

INTRODUCTION

This compilation of factsheets provides a country-based overview, aimed at facilitating the Directorate General for Development and Cooperation (DG DEVCO) and Delegations to quickly identify a state of vulnerability in a country and supporting them in the prioritization process of programming EU interventions on sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition sectors. It represents indeed a basic source of background information of the country. Synthesizing information for easy use in the decision-making process guided this work. It's part of the Joint Research Centre (JRC) strategy for knowledge management in the EU policy formulation cycle.

Each fiche is a four-page document with country's key information on agriculture, development, trade, food and nutrition security and public intervention in the sector.

Relevant information on the countries is given through a set of indicators and a short narrative and factual text. After an introduction and a table displaying statistics on economy, agriculture, human development and food and nutrition security, specific sections follow. In the Country overview section, main data and information about policy, economy, climate events and migration are reported. The Agriculture section focuses on the importance of the agricultural sector in the country's economy and the main crops grown. The Food availability section shows data on agricultural production (taking into account food items only for human consumption) and trade (based on the imports and exports of agricultural products). Trade statistics are from the COMTRADE database, thus they do not include informal cross-border trade. The informal trade plays significantly in food trade and food security in developing countries. The data presented here tends to underestimate the actual volume traded. The Food and nutrition security section reports the food security situation as per the time of fiche writing; since it is about acute food insecurity, the situation may have changed afterwards. The section gives sometime the recent evolution that helps the reader to understand the risk of sustained food insecurity despite climatic factors. The nutrition part focuses on chronic undernutrition, i.e. stunting, and it gives the scenario about reaching the WHA 2025 targets. Finally, the Public intervention in the sector

section illustrates the Government budget for the agriculture, and food and nutrition security sector, the projects and programs put in place and external subsidies provided, with a focus on the EU contribution. Access to information on Public interventions is difficult since they are usually kept in offices, with little publication on the web for many countries.

DG DEVCO's priority countries for which the fiche has been delivered are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, CAR, Tchad, Colombia, Cote D'ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, DPRK, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Lao-PDR, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritanie, Mozambique, Myanmar/Burma, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Pakistan, Republic Of Angola, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Island, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, The Gambia, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Data and information have been sourced from a number of relevant national as well as international bodies, including national statistics agencies, Ministries, IPC, The World Bank, UNDP, FAOSTAT, COMTRADE, WHO and Eurostat. They were up-to-date at the time the document had been finalized. Afterward, some of the data were revised and updated by the data providers. After this "first" product, a step forward has been taken: in 2017 has been created a dynamic version of the country fiches with the Qlik-Sense technology that allows users (primarily DG DEVCO and Delegations) to freely dig in the data and visualize information they are more interested in, which is the key concept offered by the Qlik software framework. Another advantage of the interactive version of the country fiches is the larger amount of indicators and data integrated in each dashboard (factsheet) and the timely update of information in the database.

The dynamic version is now part of the JRC agro-economic data portal

(DataM – <https://datam.jrc.ec.europa.eu>).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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JRC researchers of two different units (D.4 and D.5) have prepared and edited the fiches, in close collaboration. Francois Kayitakire and Arnaldo Caivano were the coordinators of the project; Ilaria Proietti contributed to the production, edited part of the factsheets and updated all of them; Celso Gorrin worked on the template and on the automatic retrieval of data from external sources through DataM. The following JRC staff drafted the fiches: Jose Rodriguez Llanes, Estefania Custodio, Tharcisse Nkuzimana, Joysee Baide Rodriguez, Pedro Andrés Garzon Delvaux, Aymeric Ricome, Ana Pérez Hoyos, Federica Di Marcantonio, Anne Schucknecht, Michele Meroni, Pascal Tillie, Tévécia Ronzon, Laura Riesgo, Felix Rembold and Herve Kerdiles. The fiches benefited from inputs by several staff from DG DEVCO.C1 unit, in particular by Gianpietro De Cao, Farah Merhi Abou, Maria Elena De Esteban Rodrigo and Philippe Thomas.

Sara Peláez Sánchez contributed to the proof-reading, scientific critical review of the content and format of the document.

COUNTRIES

AFGHANISTAN

ANGOLA

BANGLADESH

BENIN

BHUTAN

BOLIVIA

BURKINA FASO

BURUNDI

CAMBODIA

CAMEROON

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

COLOMBIA

COTE D'IVOIRE

CUBA

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

DJIBOUTI

ERITREA

ETHIOPIA

FIJI

GHANA

GUATEMALA

GUINEA BISSAU

HAITI

HONDURAS

KENYA

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

LIBERIA

MADAGASCAR

MALAWI

MALI

MAURITANIE

MOZAMBIQUE

MYANMAR/BURMA

NAMIBIA

NEPAL

NICARAGUA

NIGER

NIGERIA

PAKISTAN

PALESTINE

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

RWANDA

SAO TOME and PRINCIPE

SENEGAL

SIERRA LEONE

SOLOMON ISLAND

SOMALIA

SOUTH SUDAN

SRI LANKA

SUDAN

SWAZILAND

TANZANIA

TCHAD

THE GAMBIA

TIMOR-LESTE

UGANDA

VANUATU

YEMEN

ZAMBIA

ZIMBABWE

Food availability

Production⁷

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Wheat	5,169.24	5,370.2	2,552.9	2,653.7
Grapes	610		744.8	62.12	78.4	9,829.20	9,500.00
Vegetables fresh	560		584.3	62	63.6	9,032.30	9,186.10
Barley	514		521	278	342.4	1,848.90	1,521.30
Rice, paddy	512.1		537	205	220	2,498.00	2,440.90
Maize	312		316	142	127	2,197.20	2,488.20

Source: FOSVIT

	Years	2013	2014
		Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)
Meat	322.11		313.72
Eggs	18.00		18.50
Milk	1,835.20		1,767.29
Heads	Sheep	13,141,000	13,485,000
	Goats	7,037,000	7,059,000
	Cattle	5,235,000	5,349,000

Source: FOSVIT

Imports^{8&9}

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural imports	1,285.67	100.00	1,216.57
	Rice	644.33	26.08	317.23
	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/A	16.14	196.40
	Meat and edible meat offal	N/A	15.77	191.87
	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	318.20	12.00	146.03
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	11.54	140.43

Source: Comtrade

Exports

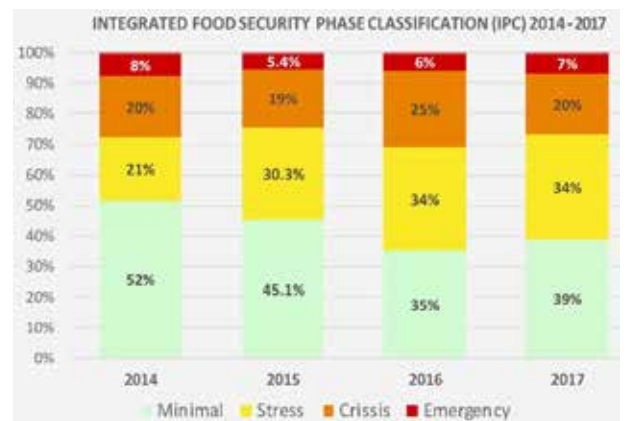
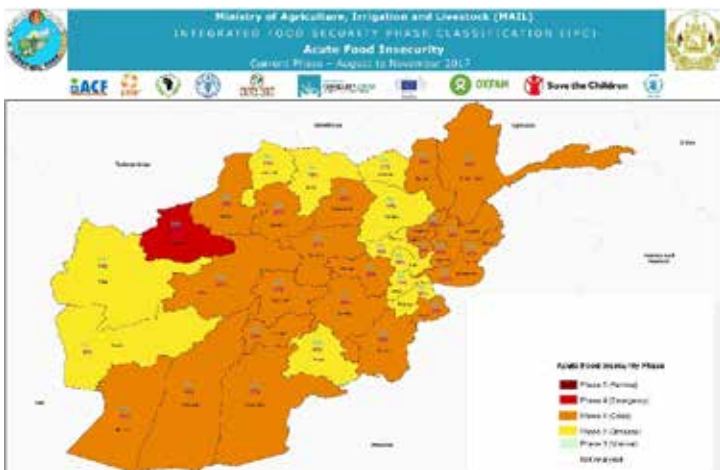
	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural exports	12,092.76	100.00	1,616.57
	Cocoa beans, husks, skins and shells	535.69	64.41	1,041.22
	Nuts (including coconut)	212.50	20.22	326.82
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	9.21	148.93
	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	11,283.30	2.73	44.19
	Other roots and tubers (manioc, sweet potatoes, etc.)	25.98	0.92	14.85

Source: Comtrade

Average annual cereal production of Afghanistan is 6 million tonnes (t). Final production estimates national authorities indicate that 4.5 million t of wheat were harvested in 2016, some 3.7 million t were produced under irrigated conditions and 83,000 t from rainfed areas. In 2015, exported US\$ 571,405 and imported US\$ 7,722,865, resulting in a negative trade balance of US\$-7.152 million. The importance of the agricultural sector in the economy and the export earning is relevant. The export commodities included (27%) dried fruits, 10% medicinal plants, 8% wool and 7% fresh fruits. The top export destinations are Pakistan, India, Iran and United Arab Emirates. Afghanistan's main imports are: petroleum (33% of total imports), machinery and equipment (15%) and food items –mainly wheat flour from Pakistan and Kazakhstan.

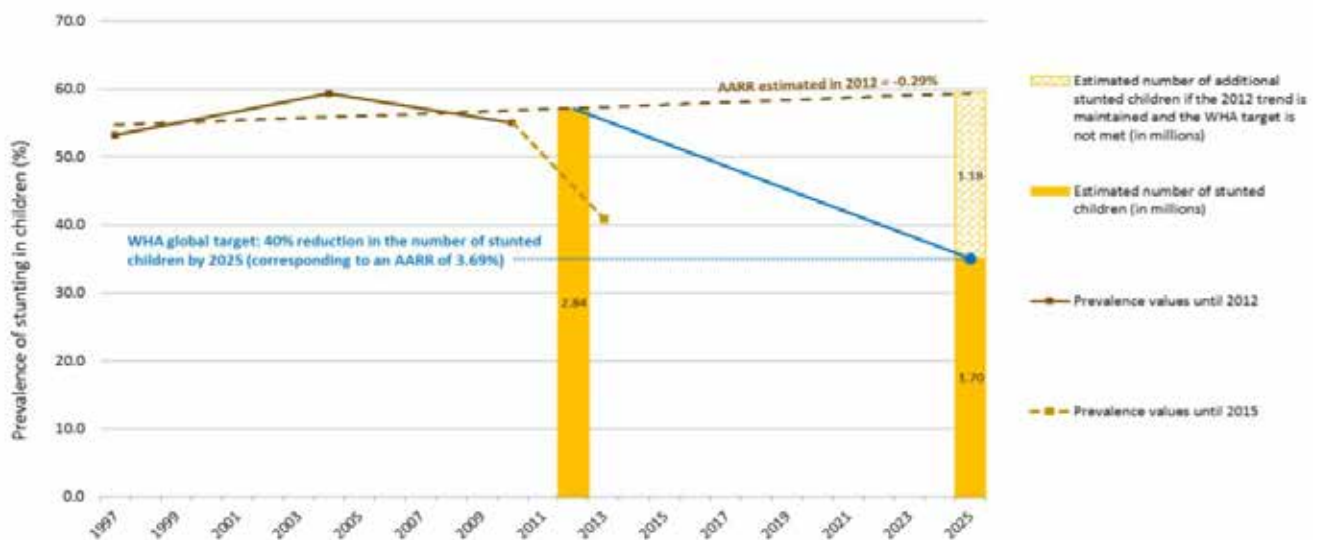
Food security

An IPC analysis for the post-harvest season August to November 2017 estimated that over 7.5 million people (nearly 32% of the population) were in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and a further 9.9 million were in IPC Phase 2 (Stressed). The most food-insecure population in Afghanistan is repeatedly in the provinces of Badakhshan, Ghor, Daykundi and Wardak. Moreover, Badghish faces Emergency food insecurity (25%) and other provinces such as Bamyan (14%), Saripul (10%) and Khost (10%) had a greater proportion of its population in an Emergency phase. Over the past three years, the food security situation has slightly deteriorated, with an increase in the number of people facing insecurity (Phase 2 or higher) between the post-harvest periods of 2014-2017. Food insecurity in Afghanistan is severe, recurrent and widespread. One of the main drivers of food insecurity is conflict and civil insecurity. As a consequence, access to food is restricted. Actually, internal conflicts and conflicts in Pakistan brought displacement to Afghanistan, with escalating intensity in the border that limited resources. Low coping capacity and poor resilience made Afghans more vulnerable to man-made disasters and particularly, natural hazards. Limited food production and availability of food supply remain also the main drivers of food-insecurity. Economic factors, such as lack of employment opportunities, widespread poverty, limited market functionality and food price fluctuation, entrench food security.



EU Analysis of nutrition¹¹

In Afghanistan, rates of stunting are among the highest in the world (almost three million stunted children under five years of age), as are rates of child mortality (one child in ten dies before reaching their fifth birthday). The availability of robust and comprehensive data remains a challenge given widespread insecurity, but there are indications that stunting has somewhat improved (having fallen from 59.3% in 2004 to 40% in 2013) whilst levels of wasting have remained constant. Micronutrient deficiencies including iron, zinc, iodine and vitamin A are alarming with over 40% prevalence of anaemia in both women and children. The line graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of -0.29% (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARR of 3.69% (blue line) to meet the WHA target. No national target has been defined for children under five. In 2012, 2 840 000 children under-five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 2 880 000 children will be stunted in 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts by government and development partners to reach an extra 1 180 000 children and avert them from stunting.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

Afghanistan's core national 2016 budget expenditure has been estimated at about 444.6 billion Afghanis (\$ 6.6 billion) of which 276.1 billion (\$ 4.1 billion) is ordinary budget and 168.5 (\$2.5 billion) is a developmental budget. A 20% of the budget is allocated to Infrastructure and natural resources, whereas a 7% is allocated to agriculture and rural development and a 6% is allocated to health¹².

Government orientation in the sector

[Afghanistan Food Security and Nutrition Agenda \(AFSANA\)](#), adopted by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIRA) in 2013. AFSANA is a comprehensive and cross-sectorial policy and strategic framework for food security and nutrition.

[Food Security and Nutrition \(FSN\) Strategy 2015-2019](#) from the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL). The overall goal of the FNS is to achieve food security and nutrition at national and household level. For this purpose, the following strategic objectives are being pursued: 1) Ensure the availability of sufficient food for all Afghans, 2) Improve economic and physical access to food, especially by vulnerable and food insecure population groups, 3) Ensure stable food supplies over time and in disaster situations and 4) Promote healthy diets, adequate food utilization and good nutrition practices particularly by women and children.

[National Comprehensive Agriculture Development Priority Program](#), adopted by the GIRA in 2016-2020, is a strategic framework for agricultural development in which, the emphasis will shift towards a farmer centric view from the current institutional view. The strategic framework sets seven key priorities: 1) improving irrigation systems, 2) wheat and cereal production, 3) development of industrial and high value horticulture crops and vegetables, 4) livestock development, 5) climate-change sensitive natural resource management, 6) food and nutrition security and resilience building and 7) institutional reform.

Subsides

The European Union has adopted the [Multi-annual Indicative Programme for the period 2014-2020](#) (1.4 billion euros). The fund will focus on vital sectors for growth and social stability (29%), such as rural development and agriculture (30.5% of the funds), health (25%), and strengthening democracy in the country (15%). The overall objective of the agricultural and rural development part is to improve the sustainability and increase the wealth of rural populations, by enhancing the social and economic development of rural communities and reducing hunger and vulnerability.

Afghanistan is highly dependent on foreign aid. A number of different programs supported by development partners and donors (e.g. USAID, FAO) are targeting individuals, communities and organizations to support food security and agriculture. These include some examples as:

[Afghanistan Agricultural Extension Project II \(AAEP II\)](#) from USAID (October 2014-September 2016) with \$ 20 million off-budget, which aims to build the technical and teaching capacity of MAIL to deliver effective and sustainable extension services to Afghan farmers.

[National Horticulture and Livestock Project \(NHLP\)](#) from World Bank (December 2016- December 2018) with a total estimated project cost of US\$ 90 million, focusing on three agricultural components: 1) Horticultural production, 2) animal production and health and 3) Implementation Management and Technical Assistance Support.

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 200 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
 - ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP): [Source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
 - iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. Example : in 2014, Norway : 0.944 - Burundi : 0.400. Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source Worldbank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
 - iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source 2014 Ghana demographic and health survey, 2014 GDHS](#). Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59. Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.
Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Global food crisis report 2017](#)
- 1 European Commission Country Factsheet http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/afghanistan_en.pdf
 - 2 FAO country fiche <http://www.fao.org/3/a-at617e.pdf>
 - 3 World Bank <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/814951468185644372/pdf/PID/SDS-APR-Print-P157997-05-16-2016-1463395438731.pdf>
 - 4 FSAC seasonal food security assessment final <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/fr/operations/afghanistan/assessment/afghanistan-seasonal-food-security-assessment-sfsa-2016>
 - 5 CFSAM Afghanistan http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp039134.pdf?_ga=1.64969133.369266885.1463652974
 - 6 https://www.unodc.org/documents/crop-monitoring/Afghanistan/Afghanistan_opium_survey_2016_cultivation_production.pdf
 - 7 <http://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=AFG>
 - 8 World Integrated trade Solution <http://wits.worldbank.org/CountryProfile/en/Country/AFG/Year/2015/Summary>
 9. <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/afghanistan/imports>
 - 10 IPC analysis Afghanistan http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/1_IPC_Afghanistan_AcuteFI_Apri-Dec2016.pdf
 - 11 Afghanistan Nutrition country fiche http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/nutrition-fiche-afghanistan-2016_en.pdf
 - 12 Budget Afghanistan <https://iaweb.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Designed-Policy-Brief-BTAP-Public-Hearing-Event-30-Nov-2015-11.pdf>

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2015): 25,02 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 56.73

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2014**: 4 102.12

GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 42.7

Gender Inequality Index (GII): NA

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	11	2015
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	5.1	1992
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 145 / 188)	0.53	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	36.6	2008
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	29.2	2007
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	8.2	2007
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	14.2	2015
Food-insecure population (as % of total population)	3.32	2016/17
Population in food crisis (as % of total population)	0.03	2016/17

Country overview

- **Angola** is the 5th African economy (by GDP, IMF 2015), mainly due to its vast reserves of mineral and oil. Since the end of the civil war (2002) the economic growth is among the fastest in the world. Nevertheless, population in rural areas are vulnerable. The Humanitarian situation: Angola is a middle income country completely dependent on oil export. The fall of oil prices has resulted in large budget cutting (estimated at 60%-70%), curtailed private funding and decreased formal and informal job opportunities. Meanwhile, Angola is having one of the highest child mortality rates in the world (157 deaths per 1000 live births in 2013). The World Bank estimates that about two thirds of Angolans are living on less than 2 USD per day with 54% on extreme poverty.
- **Droughts:** in 2012, a severe drought affected the country and more than 500 000 children were estimated to be affected by acute malnutrition (IRFC 2012). El Niño-related drought in the south of the African continent in 2016 affected seriously southern Angola and the coastal areas of Benguela and Kuanza Sur, for a total of about 1.4 million people affected.
- **Agriculture:** contributes for about 11 percent of Angola's GDP but it is the main source of employment in the country. About 40% of the population lives in rural areas. Crops are grown mainly in the north of the country whereas livestock is mainly concentrated in the south (95% of country livestock). In most rural areas, except in the south where livestock predominates, crop production is the main source of livelihood.
- **The humanitarian situation:** Angola is a middle income country completely dependent on oil export. The fall of oil prices has resulted in large budget cutting (estimated at 60%-70%), curtailed private funding and decreased formal and informal job opportunities. Meanwhile, Angola is having one of the highest child mortality rates in the world (157 deaths per 1000 live births in 2013). The World Bank estimates that about two thirds of Angolans are living on less than 2 USD per day with 54% on extreme poverty.
- **Migration:** 196 845 migrants are hosted in Angola while 555 403 Angolans have left the country, of which 213 459 to Europe (UN).

Agriculture

Agriculture has vast potential as Angola has an abundance of fertile soils, biodiversity, vast water resources, aquatic biological, and natural resources all over the country. Most of Angola's agricultural production is subsistence-based and rain-fed, with low productivity levels. However, the agriculture sector is expanding, with small-scale farms making up the majority of agricultural production. The country's cropping patterns are varied. In the north (Cabinda, Uige, Kwanza Norte, Zaire, Malange) and the northeast (Luanda area) the principal crops are cassava, beans, groundnuts and maize. In the Planalto central region, maize and beans dominate, with the area occupied by root crops considerably smaller than in the north. In the south, agro-pastoral systems assume increasing importance; maize quickly gives way to sorghum and millet, complemented by cowpea and cassava. Cassava is the main staple crop produced by volume in Angola, followed by sweet potatoes and maize. The south is home to about 95 % of the country's livestock, with about one-third of the country's cattle found in Cunene Province alone. These southern provinces were shown to be vulnerable to droughts (e.g. in 2012 and 2016).



