.1
Trinidad and Tobago	3.1	8.1	...	...	29729	-1.6
ACP countries in Africa						
Angola	1.8	4.9	-1.0	2.2	6226	7.2
Benin	7.2	5.7	2.6	2.6	10670	0.7
Botswana	0.9	-0.7	-2.2	-2.3	1630	-2.3
Burkina Faso	6.5	5.1	3.5	2.5	9143	1.7
Burundi	3.2	-1.3	0.2	-2.0	12898	-0.5
Cameroon	2.0	2.8	-0.7	0.6	17329	5.7
Cape Verde	8.2	4.5	6.3	2.4	6762	62.8
Central African Republic	-0.5	1.9	...	...	10618	1.0
Chad	4.1	3.8	1.3	1.0	6296	0.9
Comoros	2.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	13262	0.3
Congo, Dem. Republic of	2.6	-5.8	...	...	7871	0.1
Congo, Republic of	2.7	4.4	...	...	8149	0.9
Côte d'Ivoire	6.5	-1.2	...	...	13815	3.8
Djibouti	5.6	0.8	0.9	-1.2	16250	0.8
Equatorial Guinea	-1.3	1.9	...	...	...	...
Eritrea	-0.7	3.1	-5.7	2.2	6189	...
Ethiopia	1.0	4.5	2.8	1.9	11602	2.8
Ethiopia PDR	0.9	...	-2.1	...	0	...
Gabon	2.5	1.6	-0.5	-1.2	16334	-0.7
Gambia	-3.9	4.5	-7.7	1.7	12153	-0.8
Ghana	7.4	5.6	4.1	3.4	12959	3.1
Guinea	2.6	3.9	-0.8	1.5	13707	2.6
Guinea-Bissau	1.3	2.9	...	...	10619	-3.6
Kenya	3.3	2.5	-0.3	0.2	15073	1.3
Lesotho	0.2	3.6	-2.7	3.6	10596	13.3
Liberia	-2.9	5.5	-2.2	-0.8	12461	3.6
Madagascar	1.7	1.3	-1.0	-1.2	19535	0.5
Malawi	-0.4	5.5	-6.1	6.6	13817	21.9
Mali	2.5	4.1	-1.0	1.0	10635	4.2
Mauritania	1.0	1.2	-1.5	-1.5	8165	3.8
Mauritius	0.3	-0.1	-0.6	-0.5	77317	9.6
Mozambique	-2.1	5.3	-3.3	2.5	8882	26.7
Namibia	1.6	0.0	-1.8	-2.1	3292	23.5
Niger	2.8	4.1	-0.5	0.9	3622	3.9
Nigeria	7.1	3.0	3.9	0.5	11242	-1.0
Rwanda	2.0	3.2	0.9	0.0	9236	3.0
Réunion	4.0	1.4	2.3	-0.1	67244	1.5
Sao Tome and Principe	0.8	6.1	...	...	22571	1.4
Senegal	1.2	1.9	-1.4	-0.3	7761	-0.5
Seychelles	-0.9	3.3	-2.5	2.3	...	...