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Tubers (Cassava, sweet potatoes)	18,281.56	10,239.22	1,437.24	1,030.75
Fruits, excl Melons	3,918.98	NA	216.4	NA	7,340.90	NA	
Maize	1,548.75	1,686.87	1,635.98	1,624.19	18,110	1,038.60	
Cabbages and other brassicas	1,135.17	NA	81.83	NA	13,872.60	NA	
Sugar cane	510	509.78	13	12.87	39,230.80	39,609.90	
Beans, dry	311.99	401.5	783.83	786.83	398	510.3	

Source: IOSTAT

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	
		2013	2014
		Tonnes	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)
Meat	260.59	275.60	
Eggs	5.08	5.10	
Milk	187.00	190.00	
Cattle	27,207,000	31,750,000	
Goats	4,790,599	4,895,000	
Pigs	4,164,698	4,277,150	
		2,603,365	2,874,400

Source: IOSTAT

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural imports	3,178,816	100.00	3,524,525
Beverages (wine, beer, distilled alcoholic, non alcoholic)	414,787	18.20	641,631	
Meat (chicken, pig sausage)	385,174	17.33	610,942	
Oil (palm, soybean)	334,675	11.32	398,995	
Flour (wheat, maize)	775,200	11.03	388,596	
Sugar refined	414,621	6.77	238,614	
Food prep nes	47,369	3.58	126,195	

Source: Comtrade

Exports

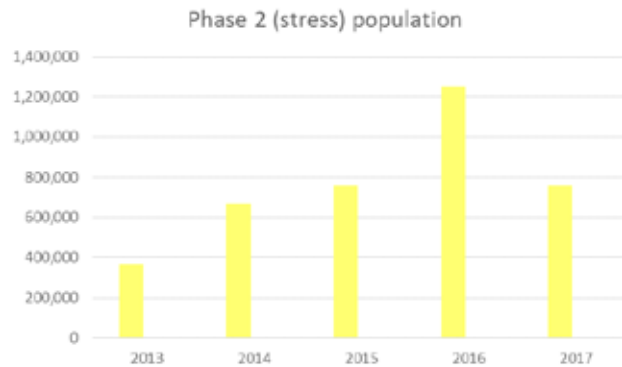
	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural exports	36,888	100.00	31,217
Oil, palm	36,000	96.10	30,000	
Coffee, green	218	1.32	412	
Meat, cattle	28	0.27	84	
Meat, pig sausages	37	0.16	51	
Hides, cattle, wet salted	137	0.14	43	
Crude materials	NA	0.06	18	
Grapes	20	0.04	12	

Source: Comtrade

In 2014, Angola exported for 54.6B USD and imported for 25.9B USD, resulting in a positive trade balance of 28.7B USD. The top exports of Angola are crude petroleum, diamonds, refined petroleum, petroleum gas. Its top imports are special purpose ships, refined petroleum, other furniture, cars and excavation machinery. Agricultural trade balance is largely negative.

Food security

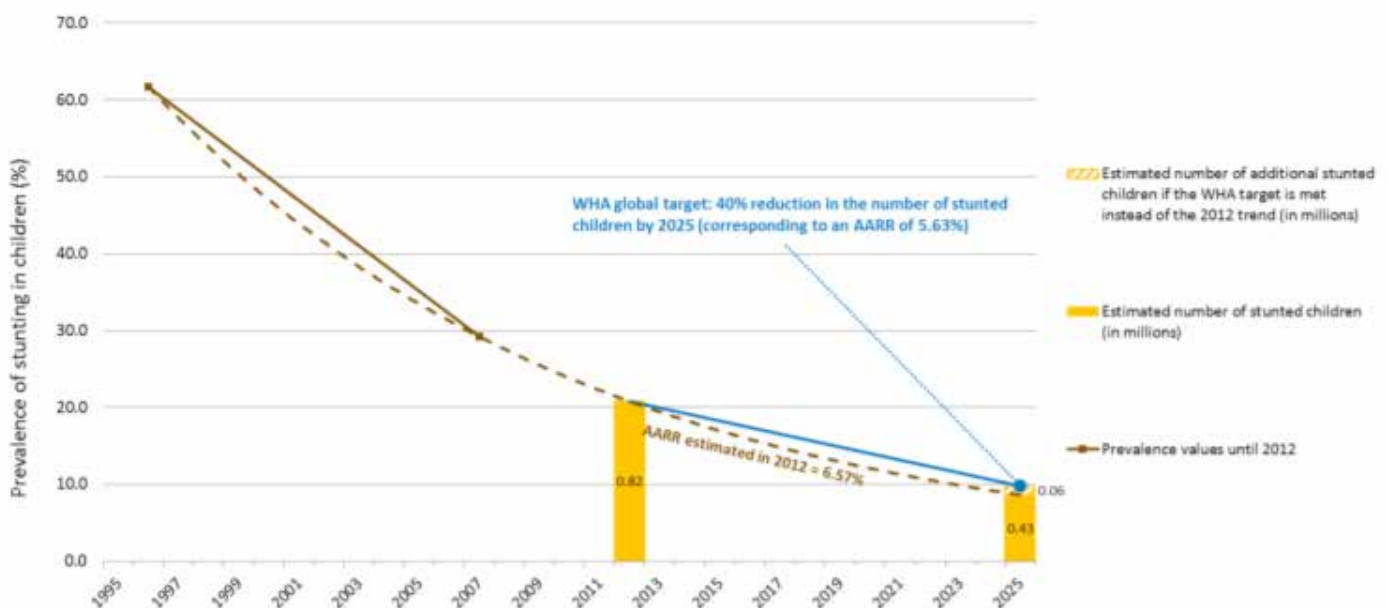
El Niño - related drought is the main determinant of current food insecurity. Southern provinces of Cuene, Huila and Cuando Cubango were the most affected. With many households reliant on agricultural production for their livelihoods in southern provinces, the occurrence of two consecutive poor seasons is expected to have eroded their productive capacity. According to the latest NVACs-SADC survey for the year 2016/2017, 756 thousands people are in stress (IPC Phase 2). FAO-GIEWS and SADC estimate 76 thousands people to require immediate food assistance (IPC Phase 3, crisis). The total population in IPC Phase 2 or above is thus 831 thousands, 3.3% of the total population. The figure below shows the population in stress phase since 2013 (source: NVACs-SADC).



EU Analysis of nutrition

The last nutrition survey in Angola was done in 2015 (DHS 2015/2016) but results are not available yet. The previous nutrition survey, conducted in 2007, showed that nearly 29% of children under-5 was stunted, although actual rates are expected to be much higher. There has been a rapid decline in stunting trends in the last years, but it is likely to mask large socioeconomic disparities (income inequality is very high in the country). Wasting levels are high at 8%, and Angola has the world's highest under-5 mortality rates (157 deaths per 1 000 births). The line graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of 6.57% (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 5.63% (blue line) to meet WHA target. In 2012, 820 000 children under-five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 490 000 children will be stunted in 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts by government and development partners to reach an extra 60 000 children and avert them from stunting. Priorities for tackling undernutrition in Angola include among others the need for up-to-date, reliable, and comprehensive information on the nutrition situation in the country.

The EU group works closely with the Government, donors and organizations active in the area of nutrition to address the critical issue of nutrition governance and to support the inclusion and implementation of nutrition actions at local level.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

Over the past year, the Angolan economy has shown signs of slowing down. As the budget is highly dependent on oil export, it is also sensitive to oil price fluctuations.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 2.8% in 2015, down from 4.8% in 2014, mostly as a result of the drop in oil prices. Growth in the agriculture sector was 0.2% in 2015.

Government orientation in the sector

Key policy documents: Angolan National Development Plan 2013-2017 (ANDP); the Mid-term Development Plan of Agricultural Sector 2013-2017 (PDMPASA); the National Strategy of Food Security and Nutrition (ENSAN); and the Integrated Program for Rural Development and the Fight against Poverty (PIDRCP).

According to the joint FAO/Government of Angola Country Programming Framework, the government has identified the following as top priority challenges (2013-2017):

1. Rapid urbanization, high unemployment and a high proportion of youth in the population requiring special attention to be paid to employment creation and capacity building for young and old people, and a more balanced economic growth that favours sectors such as agriculture, which have the capacity to create jobs that are more accessible.
2. Low agricultural productivity and production.
3. Non-commercialization of agriculture.
4. Natural resources (land and forest) degradation.
5. Weak human capacity for improved food security, agricultural growth and natural resources management.
6. The need to provide an enabling environment through policy and institutional strengthening, including improved stakeholder coordination, for food security, sustainable natural resources management and increasing resilience to shocks and threats from climate change.
7. Improving in an equitable manner the quantity and quality of nutrition for children, adults, and the most vulnerable.
8. Increasing the resilience of food and agricultural systems to climatic shocks and threats, especially to floods and droughts.

The current national strategy for food security was released in 2009. A revised strategy was ready by 2014 but it was never approved by the government.

Subsides

The most important initiative in the sector is the Programa de aquisicao de produtos agropecuarios (PAPAGRO), a large programme where the government purchases agricultural products directly from smallholders and then tries to sell them in wholesale markets. During the first phase of the programme, which finished in 2015, the government was in practice subsidising the producers by ensuring a price higher than in the normal market and hence covering the losses of the system.

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 200 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP): **Source Worldbank** – Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 – Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): **Source Worldbank** – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: **source UNDP (HDR 2014)** – A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): **source WorldBank** percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): **source WHO** - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): **source WHO** - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): **source FAO** – Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.
Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : **Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots**
Population in food crisis as % pf total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : **Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots**

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 160,99 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 65.72

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2015:** 1,211.00

GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 32.1

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2014: 0.520 (119th)

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	15.51	2014
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	47.50	2010
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 142 / 188)	0.57	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	31.50	2010
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	36.10	2014
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	14.30	2014
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	16.40	2015
Total food-insecure population as % of total population	No data	No data
Population in food crisis as % of total population	No data	No data

Country overview

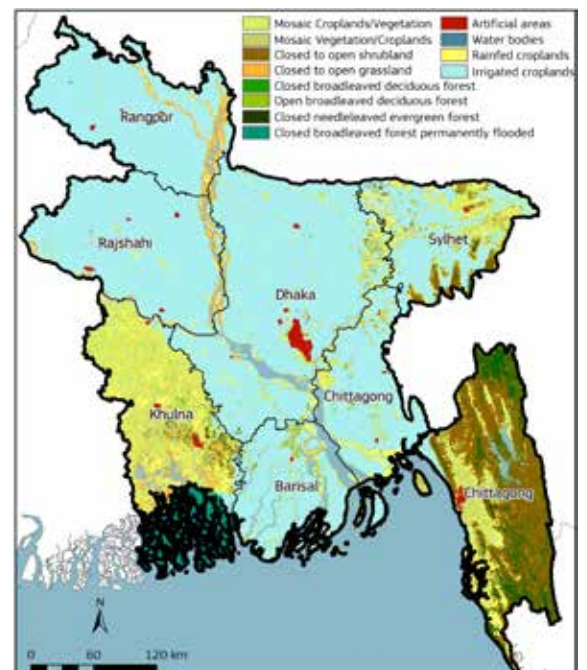
- **People’s Republic of Bangladesh:** The 3rd largest economy (out of 8) in South Asia, following India (1st) and Pakistan (2015). Bangladesh is a parliamentary representative democratic republic since secured independence in 1971. Nine elected governments and one caretaker government since 1971. Remarkably sustained macroeconomic growth since 1990, GDP annual growth of 6.15% in the last decade. The projection of the Bank of Bangladesh for the country’s GDP growth in 2016 is 7.05%. Poverty declined from near 50% in 2000 to 31.5% in 2010. In 2015, the GDP per capita was 1211 USD, with a clear upward trend since independence (132 USD). 61.5% literacy rates (2015). More than 90% exports, worth 33.4 billion USD, rely on the textile manufacture sector.
- **Agriculture sector:** represents 15.5% of the country’s GDP (2015) but generates 48% of the employment (2010). Crustaceans is the only agriculture-related export, representing 1.7% of the total, worth 583 million USD (2014). Nearly self-sufficient in terms of food production. Yet, wheat (2.2%), sugar (2.0%), palm oil (2.7%) are imported.
- **Natural disasters:** affected by numerous disasters, storms (ie, tropical cyclones) and floods are the most common. In the last decade, 25 storms affected 17.4 million people, 17 floods occurring in the last decade affected 27.3 million people in the country. Highly vulnerable country to climate change given its low-land location in the Gulf of Bengal. 30% of the population affected by natural disasters in last decade.
- **Migration:** since the 2000’s, acceleration of a negative trend in net migration. In Asia, most emigrants choose India or Malaysia as destination. In Western countries, most Bangladeshis live in UK, USA, Italy or Canada. More recently, a flow of nearly three million settled in Gulf countries (Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait).

Agriculture

Agriculture plays a key role as a main supplier of food, source of livelihood, growth and employment. Declining trend in growth of agricultural sector due to loss of cultivable land, adoption and dissemination of new technology, and lack of sufficient support for agricultural research and training in the country.

A declining trend of total agricultural lands. A total of 561,380 ha agricultural lands were lost during the period 1976-2000 while 565,370 ha were during 2000-10. This indicates that agriculture lands were transforming to other activities in higher rates in the last decade, mainly due to increasing urbanization rates, erosion, natural disasters and climate change. Most affected divisions by these rapid losses in agricultural land in the decade 2000-10 are Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi, followed by Khulna and Rangpur.

Rice covering 75 % of cropped areas and representing 70 % of the value of crop output. Since 1971, production of rice scaled up from 10 million tonnes to over 34.5 million tonnes in 2014-15, which has led to achieving rice self-sufficiency in 2012.



Food availability

Production

		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
Crops	Years	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	Rice, paddy	51,534.00	52,325.62	11,372.00	11,319.49	4,531.70	4,622.60
	Potatoes	8,603.00	8,950.00	443.93	461.71	19,379.00	19,384.50
	Sugar cane	4,434.00	4,508.00	109.26	107.22	40,580.60	42,044.80
	Maize	1,548.00	2,124.00	234.71	307.15	6,595.30	6,915.10
	Jute	1,391.00	1,349.00	681.00	665.70	2,042.60	2,026.40
	Vegetables, fresh nes	1,372.00	1,362.00	186.56	184.94	7,354.30	7,364.60
	Wheat	1,255.00	1,303.00	416.42	429.77	3,013.80	3,031.90

Source: HOSIAT

		Years	
		2013	2014
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	1,550.45	-
	Meat	642.71	652.36
	Eggs	392.00	406.26
	Milk	3,531.15	3,697.49
Heads	Chickens	249,010,000	255,311,000
	Goats	55,600,000	55,900,000
	Cattle	23,341,000	23,488,000
	Sheep	1,900,000	1,925,000

Source: HOSIAT

Imports

		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
			% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros
Year 2015	Total agricultural imports	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Cotton	N/A	N/A	7,150.50
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	N/A	2,769.62
	Sugar	N/A	N/A	837.74
	Wheat and meslin	3,832,242.45	N/A	991.31
	Rice	1,082,863.76	N/A	405.84

Source: Comtrade

Exports

		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
			% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros
Year 2015	Total agricultural exports	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/A	N/A	455.01
	Cotton	N/A	N/A	91.68
	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	21,938.49	N/A	43.55
	Vegetables other than leguminous	N/A	N/A	70.25
	Other live plants and trees	N/A	N/A	9.63

Source: Comtrade

Exports of agricultural products in Bangladesh are small relative to the size of the country. Most important of them are crustaceans, worth 457 million USD, most of it (>75%) exported to EU. Despite self-sufficiency in rice, well above 10% of the country imports are food items, including wheat, oils or sugar, which they also produce. This shows a potential for improvement of the agricultural sector. Cotton is the top agriculture import, key for the textile industry.

Food and nutrition security

Food security

According to recent IPC chronic food insecurity analysis conducted for 28 districts in two rounds of analysis (2014/15), more than 16 million people are chronically food insecure (28% of the assessed population).

The most impacted populations are those who depend on low valued livelihoods like marginal farmers, agriculture wage labourers and marginal fishermen.

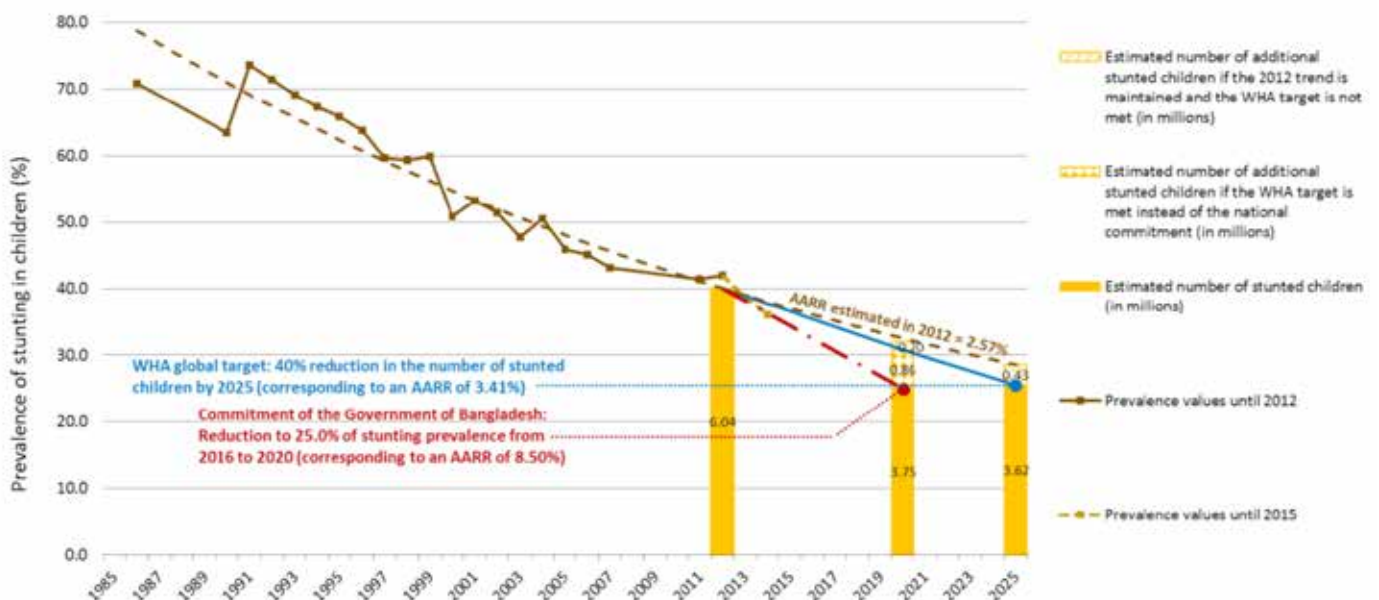
Urgent contributing factors to this situation in affected districts are 1) Low value livelihood strategies, which result in inadequate and often unpredictable income, combined with high dependency on single livelihood and low literacy rates, which result in high poverty (27%) and 2) Lack of improved sanitation and lack of infrastructural facilities such as electricity, roads, growth centers (government approved market places).

EU Analysis of nutrition^v

Despite low per capita income in Bangladesh, stunting has fallen from 60% in 1997 to 36% in 2014. However, this remains very high, and with an estimated 5.6 million stunted children under five years of age (in 2015), significant nutrition challenges remain. Moreover, the rates of wasting regularly exceed emergency thresholds in the most vulnerable areas, and micronutrient deficiencies persist. Inappropriate child feeding practices contribute to malnutrition, with the rates of exclusive breastfeeding having deteriorated between 2011 (64%) and 2014 (55%) and with only 23% of children 6-23 months of age reaching an acceptable diet in 2014. The line graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of 2.57 % (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 8.50% (red broken line) and 3.41% (blue line) to meet the government's own commitment and the WHA target (respectively). In 2012, 6,040,000 children under-five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 4,050,000 children will be stunted in 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts by government and development partners to reach an extra 430,000 children and avert them from stunting.

The evolution to 2025 has been recalculated from 2015 using new prevalence estimates available since 2012, and showed that overall, Bangladesh has made progress towards meeting the 2025 WHA target (i.e. a projected decrease of 0.01 million stunted children) but that additional efforts in the terms described above are still needed.

The EU is committed to strengthening nutrition governance at all levels and across key sectors by supporting a Government driven National Information Platform for Nutrition (NIPN). The objective of NIPN (EC contribution €3.5 million) will be to strengthen national capacities for analysis of undernutrition trends, causalities and investments, so as to strengthen policy design and planning processes.



Government budget for the Agricultural sector of 22,708 Crore Taka, 6.7% out of total budget for fiscal year 2016/17, a similar percentage than in 2015/16 (6.8% budgeted, 7% revised).

Government of Bangladesh has prioritized:

1. Overarching goal of self-sufficiency in food grain production through their National Perspective Plan (2010-2021) and Vision 2021 plans.
2. Raising agricultural productivity, fostering diversification, raise rural income-employment among the rural poor and boosting rural infrastructure based on two successive plans, the Sixth Five-Year Plan (6FYP 2011-15) and Seventh Five Year Plan (7FYP 2016-20).
3. Sustained economic growth, development of priority sectors, social security and protection, environment, natural resources and disaster management, good governance and gender are recognized priorities in the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS 2010-21).
4. Productivity and agricultural diversification specifically targeted by the National Agriculture Policy (NAP 2013) while the National Food Policy (NFP 2006) focussed on increasing the purchase power of women and children.