Sierra Leone	0.8	-0.6	-1.8	-1.5	11520	0.1
Somalia	-2.7	4.5	-3.4	2.1	4813	-0.3
South Africa	0.0	2.9	-2.0	1.6	24873	19.3
Sudan	2.7	3.0	1.0	0.9	5387	0.8
Swaziland	1.4	0.5	-1.4	-1.4	16426	9.0
Tanzania, United Rep. of	0.9	-0.9	...	...	13532	3.9
Togo	3.7	3.9	-0.4	0.8	9957	2.6
Uganda	2.6	3.4	-0.4	0.4	15984	1.4
Zambia	2.2	4.6	-1.1	1.8	13922	18.3
Zimbabwe	0.7	4.3	-4.0	4.3	10605	30.1

Source: FAO (2004a)

Annex Table 3: Population and labour force indicators in ACP countries

	Total Population		Rural Population		Agricultural Population		Economically active population	Economically active population in Agriculture	
	1000 persons	1000 persons	% of total population	1000 persons	% of total population	1000 persons	1000 persons	% of economically active population	
	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	
World	6130564	3209953	52	2574870	42	2992057	1326504	44	
Developed	1274401	333785	26	90702	7	640157	44911	7	
Developing	4856163	2876168	59	2484168	51	2351900	1281593	54	
ACP countries in the Pacific									
Cook Islands	20	8	40	7	35	8	3	38	
Fiji Islands	823	410	50	325	39	331	131	40	
Kiribati	84	52	62	22	26	35	9	26	
Marshall Islands	52	18	35	14	27	21	6	29	
Micronesia, Fed. States of	126	90	71	33	26	52	14	27	
Nauru	13	0	0	3	23	5	1	20	
Niue	2	1	50	1	50	1	0	0	
Palau	20	6	30	5	25	8	2	25	
Papua New Guinea	4920	4052	82	3768	77	2372	1745	74	
Samoa	159	123	77	54	34	55	19	35	
Solomon Islands	463	369	80	337	73	230	167	73	
Timor-Leste	750	677	90	613	82	392	321	82	
Tonga	99	67	68	33	33	39	13	33	
Tuvalu	10	5	50	3	30	4	1	25	
Vanuatu	202	157	78	73	36	88	32	36	
ACP countries in the Caribbean									
Antigua and Barbuda	65	41	63	15	23	30	7	23	
Bahamas	308	34	11	11	4	159	6	4	
Barbados	268	133	50	11	4	149	6	4	
Belize	231	120	52	70	30	82	25	30	
Cuba	11237	2758	25	1793	16	5592	771	14	
Dominica	71	20	28	16	23	32	7	22	
Dominican Republic	8507	2893	34	1447	17	3710	595	16	
Grenada	94	58	62	22	23	43	10	23	
Guyana	763	484	63	132	17	323	56	17	
Haiti	8270	5263	64	5096	62	3582	2210	62	
Jamaica	2598	1129	43	526	20	1303	264	20	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	38	25	66	9	24	17	4	24	
Saint Lucia	149	93	62	34	23	66	15	23	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	114	50	44	26	23	52	12	23	
Suriname	419	106	25	79	19	162	30	19	
Trinidad and Tobago	1300	332	26	111	9	587	50	9	
ACP countries in Africa									
Angola	13527	8816	65	9681	72	6104	4368	72	
Benin	6446	3669	57	3417	53	2920	1548	53	
Botswana	1554	791	51	688	44	680	301	44	
Burkina Faso	11856	9841	83	10937	92	5609	5174	92	
Burundi	6502	5862	90	5865	90	3433	3097	90	
Cameroon	15203	7643	50	7821	51	6261	3647	58	
Cape Verde	437	159	36	98	22	179	40	22	
Central African Republic	3782	2211	58	2716	72	1780	1278	72	
Chad	8135	6171	76	6043	74	3722	2765	74	
Comoros	727	481	66	532	73	341	250	73	
Congo, Dem. Republic of	52522	36308	69	32948	63	21286	13353	63	
Congo, Republic of	3110	1054	34	1241	40	1268	506	40	
Côte d'Ivoire	16349	9147	56	7858	48	6689	3215	48	
Djibouti	644	102	16	505	78	315	248	79	
Equatorial Guinea	470	238	51	329	70	194	136	70	
Eritrea	3816	3066	80	2947	77	1906	1472	77	
Ethiopia	64459	54222	84	52842	82	28416	23294	82	
Gabon	1262	223	18	461	37	566	207	37	
Gambia	1337	919	69	1052	79	687	540	79	
Ghana	19734	12553	64	11041	56	9771	5534	57	
Guinea	8274	5977	72	6907	83	4104	3426	83	
Guinea-Bissau	1227	829	68	1013	83	560	462	83	
Kenya	31293	20542	66	23467	75	16188	12140	75	
Lesotho	2057	1468	71	774	38	874	329	38	
Liberia	3108	1705	55	2083	67	1237	829	67	
Madagascar	16437	11488	70	12133	74	7861	5803	74	
Malawi	11572	9807	85	8912	77	5564	4587	82	
Mali	11677	8068	69	9391	80	5695	4580	80	
Mauritania	2747	1126	41	1444	53	1213	638	53	
Mauritius	1171	684	58	131	11	513	59	12	
Mozambique	18644	12471	67	14128	76	9766	7844	80	
Namibia	1788	1226	69	862	48	708	287	41	
Niger	11227	8859	79	9827	88	5170	4525	88	
Nigeria	116929	64384	55	37880	32	46450	15048	32	
Réunion	7949	7582	95	7168	90	4321	3897	90	
Rwanda	732	204	28	22	3	303	9	3	
Sao Tome and Principe	140	73	52	89	64	59	38	64	
Senegal	9662	5006	52	7091	73	4294	3151	73	
Seychelles	81	29	36	64	79	39	31	79	
Sierra Leone	4587	2841	62	2827	62	1697	1046	62	
Somalia	9157	6593	72	6475	71	3906	2762	71	
South Africa	43792	18521	42	6035	14	18247	1690	9	
Saint Helena	6	2	33	3	50	3	1	33	
Sudan	31809	20017	63	19136	60	12557	7554	60	
Swaziland	938	688	73	309	33	347	114	33	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	35965	23980	67	27944	78	18556	14845	80	
Togo	4657	3084	66	2752	59	1972	1166	59	
Uganda	24023	20527	85	18851	78	11714	9326	80	
Zambia	10649	6417	60	7304	69	4498	3085	69	
Zimbabwe	12852	8216	64	7956	62	5749	3559	62	

Source: FAO (2004a)

Annex Table 4: Land use in ACP countries

	total land area	forest&wood area	agricultural area	agricultural area per capita	arable land	permanent crops area	permanent pasture area	irrigated area	fertilizer consumption
	1000ha	1000ha	1000ha	ha/person	% of agricultural area	% of agricultural area	% of agricultural area	% of arable + permanent crops area	kg per ha arable land
	2001	2000	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001
World	13041038	3868796	5016729	0.82	27.9	2.6	69.5	17.8	98.3
Developed	5382812	1720221	1743778	1.36	34.3	1.3	64.4	10.7	84.0
Developing	7658226	2148575	3272951	0.67	24.5	3.3	72.2	22.7	109.0
ACP countries in the Pacific									
Cook Islands	23	22	7	0.35	57.1	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiji Islands	1827	815	460	0.56	43.5	18.5	38.0	1.1	50.0