4a. A total of 26 strategic areas of interventions and 300 specific actions identified in the Plan of Action (NFP-PoA, 2008-2015) providing programmatic guidance for the implementation of the NFP, and identify responsible actors (government and nongovernment) and suggests a set of priority targets and indicators for monitoring progress.

4b. Subsequently, the GoB adopted the Country Investment Plan for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition (CIP, 2011-2015), which plans and identifies 12 invest programmes to ensure implementation of the NFP PoA; mobilizes additional funds, including from external sources such as the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative; monitors, evaluates investments in agriculture, food security and nutrition.

4c. National Agricultural Extension Policy (2015) for providing integrated agricultural extension service.

5. Nutrition Policies: The Government of Bangladesh has laid out numerous nutrition strategies, plans and policies over the past 15 years. Bangladesh's Second National Nutrition Plan of Action (NPAN2) for the coming decade of 2016-2025 is being developed.

The EU contribution by the Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2014-2020 for all sectors is 690M €, of which 241M € are for the FNSSA sector.

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 200 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP): [source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. Example : in 2014, Norway : 0.944 - Burundi : 0.400
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source Worldbank](#) - percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.
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Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
- v EuropeAid, European Commission (April 2016). Bangladesh: [Country Fiche on Nutrition](#) - Child Stunting Trends.

Further readings

- http://bangladesh.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bangladesh.gov.bd/page/6dca6a2a_9857_4656_bce6_139584b7f160/Perspective-Plan-of-Bangladesh.pdf
- <http://www.gafspfund.org/sites/gafspfund.org/files/Documents/NationalFoodPolicyPlanofActionFINAL.pdf>
- <http://www.fao.org/3/a-az470e.pdf>
- <http://www.moa.gov.bd/site/view/policies/Policy>

Population totale (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 10 598 482 millions d'habitants

Population rurale (% de la population totale): 56.49

PIB par habitant (\$ US courants) **2014**: 903.46

Indice GINIⁱ 2011: 43.44

Indice d'inégalités de genre (IIG): 0.614 (place 142^{ème})

Indicateurs agricoles ⁱⁱ	Valeur%	Année
Valeur ajoutée agricole en % du PIB	23,45	2014
Part de l'agriculture dans l'emploi (% de la population en emploi)	45,10	2010
Indicateurs de développement ⁱⁱⁱ	Valeur	Année
IDH - indice du développement humain (Rang : 166 / 188)	0,48	2014
Ratio de la population pauvre en fonction du seuil de pauvreté national (% de la population)	36,20	2011
Indicateurs de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle ^{iv}	Valeur%	Année
Prévalence du retard de croissance chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Stunting)	34,00	2014
Prévalence de l'émaciation chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Wasting)	4,50	2014
Prévalence de la sous-alimentation (% de la population, moyenne de 3ans)	7,50	2015
Totale de la population en insécurité alimentaire en % de la population totale	-	-
Population en crise alimentaire en % de la population totale	-	-

Caractéristiques du pays

• **Benin:** l'économie béninoise repose principalement sur le commerce informel de réexportation et de transit vers le Nigéria (environ 20% du PIB) et de la production agricole. Le secteur tertiaire assure 50% du PIB, la part de l'agriculture ressortant autour de 25% du PIB et assurant entre 45 et 55% des emplois dans le pays.

L'économie se caractérise par un haut niveau d'informalité (environ 65% de l'activité totale), employant plus de 90% de la population active. La croissance du PIB réel se situait à environ 4,0% en 2016 contre les 2,1 % de 2015.

• **L'agriculture:** est dominée par la culture du coton. L'inflation est estimée à -0,8% en 2016. Le déploiement du Programme d'actions du gouvernement a engendré un déficit budgétaire (dons compris) d'environ 6,2% en 2016.

Par sa situation géographique, le Benin bénéficie d'une façade maritime rectiligne de 120 km interrompue par deux embouchures. Le pays bénéficie également d'un plateau continental recouvrant une superficie de 3 100 km² dont 2 750 sont chalutables avec 300 km² qui seraient vraiment productifs. Le Benin dispose également d'importants plans d'eau continentaux, de plaines inondables, de plus d'une centaine de retenues d'eau et de barrages recouvrant plus de 130 000 ha.

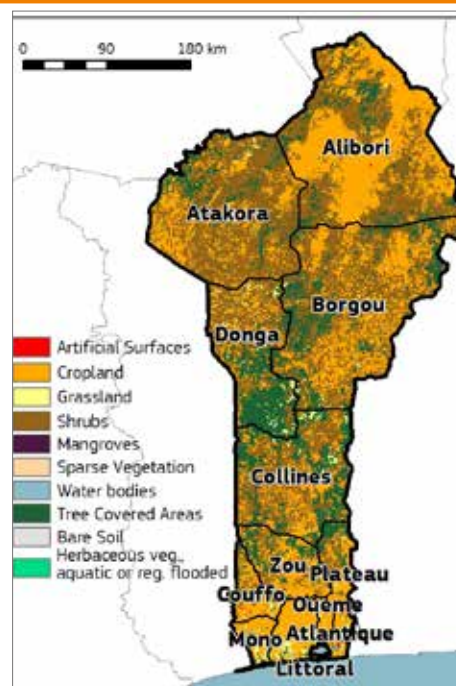
• **Migration:** le nombre total de migrants internationaux résidant dans le pays ou la région s'élève à 253 300 alors que le nombre total d'émigrants qui ont quitté le pays s'élève à 628 000 (DAES, 2017). En termes de pourcentage par rapport à population totale, le stock de migrants internationaux est d'environ 2.3% (DAES, 2017).

L'agriculture

Selon le PNUD, au Benin, l'agriculture pèse en moyenne 36% du PIB et emploie plus de 70% de la population active. Toutefois, le revenu agricole par ménage rural il varie de 100 à 300 dollars US. Environ 70% des femmes vivent en milieu rural, où elles effectuent 60 à 80% des travaux agricoles et fournissent jusqu'à 44% des prestations nécessaires pour nourrir leurs familles. La croissance du secteur agricole n'arrive pas à couvrir l'ensemble des besoins nationaux, amenant à recourir aux importations.

Le secteur agricole au Bénin est dominé par de petites et moyennes exploitations agricoles (95% de la production agricole). Elles font de la polyculture associée souvent au petit élevage. Environ 34% des exploitations couvrent moins de 1 ha.

Le Pays dispose de 11 millions d'hectares de surface brute disponible dont environ 60% sont jugées aptes à l'agriculture. Dans son rapport de 2015, le PNUD rapport que les ressources en eau sont estimées à 13 milliards de m³ d'eau de surface, 2 milliards de m³ d'eau de recharge, 322 000 ha de plaines inondables et 117 000 ha de bas-fonds. Bien que le Bénin soit doté d'un vaste réseau hydrographique comprenant 2 000 ha de fleuves, 1 900 ha de lacs et un système lagunaire de plus de 2 800 ha, l'agriculture reste tributaire des aléas climatiques. Les cinq plus importantes denrées alimentaires et agricoles sont: Igname, manioc, coton fibre, maïs et haricot.



Disponibilité alimentaire

Production

	Année	Quantité (1 000 tonnes)		Surface (1 000 ha)		Rendement (kg/ha)	
		2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
		Cultures					
	Cassava	4 066,71	4 193,98	296,64	279,23	13 709,2	15 019,7
	Yams	3 220,65	2 650,50	214,05	202,60	15 046	13 082,1
	Maize	1 354,34	1 286,06	968,03	1 003,71	1 399,1	1 281,3
	Oil palm fruit	584,71	607,98	35,98	34,94	16 250,6	17 402,4
	Tomatoes	400,57	303,89	45,63	39,03	8 778,7	7 786
	Seed cotton	381,66	269,21	405,40	306,81	941,4	877,5
	Pineapples	315,79	244,20	5,50	5,15	57 459	47 458,8
	Rice, paddy	234,14	204,31	74,57	65,30	3 139,3	3 128,5
	Cashew nuts, with shell	201,82	225,23	620,98	693,02	325	325
	Groundnuts, with shell	144,73	134,32	163,01	158,01	887,9	850,1

Source: FOSTIAI

	En tonne (1 000 tonnes)	Année	
		2014	2015
	Pêche (dont poissons, crustacées, mollusques)	N/A	N/A
	Viande et abats	73,02	75,09
	Œufs de poule	13,57	14,75
	Lait	135,80	139,08
	Par tête		
	Chickens	18779000	19380000
	Cattle	2 222 000	2 280 000
	Goats	1 755000	1 795 000
	Sheep	878 000	896 000

Source: FOSTIAI

Importations

	Année 2015	Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur	
			% (sur le total de la valeur des importations agricoles)	En million d'euro
	Total des importations agricoles	1 158,48	100,00	849,04
	Rice	976,70	48,53	412,08
	Meat and edible meat offal	N/A	23,97	203,53
	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/A	9,82	83,38
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	6,35	53,87
	Cotton	N/A	3,95	33,54

Source: Comtrade

Exportations

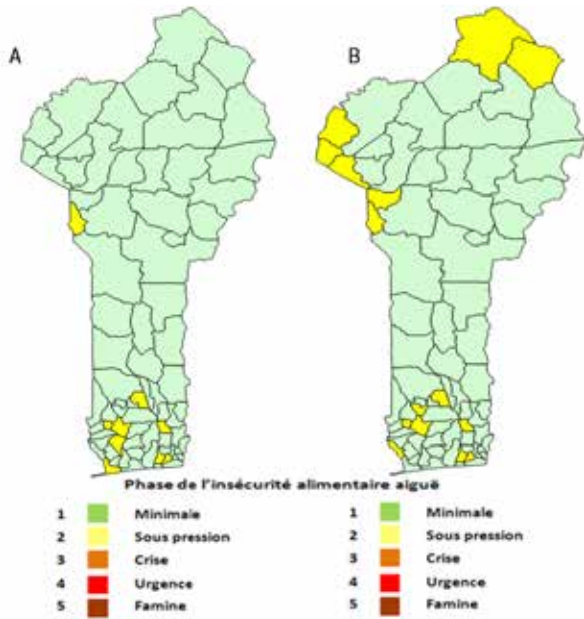
	Année 2015	Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur	
			% (sur le total de la valeur des exportations)	En million d'euro
	Total des exportations agricoles	196,04	100,00	364,16
	Cotton	N/A	67,63	246,27
	Nuts (including coconut)	168,12	22,28	81,15
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	6,61	24,09
	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	14,53	1,37	4,98
	Dairy products	3,39	0,97	3,53

Source: Comtrade

Les précipitations au cours de la campagne agricole 2016-2017 ont démarré précocement et se sont installées à bonne date. Les quelques séquences sèches enregistrées, d'attaques des chenilles et sauteriaux (<4%) et de cas d'inondation n'ont pas impacté significativement les résultats obtenus. Les résultats du Cadre Harmonisé (CH) de Nov. 2016 ont montré que les céréales ont enregistré un taux de croît de 9,48%, les racines et tubercules 19,62% et les légumineuses 11,43%.

Les perspectives alimentaires sont alors globalement bonnes.

Sécurité alimentaire



A) Situation courante, Octobre - Décembre 2016

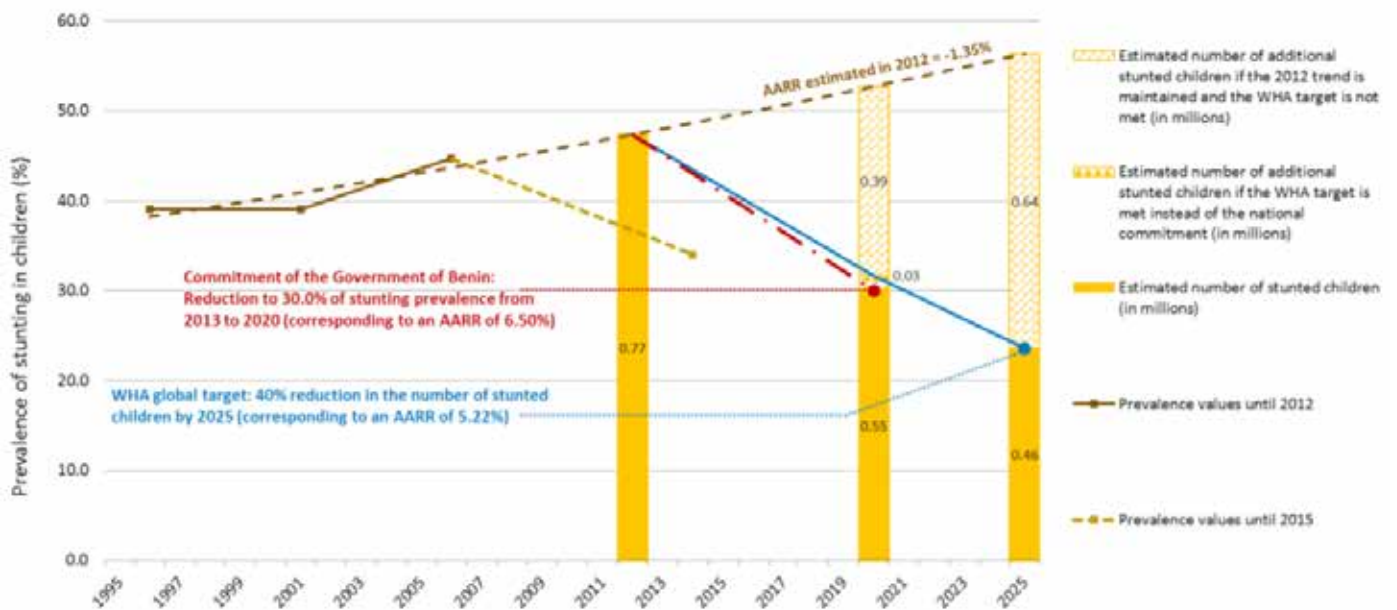
B) Situation projetée, Juin-Août 2017

Source: CILSS & partenaires, Analyse régionale CH, Nov. 2016, Cotonou-Benin.

Insécurité alimentaire aiguë: situation courante (octobre - décembre 2016) et projetée (Juin-Août 2017). D'après l'analyse cadre Harmonisée (CH) de la situation courante de l'insécurité alimentaire, aucune commune n'est en phase de crise dans la période d'octobre à décembre 2016. Sur 77 zones analysées, seules 9 sont sous pression (IPC/CH phase 2) et le reste, en phase minimale (IPC/CH phase 1). La majorité de ces zones/communes sous stress sont localisées au Sud du pays et environ 1 400 000 population sont concernées, soit environ 12,6% de la population totale. Malgré cette situation, environ 36.000 personnes (soit 0,32% de la population) se retrouvent en crise (IPC/CH phase 3). Ces personnes sont pour la plupart dans la catégorie des très pauvres et pauvres et nécessitent des interventions immédiates pour couvrir leurs besoins alimentaires. En la situation projetée (Juin - Août 2017), 15 communes sont sous pression (IPC/CH phase 2) avec une population avoisinant 1 400 000. En plus des communes du Sud, celles du Nord et Nord-Ouest s'ajoutent à cette catégorie. Au cours de cette période projetée, environ 18 500 personnes (0,17% de la population) dont 11 400 dans la région nord seront en crise avec un besoin d'assistance humanitaire.

Analyse des tendances du retard de croissance et les projections

Benin is making recent gains in reducing stunting, as the prevalence decreased from 45% in 2006 to 34% in 2014. Although the figure remains high, representing 0.7 million children, and is projected to increase further due to the demographic growth. Wasting also decreased, from 8.5 in 2006 to 4.5% in 2014. Le graphique en ligne montre la tendance historique de la prévalence du retard de croissance et la projection future (base sur des données jusqu'en 2012) avec le taux annuel moyen de réduction (average annual rate of reduction/AARR) de 1.35% (la ligne pointillée marron) et le AARR projeté de 6.50% (ligne pointillée rouge) et 5.22% (ligne bleue) pour arriver à l'objectif de WHA et aux engagements du gouvernement (respectivement). En 2012, 770 000 enfants de moins de 5ans avaient un retard de croissance. Etant donné l'actuelle tendance et considérant la croissance de la population, 1 100 000 enfants auront un retard de croissance en 2025. Toutefois, l'objectif de WHA invite le gouvernement et ses partenaires de développement à faire plus d'efforts afin d'atteindre 640 000 enfants en plus et les prévenir du retard de croissance. Les politiques nationales ainsi que les stratégies avec des actions clés visant à traduire les objectifs à atteindre en terme de mobilisation de ressources et d'implémentation technique constituent un grand défi. Les interventions de l'Union Européenne orientées dans l'agriculture durable sont des opportunités pour appuyer le gouvernement en matière des actions sensibles à la nutrition en complément aux actions spécifiques a ce secteur et financées par d'autres bailleurs.



Le budget 2017 du Bénin est en hausse de 41,24% à FCFA 2 011 milliards (environ 3 milliards d'euros), contre FCFA 1 423 milliards (2,2 milliards d'euros) en 2015, qui s'explique par la forte progression des dépenses d'investissements, + 188%, à FCFA 808 milliards (FCFA 281 milliards en 2016). Ainsi le taux d'investissement passerait donc de 6% du PIB en 2016 à 15% en 2017¹.

Quant à l'agriculture, le budget du ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la pêche (MAEP), est doté d'un budget de FCFA 105 milliards (162 millions d'euros). Avec un programme d'investissement public (PIP) d'un peu plus de FCFA 808 milliards (1,2 milliards d'euros), l'agriculture représente 9% du PIP.

1. En 1991, le gouvernement a adopté la Lettre de Déclaration de Politique de Développement Rural (LDPDR). Cette lettre a été complétée en 1999 par la Déclaration de Politique de Développement Rural (DPDR) qui clarifie les conditions de désengagement de l'Etat des fonctions de production, de transformation et de commercialisation.

2. En 2001, le Schéma Directeur de Développement Agricole et Rural (SDDAR) a été conçu et rendu opérationnel avec l'élaboration du Plan Stratégique Opérationnel (PSO) comme documents de stratégie agricole. Les axes prioritaires pour l'intervention retenus dans la DPDR, le SDDAR et le PSO sont la réduction de la pauvreté, la prise en compte des femmes rurales, le renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire, la création d'emplois, la contribution au rétablissement des équilibres macro-économiques et la conservation du patrimoine écologique.

3. Le PSO se décline en 14 plans d'action sous-sectoriels et transversaux, regroupés en cinq grands programmes à savoir: (i) l'amélioration de la productivité agricole, (ii) les infrastructures rurales, (iii) la gestion durable des ressources naturelles, (iv) l'appui au développement des marchés agricoles et (v) l'administration et la gestion des services (MAEP, 2011).

4. Au cours de la même période, le Bénin s'est aligné sur les orientations des organisations multilatérales dont il fait partie comme la CEDEAO et l'UEMOA qui identifient la modernisation des exploitations familiales et le développement des filières agricoles comme les axes majeurs de la politique agricole.

5. Au niveau continental, la politique agricole de l'Union Africaine prévoit que le continent africain devrait, d'ici 2015, parvenir à la sécurité alimentaire en améliorant la productivité agricole à un taux de croissance moyen annuel de 6%. --Depuis 2006, la politique agricole du Bénin est focalisée sur l'ambition d'une « révolution verte » avec une vision politique de « faire du Bénin une puissance agricole dynamique à l'horizon 2015, compétitive, attractive, respectueuse de l'environnement, créatrice de richesse répondant aux besoins de développement économique et social de la population ». L'élément clé de cette vision est le Plan Stratégique de Relance du Secteur Agricole au Bénin (PSRSA) dont la principale orientation mise en avant par les Autorités est de rendre le secteur performant à travers la promotion de treize filières stratégiques pour lutter contre la pauvreté et l'insécurité alimentaire à travers, entre autres, la professionnalisation des exploitations agricoles de type familial.

i L'indice de Gini indique dans quelle mesure la répartition des revenus entre les individus ou les ménages au sein d'une économie s'écarte de l'égalité parfaite. Le coefficient de Gini est compris entre 0 (égalité parfaite) et 100 (inégalité absolue). Exemple : en 2011, Belgique : 28.4 - Bénin : 43.6

ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) – Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 – Germany : 0.7

Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4)

Agriculture employment % of employed population : [source Faostat](#) – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

iii HDI – Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) – A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7

iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.

Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.

Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) – Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.

Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

1 <http://www.beninto.info/2016/12/20/benin-budget-2017-en-hausse-de-40-fcfa-105-milliards-pour-lagriculture/>

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2017): 797 765 people

Rural population (% of total population) **2015:** 61.36

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2015:** 2 656.0

GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 38.1 (136th)

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2015: 0.477 (110th)

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	17.43	2015
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	56.30	2013
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 132 / 188)	0.61	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	12.00	2012
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	33.60	2010
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	5.90	2010
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	NA	NA
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	NA	NA
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	NA	NA

Country overview

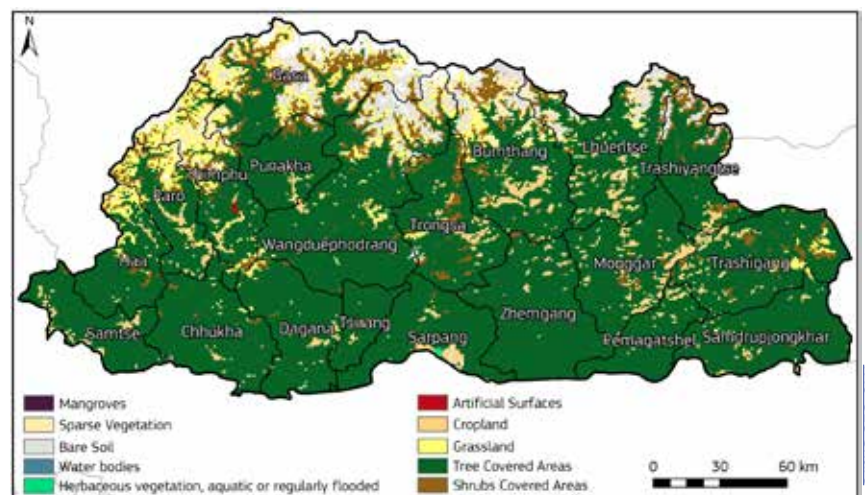
- **Bhutan** is the smallest economy (out of 8) in the South Asia region. Landlocked country in the Eastern Himalaya and the smallest state in Asia, was never colonized in its history. Literacy rate 63.9% (2015). Poverty reduced from 23.2% in 2007 to 12.0% in 2012. Robust GDP annual growth averaging 7.5% over the last decade (2006-15). Projected growth by IMF to 6.4% in 2016/17 and over 11% in 2017/18, supported by hydropower construction, new commissioned hydropower plants, and solid growth in domestic services. Bhutan's economy is based on agriculture, forestry, tourism and the sale of hydroelectric power to India (since 2007). Hydropower contributes about a fifth of Bhutan's gross domestic product. Mineral extraction of ferroalloys, copper, and carbides make up half's of the country's exports. Nature conservation is a landmark of Bhutan's economy, with 72% of its land covered by forest, 40% being National Parks.
- **Natural disasters:** despite proneness to various natural hazards, such as earthquakes, landslides, floods, storms or wildfires, disasters are rare. From 2006 to 2015, 3 disaster events affected 20 000 people (most by an earthquake) or 0.3% of total population per year. In July 2016 monsoonal torrential rains caused flash floods and landslides affecting about 124 families, killed 4 people and produced important damage in roads and other critical infrastructure in various areas of the country.
- **Migration:** in the early 1990s, the government introduced a new law removing citizenship and civil rights due to ancestry. The law forced the displacement of above 110 000 Lhotshampa people, of which 106 000 settled in seven U.N. supervised camps in eastern Nepal. This crisis has lasted for nearly three decades until these refugees relocated into the USA (92 323), Australia (6 204), Canada (6 773), New Zealand (1 075), Denmark (875), Norway (570) and UK (358). Remittances always below 1% of Bhutan's GDP.

Agriculture

Family farming is crucial in Bhutan, where 69% of the population is dependent on farming. Most agriculture sector exclusively based on subsistence farming and livestock rearing. Around 69% of the T population depends on products or services offered by forests, including leaf litter for animal bedding and the production of organic manure, timber and fuel wood, and non-timber products (eg, mushrooms).

Agricultural trade balance is negative in Bhutan as imported value of 91.9 million EURO is 2.6 times higher relative to the exports valued at 34.6 million EURO. Cereal yields have improved in Bhutan from 10 000 hg/ha (1988) to 30 000 hg/ha (2014). Areas dedicated to pastures and cropland remained stable over the last two decades.

The country is not self-sufficient and depends on imports of mainly animal meat, dairy products, oil, sugar, and cereals to fulfil their food needs.



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
		Crops	Rice, paddy	76.62	76.01	20.36	19.97
Maize	74.37	79.96	24.65	23.00	3,016.9	3,476.9	
Potatoes	46.69	48.28	5.25	4.86	8,896.2	9,930.2	
Oranges	41.48	39.78	4.99	4.74	8,310.9	8,382.2	
Roots and tubers nes	33.04	33.58	2.14	2.29	15,451.1	14,694.1	
Fruit, citrus nes	16.85	17.41	2.39	2.48	7,036.4	7,014.0	
Sugar cane	15.15	14.40	0.48	0.46	31,268.5	31,300.4	
Areca nuts	9.56	9.41	9.12	8.96	1,048.3	1,049.3	
Chillies and peppers, dry	9.52	10.43	1.84	1.91	5,165.5	5,451.6	
Apples	7.99	5.31	1.40	0.84	5,710.0	6,289.3	

Source: FOSTAT

	Years	2014	2015
		Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)
Meat	5.99	6.42	
Eggs	2.7	3.4	
Milk	211.45	189.88	
Heads	Chickens	551,000	639,000
Cattle	301,331	303,486	
Goats	48,864	41,983	
Pigs	14,204	15,727	

Source: FOSTAT

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural imports	113.48	100.00	91.91
Oil, soybean	7.60	10.53	9.68	
Milk, skimmed dried	2.04	9.90	9.10	
Meat, cattle	3.87	8.15	7.49	
Flour, wheat	18.34	5.28	4.85	
Sugar Raw Centrifugal	8.75	4.94	4.54	

Source: FOSTAT

Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural exports	51.43	100.00	34.61
Oranges	22.43	23.29	8.06	
Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms	0.63	22.37	7.74	
Potatoes	47.19	15.91	5.51	
Beverages, non alcoholic	6.28	6.20	2.15	
Flour, wheat	8.23	6.16	2.14	

Source: FOSTAT

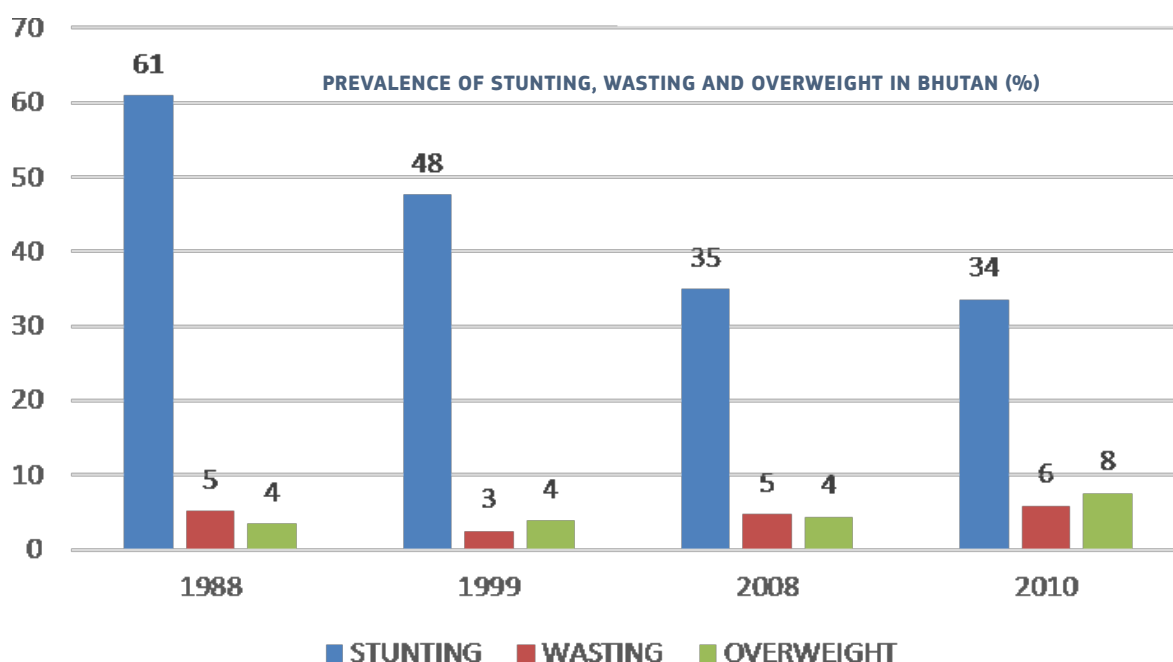
Food and nutrition security

Food security

The prevalence of stunting in children decreased substantially in the last decade (from 48% in 1999 to 35% in 2008) but seems to be stagnant thereafter in a prevalence of serious public health concern (34%). Moreover, there is an important geographical imbalance, as stunting is as high as 59% in Lhuntse district and 47% in Trashigang, compared to 22% in Bumthang. The wasting prevalence has slightly increased in the latest years, and was over the 5% WHA target threshold in year 2010.

The prevalence of overweight in children under 5 has also increased, reaching a national prevalence of 8% in 2010, that goes up to 10% in urban areas (well above the 7% WHO target for this indicator). Overweight among women estimated at 30% and obesity at 9% in year 2014.

Micronutrient deficiencies are also of concern, as 28% of the children 6-59 months of age were vitamin A deficient in 2013 and 44% of women of reproductive age were anaemic in 2011.



Source: UNICEF/WHO Joint malnutrition estimates 2016

Bhutan is experiencing the malnutrition triple burden (stunting, micronutrient deficiencies, and increasing overweight and obesity rates). Additional efforts are needed to reduce stunting and micronutrient deficiencies as well as overweight and obesity in children and adult populations.

According to a World Bank report (2014), factors behind undernutrition that are direct or nutrition-specific determinants of undernutrition include diarrheal diseases, high parasite loads in parts of the country and a very high prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* infections. Indirect factors include poor nutrition and care of women before and during pregnancy as reflected by female anaemia rates. Other factors indirectly affect the food security and nutrition of women and children. Bhutan's remoteness makes many villages and settlements difficult to access. Some villages are at altitudes that strongly influence crop selection and production. Bhutan's dependency on imported foods makes the country vulnerable to price fluctuations. Moreover, ethnic and other cultural variables influence access to services and alter feeding practices. Urban migration is further impinging on a decreasing agrarian work force. Another important issue is that communities are not aware of the nutrition problems of stunting and anaemia, thus difficult for them to take action. Food storage practices are very basic, mainly drying vegetables and meat, lack organization. This leads to important food waste. Meat consumption varies on religious beliefs, sanctions against killing animals, and its affordability and accessibility in rural areas.

The country lacks knowledgeable professionals about public nutrition to educate and motivate changes in community behaviour.

Budget

In Fiscal Year 2016/17 the planned agricultural (Renewable Natural Resources sector) spending amounts Nu. 6 604.791 million (12%) out of Nu. 54 828.228 million (total projected budget)

Government orientation in the sector

Most relevant documents and programs are:

1. Bhutan's Eleventh Five Year Plan (FYP), 2013-2018.
2. Accelerated Livestock Development Program (ALDP)
3. REDD+ (reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation)
4. The Commercial Agriculture and Resilient Livelihoods Enhancement Programme (CARLEP) which aims to facilitate the transformation of a subsistence-based rural agricultural economy into a sustainable value chain and market driven productive sector by promoting climate smart approaches in agriculture and strengthening capacities of communities and local institutions.

Two broad aims:

1. Market-led Sustainable Agriculture Production, to be achieved through support of agricultural inputs, including seeds, developing water use efficient irrigation by upgrading 700 acre of existing dysfunctional irrigation systems and piloting three lift irrigation systems in four southern dzongkhags. Agricultural innovations (e-agriculture and permaculture), establishment of farm shops in Dzongkhags and Gewogs and cold storage at Nganglam, distributed 252 powertillers to the Gewogs. Development of Phuentshothang Agriculture Rehabilitation Project (this project is expected to substitute import of rice), completing the on-going construction and establishment of National Animal Hospital at Thimphu.
2. Value Chain Development and Marketing through strengthening The Food Corporation of Bhutan Ltd (FCBL). Institutional Support, Policy Development to enhance the above through funding of the Royal Agriculture and Research Development Centre.

Targeted Interventions Programme:

1. Climate change mitigation and adaptation technologies such as biogas and stress tolerant varieties of vegetable seeds, and horticulture sapling promoted
2. Resilient local poultry breed promoted in the communities. The programme shall also promote 'Climate Smart Village' in every programme Dzongkhags. Under this approach, the programme will support those Gewogs and communities that are far flung (limited road access), relatively poor (high poverty incidence rate) and highly vulnerable to impact of climate change.

Subsides

Within the Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) for the period 2014-2020 that the EU has, the total amount allocated for Bhutan is the EU will provide a 42 million EURO package aiming to strengthen civil society, supporting local governance, developing sustainable rural livelihoods. The allocation of funds dedicated to FNSSA, supporting the 11th FYP, amounts to 16. 5 million EURO.

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 200 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP): [source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.
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Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
Population in food crisis as % pf total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Further readings

<http://www.mof.gov.bt/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/BudgetReport2016-17-ENG.pdf>

<http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/fmis-and-obd-dataset>

<http://www.gnhc.gov.bt/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/Eleventh-Five-Year-Plan.pdf>

<http://www.carlep.gov.bt/>

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 10.72 million people
Rural population (% of total population): 31.49
GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2015**: 3,076.79
GINI Indexⁱ 2014: 48.4
Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2015: 0.444

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	13.24	2015
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	32.10	2009
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 119 / 188)	0.66	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	38.6	2015
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	18.1	2012
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	1.6	2012
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	15.9	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	9.3	2015
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	2.8	2015

Country overview

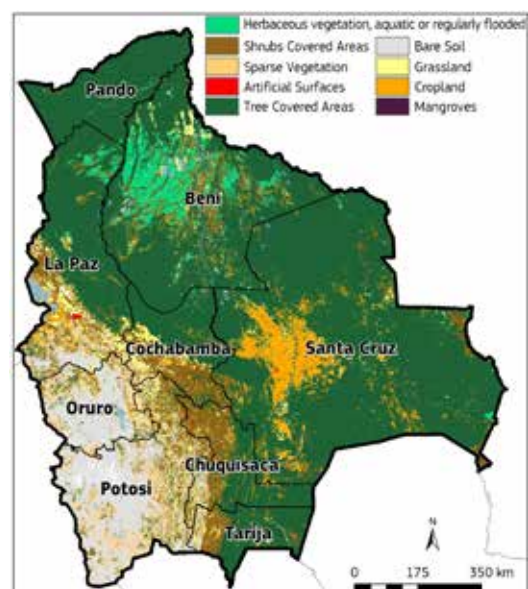
- **Plurinational State of Bolivia:** is a landlocked South American country, experienced major progress according to its social indicators. The prevalence of undernourishment decreased from 38.5% in 1992 to 15.9% by 2015. A key characteristic of Bolivia is the large and diverse indigenous population (65%) now recognised in the inclusive 2009 plurinational constitution that introduced food and nutrition security into the law. The primary sector made 27% of GDP and services made 50%¹. GDP growth averaged 4.9% in decade (2004-2014)².

- **Agriculture:** remains a key employer (32% of the working force. Natural gas and minerals make most the exports value (43% and 32%, respectively), followed by oleaginous crop derived products (10%). In 2016, about 83% of municipalities reported drought affected their agriculture and 34% reported effects on livestock. Three departments declared emergency (Beni, Oruro and Cochabamba). The WFP initiated and government supported recovery (food for work, free credit program for seed, inputs and irrigation³). A total government budget to tackle the drought reached \$Bs. 149.9 M (\$US 21.6 million)⁴.

- **Migration:** has an important place in Bolivia with nearly 7% of its population currently living abroad, mainly in Argentina and Brazil. Only 2.6% are currently leaving to developed nations, mostly to Europe and North America. Remittances made about 5% of GDP in 2011. The country is not a major recipient of immigration, but internal (rural-urban) migration is important, with cities growing 5 times faster than rural areas over the 2001- 2012 period (2.4 vs 0.5/annual growth)⁵.

Agriculture

Bolivia is a large and geographically diverse country. The main agro-ecological zones are the Altiplano (La Paz, Oruro, Potosi), the valleys (Cochabamba, Chuquisaca y Tarija; and Sub-tropical- Yungas valleys), and the eastern lowlands, divided into north Amazonian lowlands (Beni and Pando), central (forest of Santa Cruz) and the “Chaco” region (south- sub-tropical-arid region), see map on the right. The main production season is in summer. The eastern lowlands a second cycle (winter) occurs with planting in February-April and harvest in July-September. Land is unequal distributed with 95% belonging to the top 20% percentile. The lowlands concentrate commercial farms, high yielding technologies (i.e. GMO soya) and mechanisation. Most agriculture is rain fed with only about 10% irrigated⁶. The altiplano has semi-subsistence production (oats, barley, quinoa, tubers) and smallholdings with communitarian systems and labour reciprocity (e.g. mink'a)⁷. Glacier retreat has affected irrigated agriculture in this region. Quinoa cultivation increased to 123,080 has by 2014, and engaging 6,000 producers⁸. In Temperate valleys produce: wheat, maize, oats, potatoes, barley, vegetables and fruits. Yungas' have fertile soils but are limited by poor access and produce of cassava, rice, maize, plantain, citric and coca. The Andean valleys contains small farms (<1 ha) but allow more than one cropping season with irrigation¹². The eastern lowlands concentrate most of agriculture and commercial livestock (cattle). Santa Cruz produces most soybean and sorghum, 65% of rice, 75% maize, and sugarcane (80%).



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Sugar cane	8,363.45	8,332.28	158.34	157.96
Soybeans	2,826.73	2,878.18	1,222.85	1,265.57	2,311.60	2,274.20	
Potatoes	1,054.76	1,069.01	188.29	196.19	5,601.70	5,448.90	
Maize	915.15	994.96	426.81	469.71	2,144.20	2,118.20	
Sorghum	820.92	1,229.29	464.78	472.17	1,766.30	2,603.50	
Plantains	351.68	373.84	40.01	40.93	8,788.80	9,133.30	
Rice, paddy	366.20	443.29	166.30	183.17	2,663.30	2,420.10	

Source: FOSTAT

	Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Years	
		2013	2014
Tonnes	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	7.17	-
	Meat	710.95	720.34
	Eggs	70.78	76.18
	Milk	593.56	631.32
Heads	Bovines	8,847,434	8,865,033
	Ovine	9,287,895	9,499,147
	Poultry	190,543,000	192,838,000

Source: FOSTAT Agricultural Census data for 2012-2013 and 2013

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2014	Total agricultural imports	184.52	100.00	158.11
	Cotton	N/A	14.76	23.34
	Dairy products	10.87	12.83	20.29
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	11.01	17.40
	Fruits	43.74	10.77	17.02
	Rice	40.30	10.27	16.24
	Wheat or meslin flour*	213	(~42.8)	67.71

Source: Comtrade

* Added, although not a raw agricultural commodity

Exports

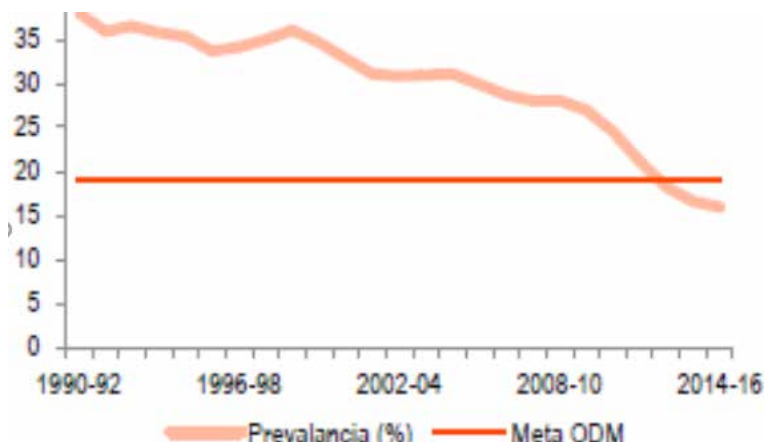
	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2014	Total agricultural exports	364.70	100.00	716.34
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	37.57	269.15
	Nuts (including coconut)	24.63	24.18	173.18
	Other cereals	25.22	13.60	97.45
	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	35.12	8.02	57.42
	Fruits	127.70	5.14	36.85

Source: Comtrade

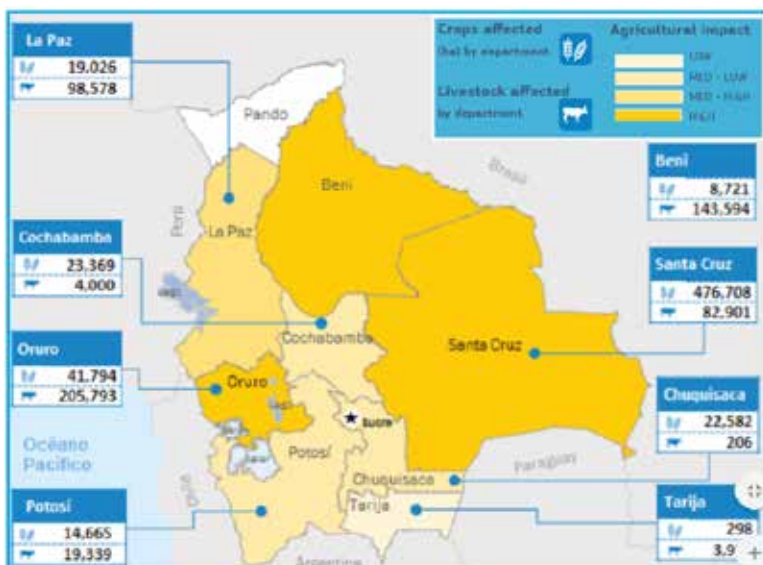
In 2015 main agricultural exports were fats and oils, nuts and soybean products: meal, oil and grain. The top export destinations are Brazil, Argentina, United States, Colombia and China. The large food imports are dairy products, wheat and wheat flour, malt extract, rice and a variety of prepared foods. The main import origins are the Brazil (15%), China (15%), Chile (13%) and United States (11%). Wheat is key for Bolivians' diet, thus production doubled since the early 2000s and currently wheat imports as flour would make 42.8% of agricultural imports if considered as raw agricultural commodity. Most wheat demand is satisfy by imports, in 2016/17 cereal imports were expected to increase by about 10%.