Kiribati	73	28	39	0.46	5.1	94.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marshall Islands	18	...	14	0.27	21.4	50.0	28.6	0.0	0.0
Micronesia, Fed. States of	70	...	47	0.37	8.5	68.1	23.4	0.0	0.0
Nauru	2	...	...	0.00	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	26	6	8	4.00	50.0	37.5	12.5	0.0	0.0
Palau	46	35	9	0.45	44.4	22.2	33.3	0.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea	45286	30601	1035	0.21	20.3	62.8	16.9	0.0	56.2
Samoa	283	105	131	0.82	45.8	52.7	1.5	0.0	81.7
Solomon Islands	2799	2536	114	0.25	15.8	49.1	35.1	0.0	0.0
Timor-Leste	1487	...	230	0.31	30.4	4.3	65.2	0.0	0.0
Tonga	72	4	52	0.53	32.7	59.6	7.7	0.0	0.0
Tuvalu	3	...	...	0.00	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	1219	447	162	0.80	18.5	55.6	25.9	0.0	0.0
ACP countries in the Caribbean									
Antigua and Barbuda	44	9	14	0.22	57.1	14.3	28.6	0.0	0.0
Bahamas	1001	842	14	0.05	57.1	28.6	14.3	8.3	100.0
Barbados	43	2	19	0.07	84.2	5.3	10.5	5.9	187.5
Belize	2280	1348	154	0.67	42.2	25.3	32.5	2.9	72.3
Cuba	10982	2348	6665	0.59	54.5	12.5	33.0	19.5	55.3
Dominica	75	46	22	0.31	22.7	68.2	9.1	0.0	600.0
Dominican Republic	4838	1376	3696	0.43	29.7	13.5	56.8	17.2	89.5
Grenada	34	5	13	0.14	15.4	76.9	7.7	0.0	0.0
Guyana	19685	16879	1740	2.28	27.6	1.7	70.7	29.4	27.1
Haiti	2756	88	1590	0.19	49.1	20.1	30.8	6.8	17.9
Jamaica	1083	325	513	0.20	33.9	21.4	44.6	8.8	67.2
Saint Kitts and Nevis	36	4	10	0.26	70.0	10.0	20.0	0.0	242.9
Saint Lucia	61	9	20	0.13	20.0	70.0	10.0	16.7	1325.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	39	6	16	0.14	43.8	43.8	12.5	7.1	557.1
Suriname	15600	14113	88	0.21	64.8	11.4	23.9	76.1	98.2
Trinidad and Tobago	513	259	133	0.10	56.4	35.3	8.3	3.3	144.9
ACP countries in Africa									
Angola	124670	69756	57300	4.24	5.2	0.5	94.2	2.3	0.0
Benin	11062	2650	2815	0.44	71.0	9.4	19.5	0.5	15.6
Botswana	56673	12427	25973	16.71	1.4	0.0	98.6	0.3	12.4
Burkina Faso	27360	7089	10000	0.84	39.5	0.5	60.0	0.6	8.2
Burundi	2568	94	2195	0.34	41.0	16.4	42.6	5.9	3.9
Cameroon	46540	23858	9160	0.60	65.1	13.1	21.8	0.5	8.8
Cape Verde	403	85	66	0.15	59.1	3.0	37.9	7.3	2.6
Central African Republic	62298	22907	5145	1.36	37.5	1.7	60.7	0.0	0.3
Chad	125920	12692	48630	5.98	7.4	0.1	92.5	0.6	4.9
Comoros	223	8	147	0.20	54.4	35.4	10.2	0.0	3.8
Congo, Dem. Republic of	226705	135207	22880	0.44	29.3	5.2	65.6	0.1	0.2
Congo, Republic of	34150	22060	10220	3.29	1.7	0.4	97.8	0.5	28.6
Côte d'Ivoire	31800	7117	20500	1.25	15.1	21.5	63.4	1.0	20.2
Djibouti	2318	6	1301	2.02	0.1	0.0	99.9	100.0	0.0
Equatorial Guinea	2805	1752	334	0.71	38.9	29.9	31.1	0.0	0.0
Eritrea	10100	1585	7470	1.96	6.7	0.0	93.3	4.2	20.0
Ethiopia	100000	4593	31462	0.49	34.0	2.4	63.6	1.7	12.6
Gabon	25767	21826	5160	4.09	6.3	3.3	90.4	3.0	0.9
Gambia	1000	481	714	0.53	35.0	0.7	64.3	0.8	3.2
Ghana	22754	6335	14250	0.72	26.0	15.4	58.6	0.2	2.8