Food and nutrition security

Food security



The prevalence of stunting has been overall steadily decreasing for the past 30 years in Bolivia.

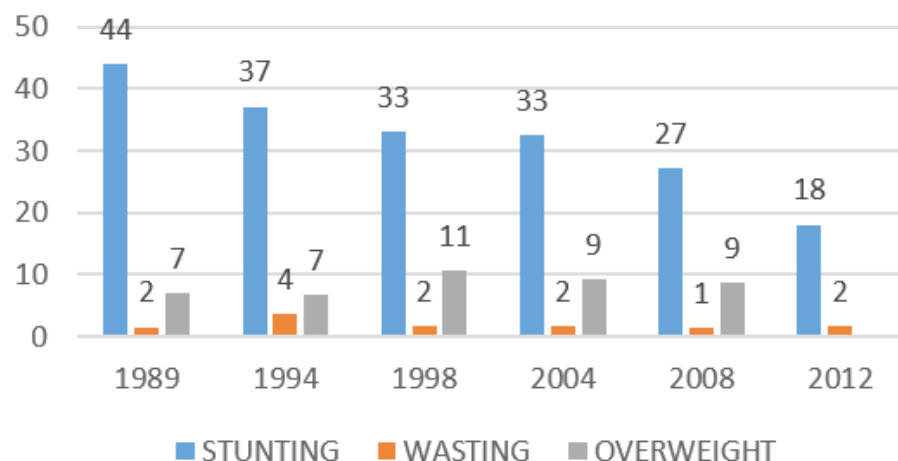


Drought affected agricultural areas (ha) and livestock (heads). Source: Modified from UN-OCHA. 2016 (September). Bolivia: Afectación y riesgo por sequía

Food insecurity declined in the past decade. By 2014 about 15.9% of the population presented deficit of caloric requirements¹⁰, a reduction compared to 2010 helping to meet the MDG target. However, remaining challenges are: high prevalence of poverty (54% in rural areas), unequal land access, low productivity levels, urban-rural migration (increasing urban unemployment, and reducing rural labour availability), reduced water availability due to glacier retreat, dependency on food imports¹¹. Other driver are weather related hazards that increased their frequency, particularly floods and drought¹⁸. In 2016, Bolivia was severely affected by El Niño induced drought. The number of households affected reached 177,431¹², and the affected livestock reached 3.7 million heads with significant weight loss (>50 kg) and over 565,517 at risk of death¹³. Summer and winter cereal crops were severely affected by dry conditions and high pest infestations. The government declared a national state of emergency¹⁴. In total 624,289 hectares of cropland were affected. The hardest hit populations were in Cochabamba, La Paz, Santa Cruz, and Chuquisaca Oruro departments¹⁵. Food access was limited due to cereal price increases. Maize price was over 70% and rice prices were also high. Wheat and wheat flour prices were stable and close normal years' levels due to supply from imports. Farmers support provided inputs, including seeds and fertilizers, as well as improving irrigation infrastructure²². The government response plan included support to farmers (inputs, losses compensations) and provision of water storage structures, wells, other movement and retention structures²⁴.

EU Analysis of nutrition

The prevalence of stunting has been overall steadily decreasing for the past 30 years in Bolivia, showing a prevalence of 18% in year 2012 and good progress towards achieving the WHA targets. However, there are important differences between urban and rural areas (25% in rural vs. 14% in urban) and between ecological zones, 33% in "Altiplano rural" compared to 10% in "Llano urban"¹⁶. Micronutrient deficiencies are a serious concern in the country, with 73% of rural children suffering anaemia (compared to 53% among urban children), and an alarming rate of 83% among rural children of the Altiplano. The estimated national prevalence of vitamin A deficiency in children aged between 6-23 months is also high at 27%, and anaemia in women of reproductive age show high prevalence at national level (32%). The other important nutritional problem in Bolivia is overweight and obesity, with children showing a prevalence of 9% (above the baseline target of WHA) and women showing an increasing trend in



UNICEF/WB/WHO joint malnutrition estimates 2016

overweight and obesity with estimated values of 56% and 22% for year 2014 respectively¹⁷. In 2007 Bolivia implemented a multisectorial program for hunger reduction "Hambre Cero" which contributed to reduction of stunting. However, focused is needed in reducing malnutrition in the most affected areas and the triple burden (stunting, micronutrient deficiencies and overweight/obesity) through policies that promote a balanced and diverse diet, like the Política de Alimentación y Nutrición in the framework of Saber Alimentarse para Vivir Bien launched in 2014¹⁸.

Public Intervention in the sector

Budget	<p>Central and departmental autonomous governments support FSN sector. In 2014, central government investment was: Health and Social security (4.1%), Agriculture (5.6%), Education (6.7%). The national budget (PGE) for 2016 was \$Bs. 282,884,329,128 (€ 38.466 billion), with 89.7% from national and 10.3% from international sources¹⁹. The 2016 plan increase investment on food security and infrastructure (roads).</p>
Government orientation in the sector	<p>The National Development Plan (PDES 2016–2020), establishes the transformation of the land tenure right system, capacity building of communities, strengthening of indigenous rights, technological development of the agriculture sector, increase irrigation coverage, and food sovereignty.</p> <p>Recent policies are:</p> <p>Ley 144 de la Revolución Productiva Comunitaria Agropecuaria (2011).</p> <p>Ley 338 de Organizaciones Económicas Campesinas, Indígenas Originarias OECAS y de Organizaciones Económicas Comunitarias OECOM para la integración de la Agricultura Familiar Sustentable y la Soberanía Alimentaria (2013).</p> <p>Política de Salud Familiar, Comunitaria e Intercultural (SAFCI).</p> <p>Ley N° 622 de Alimentación Escolar (2015), that states the universal right to adequate diets in primary education.</p> <p>Plans and Strategies, include:</p> <p>Plan Sectorial de Desarrollo Agropecuario (PSDA 2014-2025)</p> <p>Seguro Agrario Universal “Pachamama” (by MDRyT), Seguro Agrícola para Municipios con Mayores Niveles de Extrema Pobreza (SAMEP), Proyecto de Alianzas Rurales, Programa Apoyo a la Agricultura Familiar Comunitaria Sustentable (PASA), Programa de Inclusión Económica para Familias Rurales (ACCESOS), Creación de Iniciativas Agropecuarias Rurales(CRIAR), Fondo Nacional de Desarrollo Alternativo (FONADAL),</p> <p>Estrategia de Educación Alimentaria Nutricional, which includes “Programa Aprender Produciendo”.</p> <p>Programa Nacional de Alimentación Complementaria Escolar (PNACE 2015-2020), Bono Juancito Pinto, Bono Madre Niño-Niña “Juana Azurduy” (2009), Policy 3791/2007 establishes the Renta Universal de Vejez y Gastos Funerales (Renta Dignidad)</p> <p>Programa Multisectorial de Desnutrición Cero (2007), Programa Educación Alimentaria Nutricional</p> <p>Plan Nacional Por Sequía y Déficit Hídrico (2016), implemented by Ministerio de Medioambiente y Agua with a budget of \$ Bs. 149.9 million (\$ US 21.6 million) for a drought and water deficit response plan that includes emergency and</p>
Subsides	<p>The EU support development agenda for the period 2014–2020 €164 million will be have three priorities, namely justice reform, fight against illicit drugs and integrated water management²⁰. Distributed as:</p> <p>Justice sector reform (15 M€, 9% of total),</p> <p>Fight against illicit drugs (80 M€, 49% of total), with 60 M€ for Counter Narcotics Support and 20 M€ for Food Security Support.</p> <p>Integrated water resource management sector (54 M€, 33% of total), with investment in Water and Sanitation of 12M€, Water Management (37M€); and for National Park Management (5M€).</p> <p>Support measures (15 M€, 9% of total), with a global technical assistance service contract of 15 M€.</p> <p>WFP has developed as country program (CP) for 2013- 2017, but the only active component is the School Feeding program, that reached 62% of the target and the provision of food or vouchers in case of emergencies only to certain vulnerable departments²¹.</p> <p>The USAID contribution to Bolivia’s development agenda has significantly declined from USD 235 million in 2003 to USD 56 million in 2016²².</p> <p>Other funds during 2015-2016 were from: COSUDE, IDB, UNFPA, UNICEF, PNUD, AECID, and FC²³.</p> <p>The Latin American Development Bank approved a \$70 M credit to support the affected productive sector in 2016²⁴.</p>

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7. Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Agriculture employment % of employed population : [source Faostat](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
- Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) Percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59. Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.
- Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
- Population in food crisis as % pf total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
- [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24](#)

Population totale (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 17.58 millions d'habitants

Population rurale (% de la population totale): 70,98

PIB par habitant (\$ US courants) **2014**: 713,06

Indice GINIⁱ 2013: 39.8

Indice d'inégalités de genre (IIG) 2015: 0.615 (146th)

Indicateurs agricoles ⁱⁱ	Valeur%	Année
Valeur ajoutée agricole en % du PIB	34,21	2014
Part de l'agriculture dans l'emploi (% de la population en emploi)	67,40	2007
Indicateurs de développement ⁱⁱⁱ	Valeur	Année
IDH - indice du développement humain (Rang : 183 / 188)	0,40	2014
Ratio de la population pauvre en fonction du seuil de pauvreté national (% de la population)	40,10	2014
Indicateurs de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle ^{iv}	Valeur%	Année
Prévalence du retard de croissance chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Stunting)	Urbaine: 20/ rurale:37*	2014 ¹
Prévalence de l'émaciation chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Wasting)	15,40	2010
Prévalence de la sous-alimentation (% de la population)	20,70	2015
Totale de la population en insécurité alimentaire en % de la population totale	9.3	2015
Population en crise alimentaire en % de la population totale	0.7	2015

* Urbaine: 20 / rurale:37 pays: 35.10

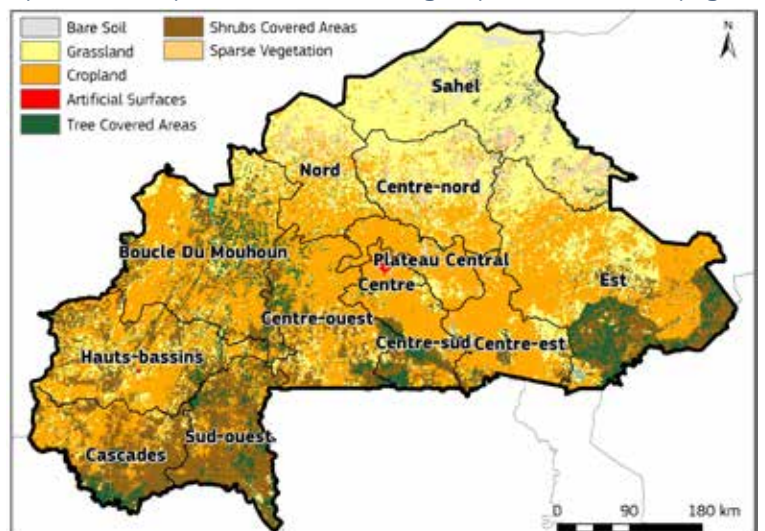
Caractéristiques du pays

- Burkina Faso:** Malgré son enclavement, il affiche une moyenne de 6% de croissance (2000-2012 et en 2016). La crise politique de 2014-2015 et une baisse du cours des matières premières a contribué à un ralentissement de l'activité. 4% de croissance en 2014. Ouagadougou, la capitale, a une croissance annuelle de 7.2%, un des taux les plus élevés de la région et du monde (moyenne de 1.84%/an). L'or est devenu le premier poste d'exportation (remplaçant le coton depuis 2009) grâce à l'essor de l'activité minière (de 5,8 en 2008 à 36,5 tonnes en 2014) et malgré la baisse récente du cours du métal. L'élevage est le troisième poste d'exportation avec 26% du total des recettes. Le manque de diversification de la production et l'exportation rendent l'économie très vulnérable à l'instabilité des prix et aux crises sécuritaires ou sanitaires (Ébola) de certains partenaires commerciaux régionaux.
- Agriculture:** secteur agricole est la source principale d'emploi pour 2/3 de la population active (67%) et représente 34% du PIB. Principalement menée par des petits producteurs. Cultures majoritairement vivrières: le sorgho, le maïs, le mil, le niébé et le riz. En zone rurale, la consommation et dépenses alimentaires se concentrent sur le sorgho et de mil. En ville, le riz et le maïs sont les plus consommés et dépensés. La pauvreté persiste, surtout en zone rurale. +50% de disparités entre les indicateurs de retard de croissance chez les enfants entre les campagnes et la ville.
- Migration:** le Burkina Faso continue une histoire migratoire importante. Une partie est celle de migrations saisonnières internes ou vers les pays limitrophes. L'autre est composée de flux plus définitifs principalement vers la Côte d'Ivoire et le Ghana mais aussi vers l'Europe. Le pays est aussi un pays d'accueil temporaire lors des crises dans les pays limitrophes (Niger, Mali).

L'agriculture

Des petits producteurs avec des exploitations de 5 ha en moyenne et des cultures majoritairement vivrières: le sorgho, le maïs, le mil, le niébé et le riz. Le coton: fleuron de l'agriculture d'exportation, très structuré et soutenue par un mécanisme de stabilisation des prix. Emploi autour de 376,000 producteurs sur des exploitations de 8,5 ha en moyenne. Représente une source directe ou indirecte pour près 3 million de personnes. Pionnière en Afrique dans l'adoption de cultivars transgéniques. Mais, les compagnies cotonnières ont annoncé l'abandon du coton Bt en raison de la qualité inférieure de sa fibre afin de restaurer la qualité du coton burkinabé traditionnellement reconnu sur le marché international, à temps pour la saison 2017/2018.

L'élevage bovin: mode extensif et une faible productivité. L'élevage sédentaire extensif est le mode d'élevage le plus pratiqué avec environ 71% des producteurs. Le secteur a bénéficié de projets mais pas de mesures de soutien ou d'appuis spécifiques de nature à influencer directement sur les niveaux ou la structure des prix des produits de l'élevage. Le manque d'infrastructure comme les forages pastoraux et les pistes à bétail se joignent aux défis imposés par la transhumance non seulement interne mais aussi internationale.



Disponibilité alimentaire

Production

	Année	Quantité (1 000 tonnes)		Surface (1 000 ha)		Rendement (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Cultures	Sorgho	1880	1707	1,806	1,548
Maiz	1585	1433	913	749	1735	19109	
Mil	1078	972	1327	1192	812	815	
Graine de coton	766	894	629	651	1217	1374	
Canne à sucre	480	479	4,7	4,6	102127	103036	
Riz, paddy	305	347	138	144	2199	2408	

Source: FOSIAT

	Année	2013	2014
		En tonne (1 000 tonnes)	Pêche (dont poissons, crustacées, mollusques)
Viande et abats	268.50	274.37	
Œufs de poule	60.02	60.71	
Lait (de vache, brebis, chèvre, chamelle, bufflonne)	326.82	334.21	
Par tête	Poulets	32,769,000	33,752,000
Caprins	13,486,909	13,891,000	
Ovins	9,007,585	9,277,700	
Bovins	8,912,532	9,090,700	

Source: FOSIAT

Importations

	Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur		
		% (sur le total de la valeur des importations agricoles)	En million €	
Année 2014	Total des importations agricoles	629,28	100,00	187,97
Riz	362,03	38,85	73,02	
Sucre de canne ou betterave ou saccharose pure, sous forme solide	98,06	13,68	25,72	
Blé et méteil	91,39	13,28	24,96	
Huiles et graisses animales	N/A	13,03	24,49	
Produits laitiers	24,96	10,89	20,48	

Source: Comtrade

Exportations

	Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur		
		% (sur le total de la valeur des exportations)	En million €	
Année 2014	Total des exportations agricoles	519,35	100,00	589,96
Coton	N/A	63,19	372,77	
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	310,97	24,30	143,33	
Noix (incl. de coco)	75,00	5,42	31,98	
Huiles et graisses animales	N/A	1,92	11,35	
Maiz	58,64	1,39	8,18	

Source: Comtrade

L'analyse du bilan céréalier 2015/2016 présente le Burkina Faso étant en excédent brut (avant importations), malgré une baisse de la production par rapport à la campagne 2014/2015.

Sécurité alimentaire



CLAS/AGRIHYM/T. Analyse CH de Mars 2016, Accra/Ghana.

Selon l'analyse Cadre Harmonisé de Mars 2016, la campagne agropastorale 2015-2016 affichait une production agricole globalement en baisse. La production céréalière définitive était évaluée à 4 189 665 tonnes, une baisse de 6,8% par rapport à la moyenne quinquennale. Sur le plan pastoral, des déficits de biomasses plus prononcés ont été enregistrés régions du Sahel et de l'Est avec respectivement 74% et 36%.

La malnutrition est caractérisée par des taux variables d'une province à une autre au sein d'une même région. La situation nutritionnelle en cette période post-récolte reste très préoccupante avec une prévalence nationale de la malnutrition aiguë globale (MAG) de 10,4%. Les taux de MAG variaient de 6,1% au Centre- Est à 15,5% dans le Sahel.

La phase 1³ appelée minimale: entre mars et mai 2016, l'analyse Cadre Harmonisé (CH) dénombrait 35 provinces sur 45 sont en phase 1 (insécurité alimentaire minimale), soit 78 % des provinces en situation minimale par rapport

à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle.

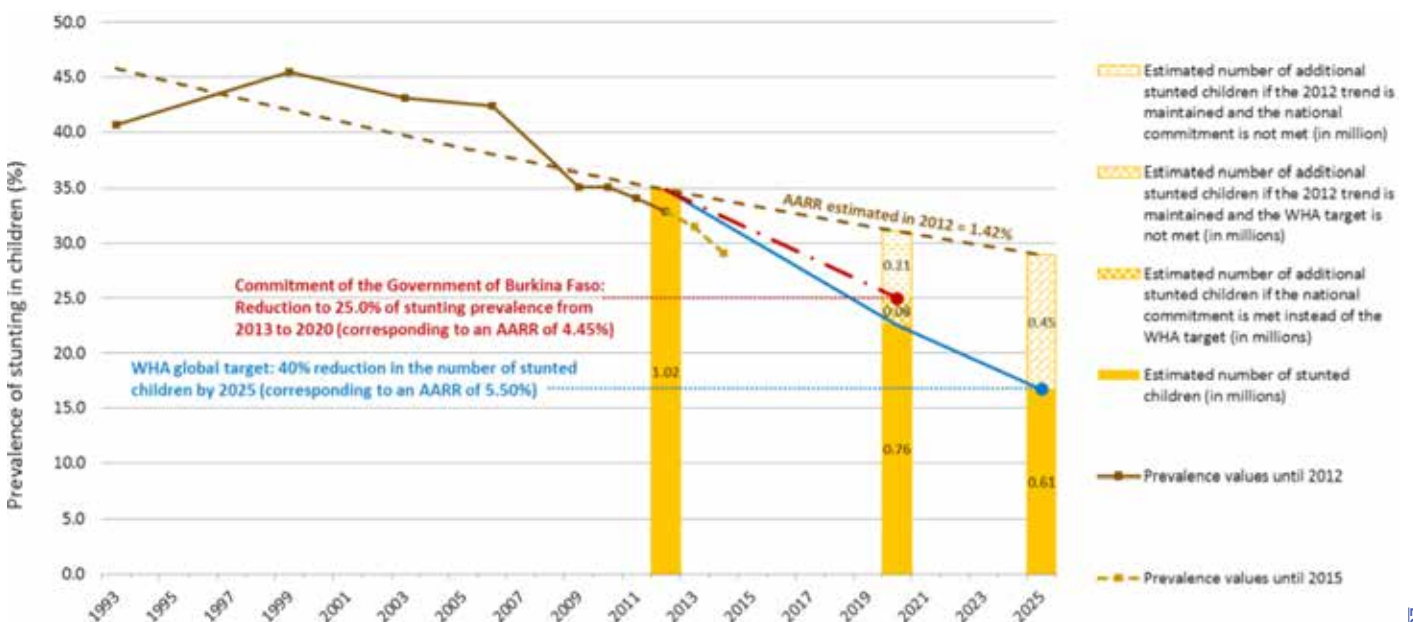
La phase 2⁴ appelée sous pression: sur la même période d'analyse CH, au total 10 provinces étaient concernées par la situation sous-pression avec une population de 1 896 283, soit environ 10,3% de la population totale.

Analyse des tendances du retard de croissance et les projections⁵

Malgré quelques améliorations enregistrées depuis 1998, le niveau de la malnutrition chronique (retard de croissance) au Burkina Faso reste très élevé avec 29,1% et affecte plus de 1 000 000 d'enfants âgés de moins de 5 ans. Le Burkina Faso a fait les mises à jour de son Plan Stratégique de Nutrition (2010) en alignement avec son plan national de Nutrition (2007). La politique nationale de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle (2013) établie par le Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire constitue un guide en matière de nutrition dans le domaine de la sécurité alimentaire.

Le graphique montre la tendance historique de la prévalence du retard de croissance et la projection future (basée sur les données jusqu'à 2012) avec le taux annuel moyen de réduction (average annual rate of reduction/AARR) de 1,42 % (la ligne pointillée marron) et le AARR projeté de 4,45% (ligne discontinue rouge) et 5,50% (ligne bleue) pour rejoindre les engagements du gouvernement et l'objectif de WHA (respectivement).