Guinea	24572	6929	12225	1.48	7.3	5.2	87.5	6.2	3.6
Guinea-Bissau	2812	2187	1628	1.33	18.4	15.2	66.3	3.1	8.0
Kenya	56914	17096	26460	0.85	17.4	2.1	80.5	1.7	31.4
Lesotho	3035	14	2334	1.13	14.1	0.2	85.7	0.3	34.4
Liberia	9632	3481	2600	0.84	14.6	8.5	76.9	0.5	0.0
Madagascar	58154	11727	27550	1.68	10.7	2.2	87.1	30.7	2.3
Malawi	9408	2562	4190	0.36	52.5	3.3	44.2	1.3	10.3
Mali	122019	13186	34700	2.97	13.4	0.1	86.5	2.9	9.0
Mauritania	102522	317	39750	14.47	1.2	0.0	98.7	9.8	4.1
Mauritius	203	16	113	0.10	88.5	5.3	6.2	20.8	372.0
Mozambique	78409	30601	48235	2.59	8.3	0.5	91.2	2.5	6.2
Namibia	82329	8040	38820	2.1	2.1	0.0	97.9	0.9	0.4
Niger	126670	1328	16500	1.47	27.2	0.1	72.7	1.5	1.1
Nigeria	91077	13517	70400	0.60	40.5	3.8	55.7	0.7	7.8
Réunion	250	71	49	0.07	69.4	6.1	24.5	32.4	147.1
Rwanda	2467	307	1850	0.23	54.1	16.2	29.7	0.4	0.3
Saint Helena	31	2	12	2.00	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0
Sao Tome and Principe	96	27	54	0.39	11.1	87.0	1.9	18.9	0.0
Senegal	19253	6205	8150	0.84	30.2	0.5	69.3	2.8	16.2
Seychelles	45	30	7	0.09	14.3	85.7	0.0	0.0	20.0
Sierra Leone	7162	1055	2764	0.60	18.1	2.3	79.6	5.3	0.6
Somalia	62734	7515	44071	4.81	2.4	0.1	97.6	18.7	0.5
South Africa	122104	8917	99640	2.28	14.8	1.0	84.2	9.5	50.1
Sudan	237600	61627	133833	4.21	12.1	0.3	87.6	11.7	4.9
Swaziland	1720	522	1390	1.48	12.8	0.9	86.3	36.8	39.3
Tanzania, United Rep. of	88359	38811	39950	1.11	10.0	2.4	87.6	3.4	5.6
Togo	5439	510	3630	0.78	69.1	3.3	27.5	0.7	7.6
Uganda	19710	4190	12312	0.51	41.4	17.1	41.5	0.1	1.1
Zambia	74339	31246	35280	3.31	14.9	0.1	85.0	0.9	6.9
Zimbabwe	38685	19040	20550	1.60	15.7	0.6	83.7	3.5	47.3

Source: FAO (2004a)

Annex Table 5: Trade indicators in ACP countries

	Agricultural exports	Agricultural imports	Agricultural exports	Agricultural imports	Net food imports	Agricultural exports
	as share of total exports	as share of total imports	as share of total exports	as share of total imports	Net food imports	relative to agricultural GDP
	million US\$	million US\$	%	%	1000 US\$	%
	Average 1999-2001	Average 1999-2001	Average 1999-2001	Average 1999-2001	Average 1999-2001	Average 1999-2001
World	414219	437650	6.9	7.1	15934841	33.4
Developed	289662	306612	6.9	6.9	13803974	64.1
Developing	124558	131039	6.9	7.7	2130867	18.3
ACP countries in the Pacific						
Cook Islands	0	11	2.6	11.4	9092	...
Fiji Islands	164	111	28.6	13.2	-54902	63.6
Kiribati	2	13	38.4	34.6	9258	...
Marshall Islands	1	0	...	...	-18	11.9
Micronesia, Fed. States of	4	15	16.6	23.7	11330	...
Nauru	...	1	...	6.7	912	...
Niue	0	1	77.7	8.8	178	...
Papua New Guinea	324	183	16.6	18.3	5462	35.8
Samoa	5	16	34.6	14.1	12494	14.9
Solomon Islands	41	24	54.2	26.4	16235	...
Timor-Leste	0	1	...	...	1233	...
Tonga	11	21	59.4	28.3	8993	20.3
Tuvalu	0	1	0.0	21.2	1140	...
Vanuatu	17	18	65.2	19.4	6496	44.2
ACP countries in the Caribbean						
Antigua and Barbuda	0	32	0.5	4.8	25342	1.9
Bahamas	45	334	1.7	20.0	249130	...
Barbados	70	156	26.5	14.1	65871	55.1
Belize	125	53	65.4	12.5	-80292	91.9
Cuba	683	720	41.3	15.3	46524	...
Dominica	22	30	42.3	23.7	-123	55.1
Dominican Republic	539	555	63.4	9.5	168736	24.6
Grenada	22	34	35.4	14.9	9334	81.7
Guyana	191	55	37.6	6.8	-136063	99.5
Haiti	27	362	8.6	35.4	266593	...
Jamaica	262	409	17.4	13.5	143407	51.6
Saint Kitts and Nevis	11	20	26.6	11.8	4396	127.7
Saint Lucia	34	73	57.5	19.3	34435	80.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	34	32	73.7	19.6	-5713	115.2
Suriname	65	110	17.2	23.1	11706	80.4
Trinidad and Tobago	220	316	6.2	10.0	128624	160.8
ACP countries in Africa						
Angola	3	383	0.1	15.3	227648	0.5
Benin	176	127	45.5	18.9	89393	20.6
Botswana	117	376	4.4	17.3	205818	87.0
Burkina Faso	118	184	56.4	31.6	110133	12.6
Burundi	38	19	78.2	14.1	-20062	11.8
Cameroon	456	240	26.4	17.5	-108141	12.1
Cape Verde	0	80	2.4	31.9	59951	0.4
Central African Republic	23	32	11.0	21.7	12952	4.7
Chad	96	47	51.1	11.7	-19757	16.8
Comoros	6	18	38.1	31.2	9494	6.7
Congo, Dem. Republic of	36	179	8.1	36.7	118803	1.4
Congo, Republic of	20	122	1.0	20.8	78851	11.1
Côte d'Ivoire	2027	617	49.1	15.1	-1163584	77.5
Djibouti	3	124	20.5	77.2	48145	19.6
Equatorial Guinea	8	12	1.9	43.7	578	7.0
Eritrea	2	44	8.5	8.6	38739	1.8
Ethiopia	319	207	62.8	14.3	-45341	10.5
Gabon	8	141	0.3	16.6	100418	2.5
Gambia	12	76	32.3	39.5	62629	9.4
Ghana	464	363	28.2	12.2	-146871	21.7
Guinea	10	153	1.5	17.2	108630	1.3
Guinea-Bissau	65	35	95.3	48.2	-35895	53.0
Kenya	986	464	52.5	13.8	-481954	51.3
Lesotho	7	158	3.1	21.6	126895	5.4
Liberia	71	71	14.2	17.8	50864	...
Madagascar	105	92	22.4	14.0	-22929	9.6
Malawi	442	55	96.6	10.1	-57403	78.3
Mali	222	122	37.5	15.1	18863	22.8
Mauritania	34	181	9.6	51.0	100680	17.3
Mauritius	308	282	19.6	13.6	-80033	116.0
Mozambique	49	218	12.5	17.3	128812	5.6
Namibia	162	199	13.8	15.0	59996	48.0
Niger	72	130	27.0	34.9	24023	9.4
Nigeria	393	1369	2.3	14.3	810921	3.6
Rwanda	41	71	65.2	31.0	13017	5.4
Sao Tome and Principe	4	10	31.5	20.4	2080	44.2
Senegal	138	469	14.3	28.2	341898	16.7
Seychelles	1	49	0.8	11.5	34227	7.6
Sierra Leone	8	133	33.3	42.4	108631	2.5
Somalia	59	75	44.3	24.5	7839	...
South Africa	2218	1337	7.8	4.9	-720989	61.4
Saint Helena	...	3	...	35.3	2224	...