En 2012, 1 020 000 enfants de moins de 5ans avaient un retard de croissance. Étant donné l'actuelle tendance et considérant la croissance de la population, 1 060 000 enfants auront un retard de croissance en 2025. Toutefois, l'objectif de WHA invite le gouvernement et ses partenaires de développement à faire plus d'efforts afin d'atteindre 450 000 enfants en plus et les prévenir du retard de croissance



Budget

Le 28 juin 2016, le projet de Loi de Finances Rectificative (LFR), gestion 2016 a été adopté à l'unanimité. Ce dernier s'équilibre en ressources et en charges à la somme de 1 423,487 millions de francs CFA contre 1 552,977 millions de FCFA, (-8,34%). Le solde budgétaire donc compris, resterait déficitaire de 3,9% du PIB. Les ressources originalement allouées au ministère chargé de l'agriculture (Ministère de l'agriculture et d'aménagements hydrauliques) représentaient le poste le plus important des investissements exécuté par l'État (9,4%) et Le ministère dispose d'une enveloppe de ressources (État, subventions de l'étranger et prêts) d'environ 22% du total des ressources publiques disponibles pour investissements lors de l'exercice 2016 (154 milliards FCFA). Les objectifs du gouvernement sous-tendent l'initiative de la nouvelle loi des finances Il s'agit de : 1-Régulariser les dépassements budgétaires constatés dans les dépenses sur le 1er trimestre dus aux activités électorales et à d'autres faits de gestion; 2-Intégrer l'effet de la conjoncture ne l'occurrence les fluctuations du Naira du grand voisin de l'ouest; 3--Préserver les acquis sociaux; 4- Trouver les moyens de relancer la croissance économique Un ensemble de moyens faciliter l'accès aux crédits dont un emprunt obligataire imminent.

Les orientations du gouvernement dans le secteur

L'objectif principal est l'augmentation des rendements et de la production agricole chez les petits producteurs vivriers (« ex. programme de Soutien au Monde Agricole ») et de rente (coton). Le soutien se fait à travers des subventions sur intrants et le contrôle de prix d'achat (coton). Un nouvel élan de soutien au développement de la petite irrigation renforce le dispositif (Développement Irrigation Villageoise). Cette approche est maintenant complétée par le développement de projets du type « pôle de croissance » (Bagré) en vue d'augmenter l'activité économique dans la zone du projet, donnant lieu à un accroissement des investissements privés, de la création d'emplois et de la production agricole. L'approche se veut intégrale avec des investissements en capacité institutionnelle, infrastructure (route, irrigation, etc.) et développement de services essentiels et le soutien direct des petits exploitants et des petites et moyennes entreprises (PME). L'exploration d'option pour deux nouveaux agropoles est à l'étude. Le projet de budget 2016 prévoyait, entre autres, la mise en place des fonds de développement et d'assurance agricoles. L'État anime le comité national de sécurité alimentaire et promeut le démarrage du dispositif déconcentré pour que les conseils régionaux de sécurité alimentaire puissent s'impliquer directement dans l'animation et la coordination de la réponse régionale en leur dotant des budgets de fonctionnement. Autres projets initialement prévus dans le budget >3milliards FCFA:(1) Programme de Sécurité Alimentaire (9 milliards de CFA); (2) PDRI Vallée de Samandeni (3 milliards de CFA); (3) Promotion de cultures (3.8 milliards FCFA). Une étude FAO (2013) précédant les changements politiques, indiquait que la « composition des dépenses publiques s'est déplacée du développement rural au développement spécifique du secteur agricole. De plus, les dépenses spécifiques à l'agriculture ont connu un déplacement d'un soutien sectoriel général (recherche, formation, infrastructure hors-ferme...) à des paiements directs aux producteurs et aux autres agents impliqués dans le secteur agricole. » [...] Historiquement, et ce en dépit des progrès vers « une approche plus sectorielle et coordonnée, les politiques agricoles sont mises en œuvre à travers une myriade de programmes, projets et politiques commerciales qui ne sont pas clairement priorisés ».

Subventions

Le Burkina maintient une politique de subvention des produits céréaliers en coordination avec les partenaires techniques et financiers. Pour la 9^{ème} campagne de ce type, (2016/2017), Les agriculteurs bénéficieront de 5 200 tonnes de semences de variété, 23 000 tonnes d'engrais, 6 000 animaux de trait et 11 600 unités de matériel agricole à moindre coût. La subvention représente 13 milliards de FCFA. Les fertilisants chimiques subventionnés sont mis à la disposition des agriculteurs à travers les services déconcentrés du Ministère en charge de l'agriculture. Les fertilisants chimiques ont été vendus aux producteurs de maïs et de riz avec des taux de subventions différenciés selon les couches de populations agricoles et le type de fertilisants. En comparaison, en vue de soutenir la filière du coton et ses 800 000/ha emblavées, L'État maintient le prix des intrants à 15000 FCFA le sac et a augmenté le prix d'achat du de coton graine de 200 à 235 FCFA/Kg. Cette augmentation représente une dépense supplémentaire de 31,5 milliards FCFA. Le secteur de l'élevage ne bénéficie pas de mécanisme de soutien aux prix.

- i L'indice de Gini indique dans quelle mesure la répartition des revenus entre les individus ou les ménages au sein d'une économie s'écarte de l'égalité parfaite. Le coefficient de Gini est compris entre 0 (égalité parfaite) et 100 (inégalité absolue). Exemple : en 2011, Belgique : 28.4 - Bénin : 43.6. ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources.Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7. Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) : [Source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Agriculture employment % of employed population : [source Faostat](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7. iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59. Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity. Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#). Population in food crisis as % pf total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

1,2,5

- 3 Phase 1 minimale : Au moins quatre ménages sur cinq sont capables de couvrir leurs besoins alimentaires et non alimentaires sans recourir à des stratégies d'adaptation inhabituelles, ni dépendre de l'aide humanitaire.
- 4 Phase 2 sous pression : Même avec l'aide humanitaire, au moins un ménage sur cinq dans la zone se trouve dans la situation suivante ou pire : une consommation alimentaire réduite et d'adéquation minimale mais incapacité de se permettre certaines dépenses non alimentaires essentielles sans s'engager dans des stratégies d'adaptation irréversibles.

Population totale (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 10,81 millions d'habitants

Population rurale (% de la population totale): 88,24

PIB par habitant (\$ US courants) **2014**: 286,00

Indice GINIⁱ 2013: 33.3

Indice d'inégalités de genre (IIG) 2014: 0.474 (108th)

Indicateurs agricoles ⁱⁱ	Valeur%	Année
Valeur ajoutée agricole en % du PIB	39,26	2014
Part de l'agriculture dans l'emploi (% de la population en emploi)	92,20	1998
Indicateurs de développement ⁱⁱⁱ	Valeur	Année
IDH - indice du développement humain (Rang : 172 / 188)	0,40	2014
Ratio de la population pauvre en fonction du seuil de pauvreté national (% de la population)	64,6	2014
Indicateurs de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle ^{iv}	Valeur%	Année
Prévalence du retard de croissance chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Stunting)	57,50	2010
Prévalence de l'émaciation chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Wasting)	6,10	2010
Prévalence de la sous-alimentation (% de la population)	67,30	2012
Totale de la population en insécurité alimentaire en % de la population totale	67	2016
Population en crise alimentaire en % de la population totale	14	2016

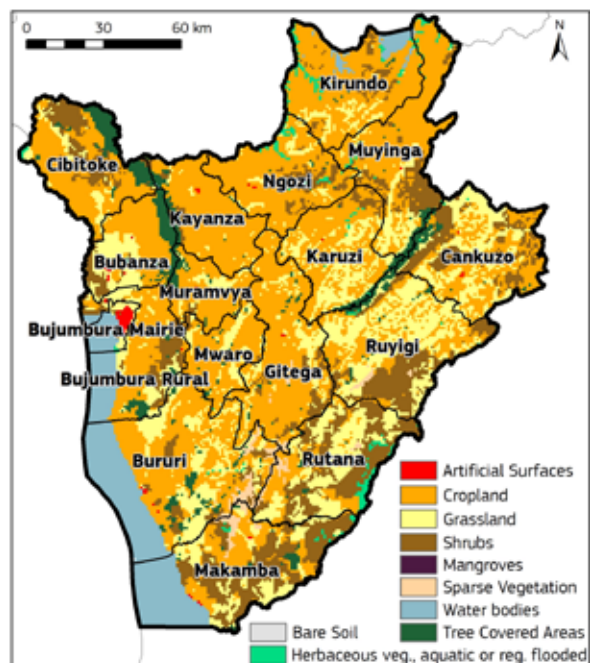
Caractéristiques du pays

- **Burundi:** un pays enclavé de la région des Grands Lacs avec une superficie de 27.834 km² dont 2.500 km² de lacs et 23.500 km² de terres potentiellement agricoles. Sa population est estimée à de 10,817 millions d'habitants et compte plus de 90% de familles rurales dont 51% sont des femmes. La croissance annuelle de la population est de 3% et la densité démographique moyenne de 310 habitants au km². Celle-ci pouvant atteindre cependant 650 habitants au km² dans les provinces du Nord et 500 habitants au km² au Centre et à l'Ouest.
- **Agriculture:** le secteur agricole occupe plus de 94% de la population active et contribue pour plus de 50% du PIB. L'agriculture procure au pays plus de 90% des recettes en devises et fournit 95% des apports alimentaires. Selon le Programme Alimentaire Mondiale (PAM), le Burundi présente en moyenne un déficit annuel en équivalent- céréales d'environ 350.000 à plus de 500.000 tonnes contre des besoins annuels de 1.746.000 tonnes. Cela a comme conséquence d'avoir 1.472 kcal par personne et par jour contre la recommandation de la FAO d'un minimum de 2.100 kilocalories. Cette situation correspond à un déficit d'environ 630 kilocalories par personne et par jour. L'agriculture burundais fait face également à des chocs variés tels : inondations, vents violents, sécheresse, pluies torrentielles, etc. Bien que la petite saison des pluies ait augmenté les disponibilités fourragères, les profils NDVI de GIEWS montrent que les provinces du Nord Est du pays font face à une longue saison sèche accompagnée d'un déficit hydrique dû à l'arrêt précoce des pluies lors de la grande saison sèche début de Mai.
- **Migration:** suite aux manifestations de la société civile des fin Avril-Mai 2016 suite au troisième mandat contesté de l'actuel président, environ 350.000 personnes ont fui le pays pour se réfugier dans les pays limitrophes comme le Rwanda, l'Uganda, la Tanzanie et la République Démocratique du Congo.

L'agriculture

Environ 1,2 millions de ménages sont des exploitants agricoles et les alternatives en matière d'emplois restent limitées. En moyenne, il y a environ 0,5 ha de terre par ménage, ce qui limite l'ouverture des productions sur les marchés tant domestiques que régionaux. C'est une économie de subsistance avec peu de marge de manœuvres de réaliser un surplus agricole.

FAO-GIEWS estimates of 2016 cereal production is 245.000 tonnes, slightly below the last five-year average (-6%). Although crops benefited from generally favorable weather conditions in most cropping areas, the output of both 2016A and 2016B seasons has been well below average in conflict-affected areas of Rumonge, Bujumbura, Muyinga, Kirundo and Makamba provinces due to large-scale displacements and input shortages that have significantly disrupted agricultural activities. The early end of the rains in May has severely affected the 2016B cropping season, especially sorghum and bean in eastern cropping areas along the border with the United Republic of Tanzania.



Disponibilité alimentaire

Production

	Année	Quantité (1 000 tonnes)		Surface (1 000 ha)		Rendement (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Cultures	Tubers and roots	3 337,60	3 212,96	452,22	413,47	7 380,40	7 770,70
	Bananas	2 235,70	1 362,84	175,55	164,58	12 735,20	8 280,60
	Vegetables fresh nes	459,81	489,81	49,65	54,23	9 261,70	9 031,50
	Beans, dry	225,00	251,76	338,13	380,59	665,40	661,50
	Sugar cane	223,00	206,64	2,80	3,00	79 642,90	68 927,30
	Maize	162,42	127,83	122,87	97,24	1 321,80	1 314,50
	Taro (cocoyam)	136,19	115,39	17,73	17,54	7 682,40	6 580,60
	Fruit Fresh Nes	120,00	120,94	23,50	23,80	5 106,40	5 080,90
	Oil palm fruit	79,00	85,85	7,90	8,65	10 000,00	9 922,80
	Tea	41,82	53,89	9,07	9,18	4 610,50	5 870,70

Source: FOA/IT

	Année	Année	
		2013	2014
En tonne (1 000 tonnes)	Pêche (dont poissons, crustacées, mollusques)	13,23	-
	Viande et abats	22,96	27,22
	Œufs de poule	3,15	3,14
	Lait	59,84	80,54
Par tête	Chickens	2 705 000	2 353 000
	Goats	2 489 304	1 934 676
	Cattle	777 786	604 336
	Pigs	388 242	261 177

Source: FOA/IT

Importations

	Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur		
		% (sur le total de la valeur des importations agricoles)	En million €	
Année 2014	Total des importations agricoles	114,47	100,00	47,01
	Wheat and meslin	55,12	30,49	14,33
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	18,63	8,76
	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	10,64	14,34	6,74
	Rice	15,17	9,76	4,59
	Meat and edible meat offal	N/A	5,47	2,57

Source: Comtrade

Exportations

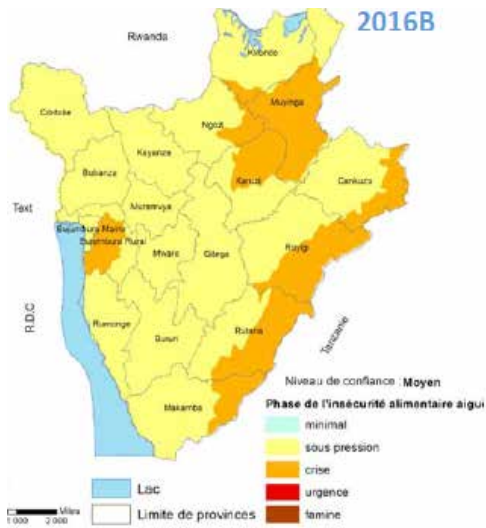
	Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur		
		% (sur le total de la valeur des exportations)	En million €	
Année 2014	Total des exportations agricoles	27,55	100,00	49,86
	Coffee*	14,23	78,03	38,90
	Tea, whether or not flavoured.	10,44	20,34	10,14
	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	N/A	0,49	0,24
	Fruits	1,65	0,34	0,17
	Wheat and meslin	0,49	0,27	0,13

Source: Comtrade

* whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion

Selon les données du Minagri (2014), environ 69.1% des ménages agricoles pratiquent l'élevage intégré à l'agriculture. Parmi les exploitations pratiquant l'élevage, 20% possède les bovins, 45% élèvent les petits ruminants (dont 32% pour les ovins et 68% pour les caprins) et 5% pratiquent l'élevage de porcs.

Sécurité alimentaire



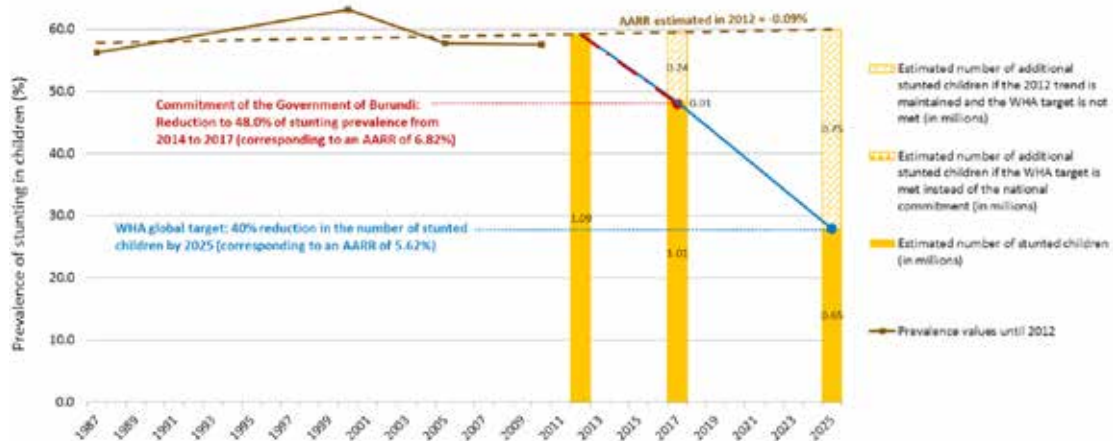
CI/PIC, analyse de l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle, juillet-Septembre 2016

Les résultats de l'analyse IPC (Juillet-Septembre 2016) montrent que 19% de la population burundaise, soit environ 1.460.000 personnes, sont en crise et en urgence (phase 3&4 de l'IPC). Les dépressions de l'Est dans la région naturelle du Mosso basculent en crise (phase 3 de l'IPC) alors qu'elles étaient en sous pression (phase 2 de l'IPC) durant la première moitié de l'année 2016. Certains facteurs comme la limitation des échanges et mouvements trans-frontaliers avec la Tanzanie, la hausse des prix des produits alimentaires de base ainsi que le déficit hydrique sur la saison 2016B constituent des facteurs ayant provoqué la détérioration alimentaire. Selon le groupe de travail IPC, ces mêmes facteurs ont été à la base de situation de crise alimentaire relevée dans la région du Bweru (une partie des Plateaux Secs de l'Est) dont la production de la saison 2016B a chuté d'environ 17% et de 30% respectivement par rapport aux récoltes de 2015B et à la moyenne des saisons B des 4 dernières années (2012/15). Comparée à la saison 2015B, la diminution de la production nationale est d'environ 0,8%. Autour de la mairie de Bujumbura, les communes de Nyabiraba, Isare, Kabezi, Mutambu et Kanyosha de la Crête Congo Nil sont en phase de crise. Dans cette région, la hausse des prix combine au fait que

beaucoup de ménages n'ont pas d'opportunités pour les sources de revenus expliquent cette situation d'insécurité alimentaire sévère. Parmi les facteurs contributifs, il y a notamment: la situation sécuritaire précaire depuis le début de 2015 dans les communes périphériques de la maire de Bujumbura, les troubles des échanges et mouvements transfrontaliers, la hausse des prix des produits agricoles limitant l'accès. Les prix des produits de base comme la farine de manioc, le haricot et la farine de maïs ont augmenté de plus de 30% en moyenne par rapport à la même période de l'année dernière. La sécheresse constitue un grand facteur contributif dans le NE et à Bujumbura rural. Ce phénomène a occasionné un déficit hydrique impactant la production avec des baisses variant de -5 et 20% selon les provinces.

Analyse des tendances du retard de croissance et les projections

En 2010, 58 % des enfants âgés de moins de 5 ans avaient une malnutrition chronique (retard de croissance) au Burundi. Cette situation n'a pas changé pour les deux dernières décades et était considéré comme une prévalence de malnutrition chronique élevé dans le monde. Le retard de croissance est très élevé en milieu rural avec environ 60% alors que le milieu urbain présente un taux de prévalence de 38%. La façon inappropriée de nourrir les enfants est parmi les causes de cette haute prévalence étant donné que seulement 9% des enfants âgés de 6 à 23 mois ont un minimum acceptable d'alimentation adéquate. La malnutrition aigüe a diminué depuis 2000 mais continue d'être élevé (6%) . Le graphique montre la tendance historique de la prévalence du retard de croissance et la projection future (basée sur les données jusqu'à 2012) avec le taux annuel moyen de réduction (average annual rate of reduction/AARR) de 6.82 % (la ligne pointillée marron) et le AARR projeté de -0.09% (ligne discontinue rouge) et 5,62% (ligne bleue) pour arriver aux engagements du gouvernement et l'objectif de WHA (respectivement). En 2012, 1 090 000 enfants de moins de 5ans avaient un retard de croissance. Etant donné l'actuelle tendance et considérant la croissance de la population, 1 400 000 enfants auront un retard de croissance en 2025. Toutefois, l'objectif de WHA invite le gouvernement et ses partenaires de développement à faire plus d'efforts afin d'atteindre 750 000 enfants en plus et les prévenir du retard de croissance. Bien qu'il n'y ait pas de données mises à jour depuis 2010, les récents évènements politiques suivis de la détérioration sécuritaire indiquent que la tendance reste à la hausse en matière de prévalence du retard de croissance chez les enfants âgés de moins de cinq ans. D'importants efforts du gouvernement et de ses partenaires seront nécessaires pour inverser la tendance. Avant la crise socio-politique traverse par le pays, le Burundi avait engagé des mécanismes et stratégies pour lutter contre la dénutrition. De nouveaux arrangements institutionnels en matière de nutrition ont été établis en 2014. En se basant sur ses propres expériences, l'Union Européenne va contribuer à la lutte contre la dénutrition sous l'égide de son leadership en matière d'agriculture et de sécurité alimentaire, en synergie avec les autres secteurs dont la santé.