Sudan	344	317	27.6	20.8	74068	7.7
Swaziland	307	197	36.4	20.6	-142415	192.5
Tanzania, United Rep. of	501	330	78.0	20.6	-102260	13.3
Togo	89	56	27.0	12.1	6285	17.4
Uganda	279	146	56.9	10.2	-127113	14.0
Zambia	118	90	11.5	13.8	-4797	17.4
Zimbabwe	940	135	43.3	6.7	-136713	80.0

Source: FAO (2004a) and World Bank (2004)

Annex Table 6: Economic indicators in ACP countries

	Poverty headcount, national	GNP per capita	GDP	GDP per capita	GDP per capita, PPP	Agriculture, value added		Agriculture, value added per worker	
	% of population	current US\$	annual % growth	annual % growth	current international \$	% of GDP	annual % growth	constant 1995US\$	annual % growth
	latest year	2001	1990-2001	1990-2001	2001	2001	1990-2001	2001	1990-2001
World	...	5232	2.6	3.2	7600	6.2	2.2	791	2.4
Developed	...	19766	2.2	0.5	21468	2.6	1.2	7794	2.5
Developing	...	1274	4.6	3.9	3842	11.9	3.0	600	2.4
ACP countries in the Pacific									
Fiji Islands	...	2140	2.7	1.7	5105	...	2.2	...	0.6
Kiribati	...	830	2.3	0.0	...	...	3.3	...	2.9
Marshall Islands	...	2270	-0.2	-1.9	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	1950	1.7	-0.5	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	6780	1.3	-0.8	...	3.9	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	37.5	580	3.6	0.9	2238	26.4	3.4	793	1.3
Samoa	...	1440	4.8	3.8	5345	...	1.6	1800	3.1
Solomon Islands	...	610	0.6	-2.7	1614	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	520	...	2.3	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	1490	2.4	1.9	6272	...	2.9	3100	4.5
Vanuatu	...	1110	2.4	-0.5	2871	...	6.0	...	4.8
ACP countries in the Caribbean									
Antigua and Barbuda	...	9150	3.0	2.4	10319	4.0	1.9	2645	3.2
Bahamas	...	...	1.9	0.0	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados	...	9750	1.5	1.0	16024	5.5	0.2	17491	3.4
Belize	...	2940	5.1	2.6	5786	22.7	7.3	6179	4.7
Cuba	...	...	...	3.9	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	...	3280	1.4	1.5	5331	17.5	-1.1	4368	0.9
Dominican Republic	28.6	2230	5.0	3.0	5998	11.4	3.3	3393	4.2
Grenada	...	3610	3.3	2.4	6851	8.2	-1.3	2221	-0.6
Guyana	43.2	840	3.1	2.6	4109	31.3	4.5	4267	4.5
Haiti	...	480	-0.4	-2.5	1611	...	...	...	...
Jamaica	18.7	2800	0.9	0.2	3754	6.4	2.3	1535	3.0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...	6630	3.9	3.3	11483	2.9	0.9	2742	2.3
Saint Lucia	...	3950	3.5	2.2	5350	6.6	-1.5	1945	-3.6
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	...	2770	2.3	1.5	5356	10.3	2.6	2505	1.3
Suriname	...	1810	2.7	2.0	...	11.3	3.5	2241	2.5
Trinidad and Tobago	21.0	5950	3.3	2.4	8914	1.6	4.7	3198	4.8
ACP countries in Africa									
Angola	...	500	1.8	-1.3	1815	8.0	2.3	147	-0.5
Benin	33.0	380	4.7	1.8	998	35.5	5.3	627	3.8
Botswana	...	3100	5.7	2.9	7954	2.4	-0.5	580	-2.3
Burkina Faso	45.3	220	4.3	1.8	976	38.2	3.9	185	1.8
Burundi	36.2	100	-0.7	-3.0	602	50.0	0.3	152	-0.9
Cameroon	...	580	1.4	-1.0	1688	42.7	4.8	1242	3.3
Cape Verde	...	1320	5.4	2.8	4657	11.0	4.2	2646	2.8
Central African Republic	...	260	1.6	-0.7	1155	55.4	3.6	511	2.5
Chad	64.0	200	3.0	-0.1	928	38.6	5.1	213	2.5
Comoros	...	380	1.4	-1.2	1601	40.9	3.7	509	0.6
Congo, Dem. Republic of	...	80	-5.6	-8.1	629	56.3	0.6	204	-1.7
Congo, Republic of	...	650	1.8	-1.2	991	5.9	1.5	499	0.4
Côte d'Ivoire	36.8	640	2.3	-0.8	1557	23.5	3.3	1085	2.2
Djibouti	45.1	890	-0.8	-3.8	2018	...	0.7	...	-1.1
Equatorial Guinea	...	700	22.1	16.1	23086	8.5	6.7	953	4.1
Eritrea	53.0	160	5.8	3.0	888	18.7	9.2	80	5.4
Ethiopia	44.2	100	4.4	2.6	701	52.3	3.4	150	1.1
Gabon	...	3160	2.7	-0.2	6066	7.6	-0.1	2157	0.8
Gambia	64.0	320	3.8	0.3	1761	39.6	6.6	326	2.6
Ghana	31.4	290	4.2	1.7	1985	35.9	3.0	574	0.4
Guinea	40.0	420	3.9	1.3	1977	24.4	3.8	274	1.5
Guinea-Bissau	48.7	160	2.7	-0.2	860	56.2	3.9	323	1.8
Kenya	42.0	350	1.9	-0.7	996	19.0	1.0	212	-1.8
Lesotho	49.2	530	4.1	2.2	2131	16.3	1.4	540	-0.4
Liberia	...	140	5.8	4.0	...	...	12.9	...	6.4
Madagascar	71.3	260	2.5	-0.5	848	29.8	2.0	156	-0.2
Malawi	65.3	160	3.6	1.4	582	34.0	8.7	116	5.8
Mali	...	230	3.6	1.0	824	37.8	2.2	265	0.2
Mauritania	46.3	360	3.8	0.7	1727	20.9	4.0	492	1.7
Mauritius	10.6	3850	5.4	4.2	10090	6.3	1.7	6015	3.2
Mozambique	69.4	210	6.8	4.0	...	23.2	4.3	139	1.5
Namibia	...	1960	4.1	1.5	6274	11.3	5.2	1672	4.5
Niger	63.0	180	2.2	-1.2	772	40.6	3.8	208	0.4
Nigeria	34.1	290	3.1	0.3	871	34.6	3.5	742	3.2
Rwanda	51.2	240	3.9	0.5	1143	40.5	5.4	259	2.3
Sao Tome and Principe	...	280	2.0	-0.5	...	20.0	3.9	396	3.2
Senegal	33.4	480	3.9	1.1	1528	17.9	3.4	354	1.1
Seychelles	...	6530	1.7	0.1	...	2.9	0.6	749	-0.9
Sierra Leone	68.0	130	-2.5	-4.8	480	50.1	-5.6	360	-5.4
Somalia	...	...	...	-8.1	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	...	2840	1.8	-0.1	9916	3.2	1.6	3987	1.7
Sudan	...	340	5.2	2.7	1735	38.9	...	...	...
Swaziland	40.0	1300	3.4	0.4	4405	16.8	1.2	1933	0.2
Tanzania, United Rep. of	41.6	...	3.6	0.8	532	44.8	3.4	190	0.9
Togo	32.3	270	1.7	-1.2	1438	39.4	3.3	528	1.2
Uganda	55.0	260	6.3	3.2	1291	36.4	4.0	350	1.8
Zambia	72.9	320	1.2	-1.4	790	22.1	6.1	190	2.5
Zimbabwe	34.9	...	1.4	-1.0	2322	17.6	3.8	331	2.1

Source: World Bank (2004)