Budget

En 2016, le gouvernement burundais a adopté un budget de 1.119 milliards BIF comparé à 1.444 milliards BIF en 2015 avec un déficit de 127 milliards BIF, soit 82.204.194 US dollars pour l'exercice 2016. Ce budget sera déficitaire et sera géré avec une politique d'austérité compte tenue de la conjoncture délicate au Burundi selon le secrétaire général et porte-parole du gouvernement. En effet, les prévisions des recettes globales pour l'exercice 2016 sont estimées à 1.126, 6 milliards BIF (729.222.404 US dollars) et les charges du budget général de l'Etat sont estimées à 1.253,6 milliards BIF (811. 426.598US dollars), soit un déficit global de 127 milliards BIF (82.204.194 US dollars). Ce déficit est supposé être équilibré par financement intérieur et extérieur.

Le budget du Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'élevage est réduit de 12 milliards de BIF, passant ainsi de 35 milliards BIF à 23 milliards BIF. Cela aura comme conséquence de réduction de projets implémentés dans le domaine agricole pour un pays ou plus de 90% de la population vit de l'agriculture en milieu rural. Le fond stratégique de sécurité alimentaire passe de 1 milliard BIF à seulement 50 millions BIF.

Les orientations du gouvernement dans le secteur

Le Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage a élaboré des politiques sectorielles, des stratégies, des programmes et des plans d'actions visant à relancer le secteur agricole:

1. Stratégie Agricole Nationale (SAN),
2. Programme National de Sécurité Alimentaire (PNSA),
3. Document d'Orientation Stratégie (DOS)
4. Plan National d'Investissement Agricole (PNIA 2012-2017) opérationnel, capable de répondre à l'impératif de maîtrise de la gestion et de la coordination du secteur agricole a été mis en place.

Subventions

Central Le Projet d'Appui à la Productivité Agricole au Burundi (PAPAB, Novembre 2015 - Mai 2019) financé par le Royaume des Pays-Bas vise l'augmentation durable de la production agricole au Burundi par la promotion d'une agriculture orientée vers le marché, soutenue par des techniques agricoles durables, résilientes aux effets du changement climatique et par un système de subvention des engrais. L'approche participative du projet est axée sur la gestion intégrée de l'exploitation agricole et sur la collaboration à tous les niveaux, ce qui permettra à PAPAB d'améliorer directement et indirectement la sécurité alimentaire d'au moins 480.000 familles d'agriculteurs.

Suite à la crise liée au forcing du Président Nkurunziza pour un troisième mandat en Avril 2015, les partenaires du Burundi ont suspendu les aides et les appuis, passant ainsi de 699 milliards BIF en 2015 à 374 milliards BIF en 2016, soit environ une réduction de 50% des dons des bailleurs.

i L'indice de Gini indique dans quelle mesure la répartition des revenus entre les individus ou les ménages au sein d'une économie s'écarte de l'égalité parfaite. Le coefficient de Gini est compris entre 0 (égalité parfaite) et 100 (inégalité absolue). Exemple : en 2011, Belgique : 28.4 - Bénin : 43.6

ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7

Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4)

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iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.

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Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2017): 15.76 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 79.28

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2015**: 1 158.69

GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 36.0

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2015: 0.479 (112th)

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	28.25	2015
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	54.10	2010
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 143/188)	0.55	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	17.70	2012
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	32.40	2014
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	9.60	2014
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	14.20	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	No data	No data
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	No data	No data

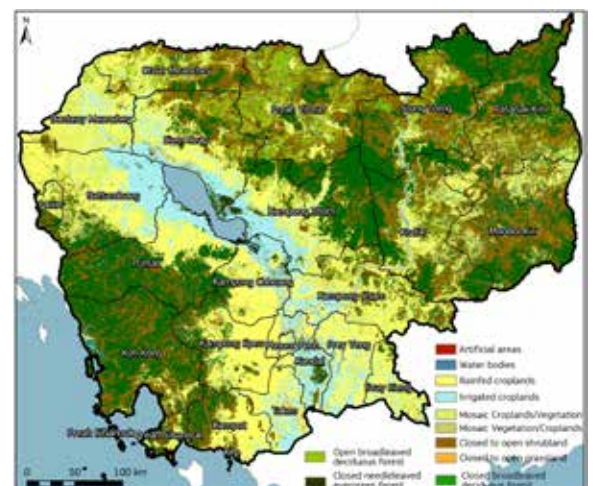
Country overview

- **Cambodia:** 17th largest economy (out of 30) in the East Asia and Pacific region, after China, Japan or Australia (2015). Stabilization of the country initiated in 1993 after nearly two decades of war and genocide (Khmer Rouge regime). Since 1994, when data becomes available, quite sustained economic growth, GDP annual growth of 7.6%. Economic growth halted in 2009, during The Global Economic Crisis, with a GDP growth of 0.09% on that year. According to IMF, growth is projected to remain robust at around 7 percent for 2016–17. Noticeable poverty reduction from 50% in 2003 to 17.7% in 2012. Per capita GDP increased steadily during country’s stabilization period, 253 USD (1993) to 1159 USD (2015) 78% literacy rate (2015). Current growth supported by strong garments exports, real estate and construction activity (IMF, 2016). Weaker agricultural and tourism growth in recent times (IMF, 2016). Textile products for the manufacturing industry (20%) and refined petroleum (9-15%) the largest imports (2014).
- **Agriculture:** employment of population in agriculture substantially reduced from 78% (1998) to 54% (2010). Decreasing importance of agriculture in the economy GDP from 46.5% (1993) to 28.2% (2015). Food stuff exports limited to rice, cassava, coconut products and palm oil, accounting for less than 4% of the total exportations.
- **Natural disasters:** Cambodia is most prominently at risk from flood hazards, with 7 flood events occurring in the last decade. Droughts regularly occur, particularly in the 2000s decade, and storms are a rarer occurrence. In the last decade, in 2006-15, on average 400 000 people affected by disasters, 380 000 million by floods. Two large recent floods in 2011 and 2013 affected 3 million people and caused more than 1 billion USD in losses.
- **Migration:** Cambodia has a very little inward migration (0.5%) and high outmigration (7.1% of total citizens) mainly due to economic reasons. Remittances raised considerably in recent years to the current almost 400 million USD a year (2015), 2.2% of the GDP. The country’s largest community is in neighboring Thailand where 800 000 Cambodians live. Other important immigration countries are USA (167 000), France (63 000), Australia (35 000) or Canada (26 000).

Agriculture

Agriculture remains a very important sector producing a third of the GDP and employing half of the labour force within the country. Most Cambodian farmers are smallholders with less than two hectares per household. Country’s agricultural resources consist primarily of 3.7 million hectares of cultivated land, of which 75% is devoted to rice. There is a enormous dependence on the rice and its price.

Rice is primary commodity and source of income for the majority of farmers. Remaining 25% to other food and industrial crops, primarily rubber. Freshwater and marine fisheries and aquatic resources provide employment to over three million people. Fish is also a major source of protein in the domestic diet. On overall, the Cambodian population relies on fish and other aquatic animals for 76% of their total animal protein consumption, 28% of their total fat intake and 37% of their iron. Paddy rice key commodity for exports: in 2013, Cambodia exported a record level of 1.2 million tonnes of rice, 3% of worldwide exports. Lack of modernization or essential infrastructure, and yet one of the lowest rice yields in the region (3 metric tonnes per hectare).



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
		Crops	Rice, paddy	9,324.00	9,335.00	2,856.70	2,795.06
Cassava	8,584.60		9,410.69	332.94	368.53	25,784.50	25,535.60
Maize	550.00		400.00	119.84	87.22	4,589.40	4,585.90
Vegetables fresh nes	536.43		539.24	1.13	0.91	6,417.30	6,446.30
Sugar cane	573.77		600.00	27.86	28.50	20,595.50	21,052.60
531.13	578.71		0.48	0.46	31,268.50	31,300.40	31,300.40
Soybeans	162.00		162.00	0.15	N/A	1,588.20	1,588.20
Oil palm fruit	160.00		160.00	N/A	N/A	11,188.80	11,034.50
Bananas	140.53		140.47	31.74	31.79	4,427.40	4,419.40

Source: IOSTAT

		Years	
		2014	2015
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	N/A	N/A
	Meat	204.08	201.49
	Eggs	24.20	17.30
	Milk	194.51	169.58
Heads	Chickens	13,000,000	13,000,000
	Cattle	2,875,000	2,875,000
	Pigs	2,180,000	2,180,000
	Buffaloes	680,000	682,000

Source: IOSTAT

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2014	Total agricultural imports	292.10	100.00	608.07
	Cotton	N/A	70.37	427.91
	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse.	20.33	7.49	45.57
	Dairy products	29.12	4.86	29.56
	Sugar	103.94	4.19	25.47
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	3.81	23.17

Source: Comtrade

In 2014, Cambodia imported 608M euros of agricultural products and exported 236.5M euros, resulting in a negative trade balance of more than 350M euros. The top agricultural imports of Cambodia are cotton, tobacco, dairy products, sugar and animal or vegetable fats and oil. Its top exports are rice, sugar, tubers like manioc and sweet potatoes, animal or vegetable fats and oil and pepper. The top import origins are China, Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Indonesia, while the top export destinations are the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan and Canada.

Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2014	Total agricultural exports	511.53	100.00	236.53
	Rice	347.27	73.67	174.25
	Sugar	59.13	8.92	21.11
	Other roots and tubers (manioc, sweet potatoes, etc.)	98.41	7.41	17.53
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	4.94	11.69
	Pepper (genus Piper, Capsicum or Pimenta)	1.06	2.38	5.63

Source: Comtrade

Food security

Considerable progress has been achieved over the last decade. Cambodia is fully rice self-sufficient and is on the way to becoming an important rice exporter in the region. Food is available all over the country and markets are well integrated. Food availability at the national and regional level is therefore largely achieved.

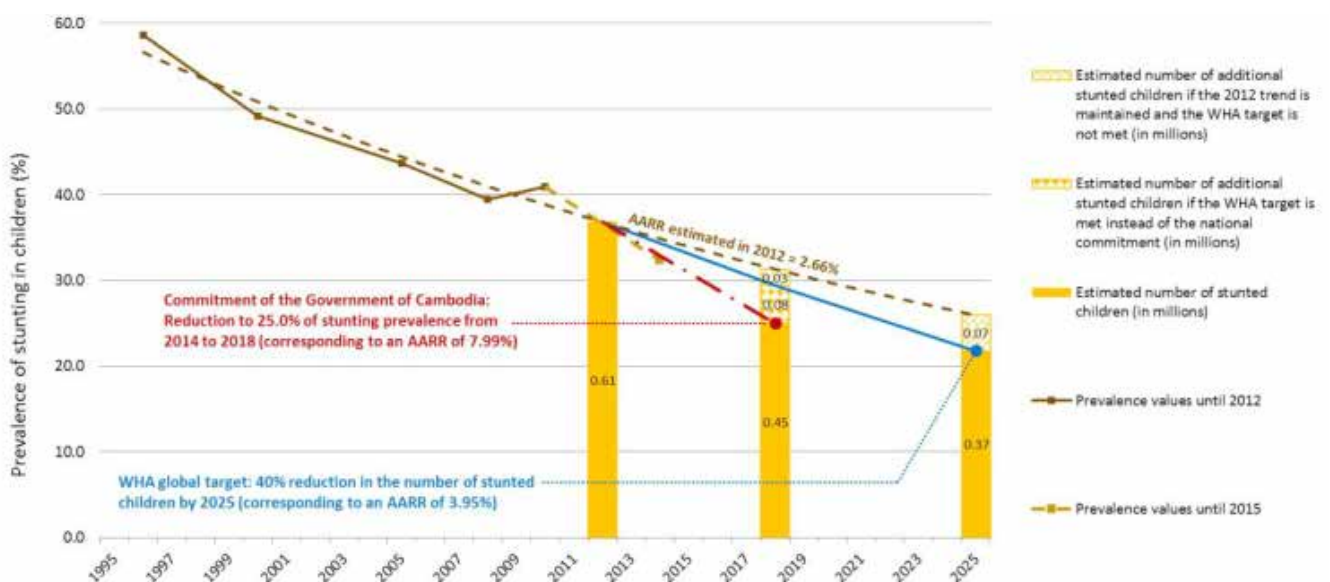
Based on impressive rates of poverty reduction and reduced consumption inequity, overall household food access and food consumption has improved considerably in recent years, although disparities by regions and social groups continue to persist. Cambodians still face a wide range of constraints affecting household food security such as low agricultural productivity and diversification, limited access and unsustainable use of forestry and fishery resources, landlessness for a large proportion of the rural population, and insufficient employment and income opportunities, specifically in rural areas.

Food insecure households tend to rely on agriculture alone. Greater age dependency burden and 42% of rural households have only one family member working for a cash income. Households with poor food consumption are more likely to be landless than overall rural households (27% compared to 20%, respectively). Landless households, including those that lease land, are also more likely to be more food insecure (19% of the rural population). The poor remain highly vulnerable to volatile food prices as a large part of household income is spent on food, i.e. the poorest wealth quintile households still spend more than two thirds of their household budget on food. As the last financial and economic crisis showed, stability of food access for the poor and near-poor is easily compromised by idiosyncratic shocks, socio-economic crises or natural disasters. Increasing coping capacities of vulnerable groups by scaling up social safety nets and improved disaster preparedness and mitigation mechanisms (including climate change adaptation) remains a challenge for the future.

Improved food consumption does not automatically translate in improved child and maternal nutrition as dietary diversity and quality of food, intra-familial food distribution, nutrition related behaviour and capacities of care takers, safe water, sanitation and hygiene as well as access to health services all affect the nutrition status. Considerable improvements in child and maternal mortality and some child and maternal nutrition indicators took place between 2000 and 2010, the latter presented in the next section.

EU Analysis of nutrition

In the last two decades, Cambodia has made impressive progress in the fight against child stunting, with rates steadily falling (from 58.6% in 1996 to 32.4% in 2014). However, inequities in health and nutrition outcomes and in health care utilization continue to persist between rural and urban areas, across provinces (being highest in Preah Vihear/Stung Treng (44%) and Kampong Chhanang (43%) and lowest in Phnom Penh (18%)), and between people with different educational and economic status. Wasting is also high at 10% and has not significantly changed over the last decade. Anemia also presents a key challenge with a 56% of children under five being anaemic. The line graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of 2.66% (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 7.99% (red broken line) and 3.95% (blue line) to meet the government's own commitment and the WHA target (respectively). In 2012, 610,000 children under-five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 440,000 children will be stunted in 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts by government and development partners to reach an extra 70,000 children and avert them from stunting. The evolution to 2025 has been recalculated from 2015 using new prevalence estimates available since 2012, showing a projected decrease of 0.02 million stunted children. Overall, since 2012, Cambodia has made progress towards meeting the 2025 WHA target, although an additional effort is needed as described above. The EU has supported the development of the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition, prioritizing in the area of nutrition the support to the Fisheries Sector.



Budget

Government budget for the Agricultural sector of 46 million USD in 2016, a 25% increase compared to the previous year. However, this represents only 1.07% of the total budget of 4.3 billion USD. In recent years, a stronger emphasis is on investing in education, 503 million USD on the same year.

Government orientation in the sector

The Government of Cambodia is prioritising:

1. to modernize Cambodia's agriculture through its transformation into one which primarily depends on the application of techniques, new technologies, mechanization and irrigation to improve the yield rate,
2. to diversify activities into high value crops, livestock, and aquaculture in an environmentally sustainable manner,
3. to promote commercialization of agricultural products. Particular actions supported from the government policies were,
4. to ensure that the poorest benefit from the allocation of social land concessions for farming and residential purposes over the last years within the framework of the Social Land Concession (SLC) Programmes
5. to abolish in March 2012 all fishing lots and rights given to local users, including women and young people, to be managed through Community Fisheries (CFs) – 516 were established throughout the country
6. to establish the Cambodia Food Reserve System, a permanent mechanism to assist people affected by disaster or crisis through the establishment of food (rice) and seed (rice and vegetable) emergency reserves.

Relevant policies are:

1. National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2014–2018.
2. National Nutrition Strategy, 2009–2015.
3. Plan of Action for Disaster Risk reduction in Agriculture, 2014–18.
4. The updated Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries Sector 2010–2024 and National Aquaculture Development Strategy (NADS) 2015–2030.
5. Draft Agriculture Strategic Development Plan (ASDP, 2014–18).
6. National Social Protection Strategy 2010–2015.

Subsides

EU contribution: Total amount of the DCI-ACA for Cambodia is 410M€.

FNSSA sector's part is 144M€ (35%) in the sector of Agriculture/Natural Resource Management (Fisheries & Forestry).

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 200 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP): [Source WorldBank](#) – Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1–5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 – Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source WorldBank](#) – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A–B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: [Source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) – A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [Source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [Source WHO](#) – Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months.
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [Source WHO](#) – Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0–59.
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [Source FAO](#) – Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.
Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Population totale (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 23,44 millions d'habitants

Population rurale (% de la population totale): 45.06

PIB par habitant (\$ US courants) **2015**: 1 032.6

Indice GINI 2014: 40.7

Indice d'inégalités de genre (IIG 2015): 0.568

Indicateurs agricoles ⁱ :	Valeur en %	Année
Valeur ajoutée agricole en % du PIB	22,8	2015
Part de l'agriculture dans l'emploi (% de la population en emploi)	61.30	2001
Indicateurs de développement ⁱⁱⁱ :	Valeur	Année
IDH - indice du développement humain (Rang : 153 / 188)	0,518	2015
Ratio de la population pauvre en fonction du seuil de	37.5	2014
Indicateurs de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle ^{iv} :	Valeur in %	Année
Prévalence du retard de croissance chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Stunting)	31.7	2014
Prévalence de l'émaciation chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Wasting)	5.2	2014
Prévalence de la sous-alimentation (% de la population)	9,90	2015
Totale de la population en insécurité alimentaire en % de la population totale*	23	2015
Population en crise alimentaire en % de la population totale*	5	2015

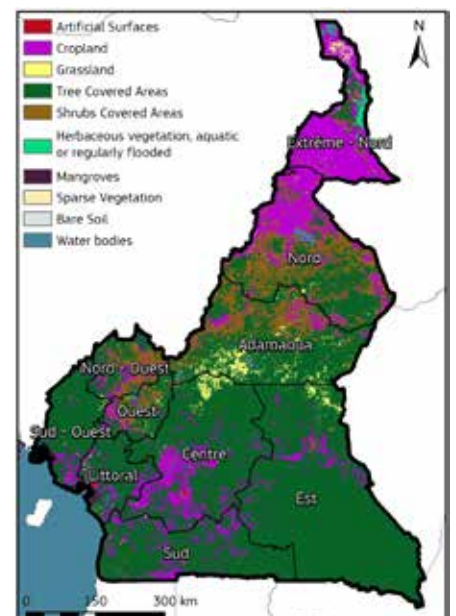
Caractéristiques du pays

- **Le Cameroon:** est un pays à revenu intermédiaire de la tranche inférieure. Il occupait en 2014 la 153^{ème} place sur 187 (IDH). Depuis des décennies le Cameroon connaît la paix, mais la situation est de plus en plus difficile en conséquence de l'insécurité civile et des déplacements massifs causés par les activités du groupe Boko Haram dans la zone frontalière avec le Nigéria, principalement dans l'Extrême-Nord. En outre, la reprise des violences en République centrafricaine (RCA) fin 2013, a également poussé des personnes à passer la frontière et s'installer dans l'est du Cameroon. La croissance démographique a un rythme moyen d'accroissement de 2.8% par an (supérieur au taux de réduction de la pauvreté). Malgré la croissance économique positive de la dernière décennie, environ 40% de la population vit encore en dessous du seuil de pauvreté, principalement dans les régions du nord (Adamaoua, Nord, Extrême-Nord) et de l'est.
- **Agriculture:** secteur clé de l'économie camerounaise qui contribue pour 22.8% du PIB, première source d'emploi avec 60% de la population active.
- **Migration¹:** le Cameroon accueille environ 362 400 réfugiés: 276 000 originaires de République centrafricaine et 86 400 (une augmentation de 16% depuis Octobre 2015) du Nigéria; 199 000 personnes, dans la région du Grand Nord, ont été contraintes à se déplacer vers l'intérieur en raison du conflit.

L'agriculture

La production végétale au Cameroon est la principale activité du monde rural (environ 75% du PIB Agricole). L'agriculture camerounaise est principalement basée sur une agriculture vivrière de subsistance traditionnelle. L'agriculture souffre de contraintes : petite tailles des parcelles (entre 1 et 2 ha), manque d'infrastructures, difficultés pour accéder aux intrants, techniques de production encore basées sur des méthodes traditionnelles et limitées aux outils manuels. Les conditions climatiques sont plutôt favorables à l'agriculture. La partie meridionale connaît une pluviométrie suffisante permettant deux récoltes par an. Les régions septentrionales de la bande soudano-sahélienne (Extrême-Nord et Nord), où la pluviométrie est réduite, ne permettent qu'une seule récolte par an. Le Cameroon compte environ deux million d'exploitations agricoles, dont 72% sont polyvalentes (concernées par les productions végétales, animales et par la forêt), 25% sont spécialisées dans les productions végétales et 3% sont spécialisées dans l'élevage. Les régions septentrionales de la bande soudano-sahélienne (Extrême-Nord et Nord), où la pluviométrie est réduite, ne permettent qu'une seule récolte par an alors que la partie méridionale, plus pluvieuse, permet deux récoltes.

Les principales cultures vivrières sont: le maïs (55% des ménages), l'arachide (32% des ménages), le mil et le manioc dans le nord du pays (30% des ménages), les haricots/niébé (23%), le macabo (20%) et les bananes plantains ou douces (19%). Environ 37.6% des ménages pratiquent une culture de rente : du cacao (42.3%), du coton (36%), du café (11.7%), des fruits (2.2%) et de l'huile de palme (6.8%). L'élevage constitue une partie importante des activités agricoles, environ 38.5% des ménages le pratiquent, principalement dans le nord. Existents deux types d'éleveurs : les éleveurs spécialisés (30% du cheptel) avec la production bovine et des troupeaux de grande taille, et les agriculteurs éleveurs (65% du cheptel). La pêche, principalement artisanale, reste aussi une activité principale tant de la population côtière que de celle voisine de lacs (ex. Lac du Tchad) et de rivières.



Disponibilité alimentaire

Production

	Année	Quantité (1 000 tonnes)		Surface (1 000 ha)		Rendement (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Cultures	Manioc	4,596	4,917	310.7	326.2
Banane plantain	3,692	3,882	309.1	310.6	11,944	12,500	
Fruit du palmier à huile	2,450	2,571	135	138	18,148	18,636	
Maïs	1,647	1,719	832.4	799.2	1,978	2,001	
Bananas	1,600	1,719	114.3	119.6	14,000	14,374	
Macabo/Taro	1,550	1,672	161.7	172.3	9,589	9,706	
Sorgho	1,260	1,600	836.7	754.4	1,505	1,524	

Source: FOSTAT

	Année	2013	2014
		En tonne (1 000 tonnes)	Pêche (dont poissons, crustacées, mollusques)
Viande et abats	334.4		
Œufs de poule	16		
Lait	252.7		
Par tête	Bovins	5,805,297	5,950,000
Caprins	6,298,059	4,675,000	
Ovins	2,952,624	4,015,000	

Source: FOSTAT

Importations

	Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur		
		% (sur le total de la valeur des importations)	En million€	
Année 2014	Total des importations agricoles	1 262,66	100.00	742.63
Poissons et crustacés, molluscs et autres aquatiques invertébrés	N/A	29.76	221.03	
Riz	590,98	28.65	212.73	
Blé et méteil	545,40	19.47	144.58	
Huile et graisse d'origine végétale ou animale	N/A	9.09	67.53	
Produits laitiers	17,50	6.59	48.96	

Source: Comtrade

Exportations

	Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur		
		% (sur le total de la valeur des exportations)	En million€	
Année 2014	Total des exportations agricoles	510.76	100.00	671.97
Cacao en fèves	192.66	63.14	424.27	
Coton	N/A	18.01	121.02	
Fruits	267.58	8.71	58.53	
Café	31.18	7.16	48.10	
Produits dérivés	0.73	0.62	4.18	

Source: Comtrade

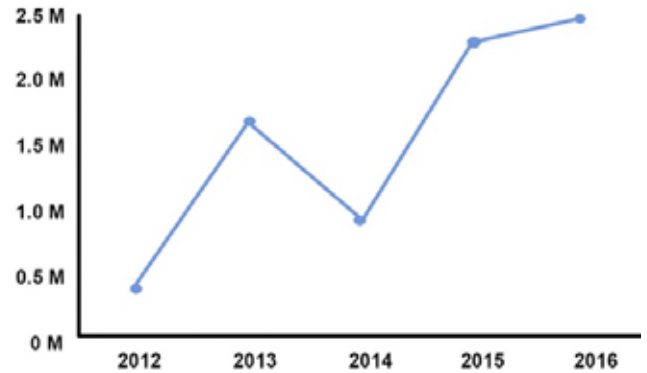
Le Cameroun a un potentiel agricole important qu'il pourrait développer pour répondre à sa demande nationale. Entre 2015 et 2016, plusieurs zones ont connu des déficits vivriers importants suite aux sécheresses et aux inondations récurrentes. Ses trois principaux fournisseurs sont l'Union européenne, le Nigéria et la Chine. Néanmoins, l'instabilité économique dans la région du Nord avec d'une part les troubles en RCA et d'autre part l'activisme de Boko Haram a induit une baisse notable des flux transfrontaliers. Les importations restent essentiellement constituées des hydrocarbures et des biens d'équipement. Les importations de produits de consommation complètent l'offre alimentaire insuffisante du pays, principalement du blé et du riz, mais aussi du poisson, du lait et de l'huile. Le pétrole représentant environ 50% du total des exportations à l'Union européenne, la Chine et les États-Unis. En dehors des hydrocarbures, les cinq premiers produits exportés en 2014 sont le bois et ses produits dérivés (10.6% du total des exportations), du cacao en fèves (10%), du coton brut (2.9%), du café et de la banane fraîche (6.3%).

Sécurité alimentaire

L'insécurité alimentaire s'est aggravée en 2016 en raison des inondations et des sécheresses pendant les dernières années (principalement dans la bande soudano-sahélienne) qui ont entraîné des déficits céréaliers importants, ne permettant pas d'assurer un stock suffisant pour la période de soudure. Le facteur principal de la détérioration de la sécurité alimentaire est l'insécurité civile due à l'insurrection de Boko Haram et aux conflits armés en République centrafricaine.

Le taux d'insécurité alimentaire est passé de 19% en septembre 2015 à 24.5% en septembre 2016, soit 2.6 millions de personnes (IPC phase 2 et supérieure). Parmi ces personnes, plus de 298 000 sont en situation d'urgence (Phase 4)². L'insécurité alimentaire reste fortement répandue dans les régions septentrionales (bande sahélienne), principalement dans les régions de l'Extrême-Nord, du Nord et de l'Adamaoua, et dans la région de l'Est. Dans l'Extrême-Nord, plus d'1.5 million de personnes – ou 1 personne sur 3 – sont en phase 3 (Crise) ou en phase 4 (Urgence) (1.4 million en 2015). En Adamaoua, le taux d'insécurité alimentaire est passé de 18.7% en 2015 à 39.1% en 2016.

Personnes en insécurité alimentaire (2012-2016)

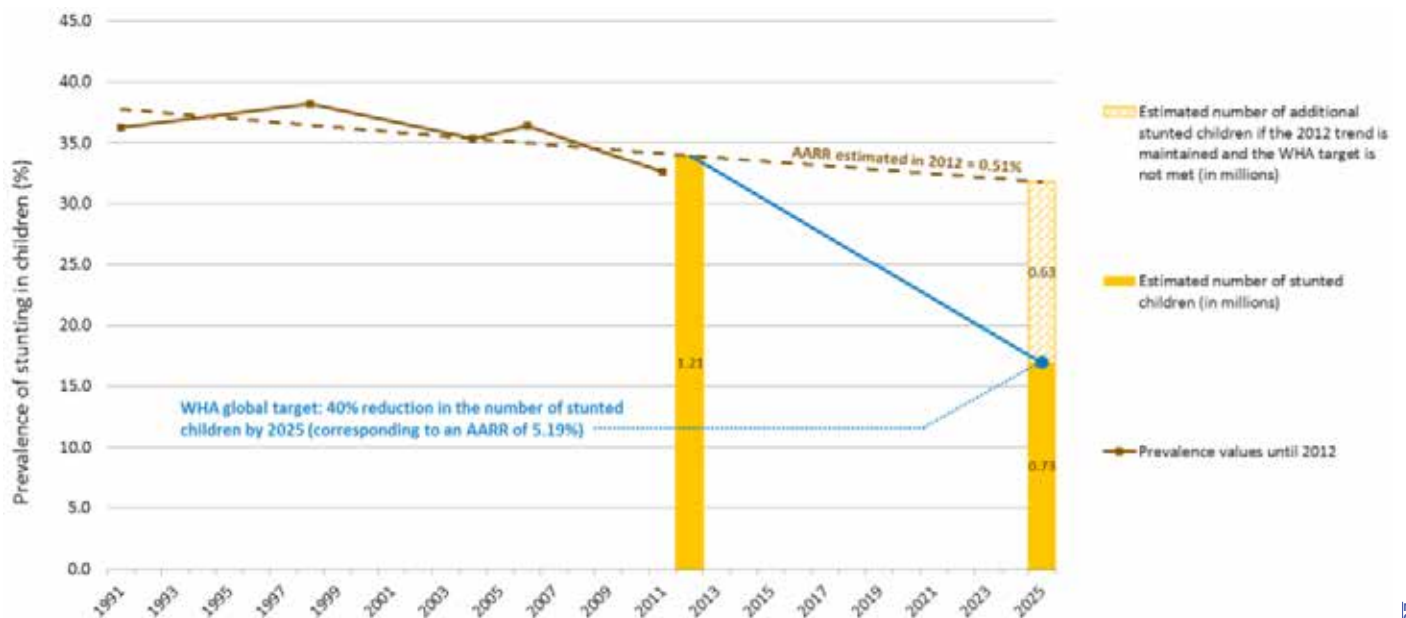


Analyse des tendances du retard de croissance et les projections³

Globalement, l'état nutritionnel des enfants de moins de cinq ans au Cameroun ne s'est pas beaucoup amélioré depuis 1991. Le niveau de malnutrition chronique (retard de croissance), est passé de 36.3% (1991) à 31.7% (2014) en 20 ans. La situation est notamment plus précaire dans les régions de l'Extrême-Nord, du Nord, de l'Adamaoua et de l'Est. Au cours des 10 dernières années le pourcentage des enfants atteints de malnutrition aigüe globale est passé de 6.2% en 2004 à 5.2 en 2014. Les régions du nord et les populations de réfugiés restent la population la plus touchée par la malnutrition aigüe des enfants aussi bien que par l'anémie. Le graphique en ligne montre la tendance historique de la prévalence de la malnutrition chronique (retard de croissance) et la projection future (basée sur les données jusqu'à 2012) avec le taux annuel moyen de réduction (average annual rate of reduction AARR) de 0.51% (la ligne pointillée marron) et l'AARR projeté de 5.19% (ligne bleue) pour rencontrer les engagements du gouvernement et l'objectif de l'AMS – Assemblée Mondiale de la Santé – (respectivement).

En 2012, 1 210 000 enfants de moins de 5 ans présentaient un retard de croissance. Étant donné la tendance actuelle et considérant la croissance de la population, 1 360 000 enfants auront un retard de croissance en 2025. Cependant, l'objectif de AMS invite le gouvernement et les partenaires de développement à fournir plus d'efforts afin d'atteindre 630,000 enfants en plus et les prévenir de la malnutrition chronique.

Le Cameroun a récemment révisé sa politique nationale de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle et a préparé un plan multisectoriel de priorité nutritionnelle pour les quatre régions les plus affectées. La nutrition est intégrée dans le Développement rural du 11e EDF NIP 2014-2020 (intégré dans le projet Pro-Rural).



Budget

La loi de finances de la République du Cameroun pour l'exercice 2016 est évaluée à 4 234 700 millions de francs CFA en comparaison avec le budget de 3 746 600 de l'exercice 2015. De ce montant, 39 113 (31 712 en 2015) sont destinées à l'élevage, la pêche et les industries animales et 110 162 (108 692 en 2015) pour l'agriculture et le développement rural, soit 3.5% au total.

Gouvernement orientation in the secteur

La Vision 2035 Cameroon, adoptée par le Gouvernement qui vise à faire du Cameroun un pays émergent, démocratique et uni dans sa diversité. Le plan intègre quatre objectifs généraux : 1) la réduction de la pauvreté, 2) l'atteinte du stade de pays à revenus intermédiaires, 3) l'atteinte du stade de Nouveau Pays Industrialisé et 4) la consolidation du processus démocratique et de l'unité nationale.

Le Document de Stratégie pour la Croissance et l'Emploi (DSCE) à l'horizon 2020. Les secteurs prioritaires d'investissement ont été identifiés et repris dans trois piliers : 1) la stratégie de croissance, 2) la stratégie de l'emploi et 3) la gouvernance et la gestion stratégique de l'Etat. Le développement du secteur agricole est identifié comme l'une des principales sources de croissance économique.

La Stratégie de Développement du Secteur Rural (SDSR) horizon 2020 fixe les orientations stratégiques dans lesquelles s'inscrivent les Stratégies sous sectorielles (SDSR volets ministériels) alignées sur le DSCE à savoir :

1. La stratégie 2020 du sous-secteur forêts et faune, qui comporte quatre programmes: 1) l'aménagement et le renouvellement de la ressource forestière, 2) la sécurisation et valorisation des ressources fauniques et des aires protégées, 3) la valorisation des ressources forestières, et 4) la gouvernance et l'appui institutionnel du sous-secteur.

2. La stratégie 2020 du sous-secteur élevage, pêches et industries animales, qui comporte trois programmes opérationnels et un programme de support : 1) le développement des productions et des industries animales, 2) le développement des productions halieutiques, 3) l'amélioration de la couverture sanitaire des cheptels et la lutte contre les zoonoses et 4) la gouvernance et l'appui institutionnel sous sectoriel.

3. La stratégie 2020 du sous-secteur agriculture et développement rural, qui comporte quatre programmes : 1) l'amélioration de la productivité et de la compétitivité des filières, 2) la modernisation des infrastructures du monde rural et de production agricole, 3) la gestion durable des ressources naturelles spécifiques à l'agriculture et 4) la gouvernance et l'appui institutionnel au sous-secteur.

4. La stratégie 2020 du sous-secteur environnement, protection de la nature et développement durable, qui comporte quatre programmes : 1) la lutte contre la désertification et les changements, 2) la gestion durable de la biodiversité, 3) la lutte contre les pollutions, nuisances et produits chimiques et 4) la gouvernance et l'appui institutionnel au sous-secteur.

Le Plan National D'Investissement agricole du Cameroun (PNIA) (2014-2020) est le cadre national de planification des fonds nationaux et extérieurs pour le développement du secteur rural, qui nécessite un investissement de 3,351 milliards de FCFA et qui prône une agriculture de deuxième génération (industrielle). Le PNIA s'articule autour de quatre axes principaux : le développement des filières de production, la modernisation des infrastructures de production et l'élaboration de mécanismes d'accès aux financements, la gestion et la valorisation durable des ressources naturelles et le renforcement des capacités des acteurs et la promotion de la concertation.

Subsidie

Le Programme Indicatif National de coopération entre l'Union européenne et la République du Cameroun (2014-2020) dans le cadre du 11ème Fonds européen pour le développement (FED), sur la base d'une allocation globale estimée à 282 millions d'euros, desquels 178 millions d'euros (63%) sont destinés au secteur du développement rural, dont l'objectif est de promouvoir un développement territorial durable et équilibré ainsi qu'une croissance économique inclusive.

i L'indice de Gini indique dans quelle mesure la répartition des revenus entre les individus ou les ménages au sein d'une économie s'écarte de l'égalité parfaite. Le coefficient de Gini est compris entre 0 (égalité parfaite) et 100 (inégalité absolue). Exemple : en 2011, Belgique : 28.4 - Bénin : 43.6

ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7

Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4)

Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7

iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.

Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.

Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.

Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

1 CFSAM 2011 http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp250164.pdf?_ga=1.203288851.369266885.1463652974

<http://data.unhcr.org/SahelSituation/region.php?id=73>

2 Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), September 2016. 2017 Aperçu des besoins humanitaires Cameroun; https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/2017_hno_cmr_1.pdf

3 Fiche nutrition https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/nutrition-fiche-cameroun-2016_en.pdf

Population totale (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 4, 59 millions d'habitants

Population rurale (% de la population totale): 59.7

PIB par habitant (\$ US courants) **2015**: 382.2

Indice GINIⁱ 2014: 56.24

Indice d'inégalités de genre (IIG 2015): 0.648

Indicateurs agricoles ⁱⁱ	Valeur %	Année
Valeur ajoutée agricole en % du PIB	42.86	2016
Part de l'agriculture dans l'emploi (% de la population en emploi)	No data	-
Indicateurs de développement ⁱⁱⁱ	Valeur	Année
IDH - indice du développement humain (Rang : 153 / 188)	0.352	2015
Ratio de la population pauvre en fonction du seuil de pauvreté national (% de la population)	62	2008
Indicateurs de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle	Valeur %	Année
Prévalence du retard de croissance chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Stunting)	40.7	2011
Prévalence de l'émaciation chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Wasting)	7.4	2011
Prévalence de la sous-alimentation (moyenne de 3 ans)	47.7	2015
Totale de la population en insécurité alimentaire en % de la population totale	48	2016
Population en crise alimentaire en % de la population totale	48	2016

Caractéristiques du pays

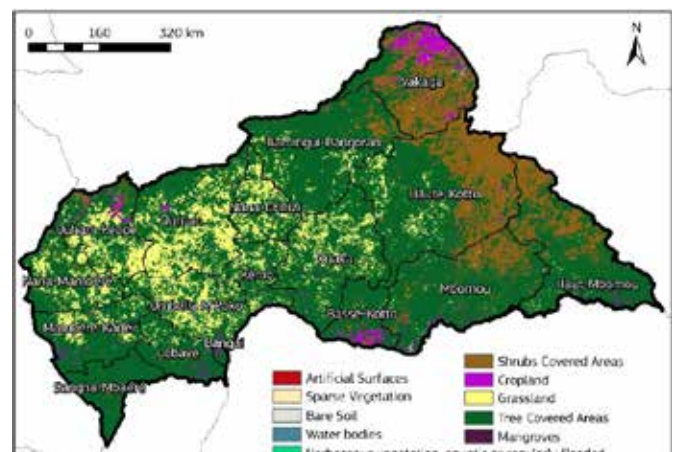
- **République Centrafricaine:** au cours des dernières décennies, le RCA a été confronté à une instabilité socio-politique récurrente. En Décembre 2013, la crise actuelle éclate, peu après le changement de régime, et une vague de violences généralisées s'ensuit avec des attaques contre les civils de Séléka (une coalition entre les principaux groupes musulmans rebelles) et les appelés anti-balaka (miliciens chrétiens). Les conflits sur les ressources productives liés à la transhumance transfrontalière ont été considérés étant un facteur contribuant à la crise politique et social. L'élection démocratique du président Faustin-Archange Touadéra en février 2016, avec le soutien de la communauté internationale, en particulier la présence de la force militaire française Sangaris et de la MINUSCA (Nations Unies) a mis officiellement fin à près de trois années de transition politique et de conflits sociaux. La crise a causé l'effondrement de l'économie, principalement des secteurs productifs (agricole, extractif et forestier). Le PIB a plongé de 37% en 2013, l'activité économique est remontée lentement de 1.3% en 2014, avant d'accélérer de 5.5% en 2015. Toutefois, la population est loin de retrouver le niveau de vie d'avant la crise. En 2008, 62% de la population vivait en dessous du seuil de pauvreté dont 72% en milieu rural et 55% en milieu urbain.
- **Agriculture:** l'économie repose sur le secteur agricole, correspondant à 42% du PIB. L'élevage occupe une place prépondérante dans l'économie nationale : 15% du PIB total et 45% du PIB agricole. Vulnérabilité aux conditions climatiques extrêmes : sécheresse (2006, 2007, 2011) et inondation (2009, 2012). En 2013, le secteur de l'agriculture s'est effondré de 46%.
- **Migration¹:** en Septembre 2017, plus de 600 000 personnes sont toujours déplacées à l'intérieur du pays (PDI), dont plus de 62 000 à Bangui et 480 951 centrafricains réfugiés dans les pays voisins (274 914 en Cameroun, 72 955 en Chad, 102 403 en RDC et 30 679 en Congo).

L'agriculture²

La République Centrafricaine dispose de ressources naturelles relativement abondantes et de conditions agro-écologiques généralement favorables à l'agriculture et à l'élevage. Le potentiel agricole est de 15 millions d'hectares de terres arables dont seulement 80 000 ha sont cultivés (5.3%). La taille moyenne de la superficie par actif agricole est de 5.3 ha.

L'agriculture est principalement une agriculture de subsistance utilisant des moyens rudimentaires. La saison culturale de la zone sahélienne au nord s'étend de juin à octobre. La zone forestière et guinéenne est divisée en deux cycles de culture dont le premier cycle s'étend de mars à mai et le second de juillet à octobre. Une place prépondérante est accordée aux cultures vivrières basées sur le manioc (40% des superficies mise en culture), le maïs, riz, le mil, le sorgho, l'arachide et le sésame. Le coton et le café sont les principales cultures de rente. Les rendements agricoles restent encore faibles en raison de l'utilisation très limitée des engrais et des semences de qualité ainsi que des crises politico-militaires aux cours des ces deux dernières décennies. Environ la moitié du pays est occupée par des surfaces pâturables, tant pour l'élevage de la région comme pour la transhumance transfrontalière.

La Centrafrique est aussi dotée de nombreux cours d'eau poissonneux, ainsi que de massifs forestiers estimés à 3.8 million d'hectares.



Production

	Année	Quantité (1 000 tonnes)		Surface (1 000 ha)		Rendement (kg/ha)	
		2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
		Cultures					
	Manioc	142.71	207.53	3,399	3,399	485.21	705.59
	Maïs	100.57	120.29	799	800	80.45	96.24
	Arachide	96.83	80.45	96.24	1,000	96.83	96.83
	Mil/sorgho	96.83	117.13	1,000	1,000	96.83	117.13
	Courges (graines)	34.30	32.29	900	897	30.87	28.97

Annuaire du Ministère du Développement Rural, Étiquettes CFSAM 2015 et 2016.

	Année	2013	2014
		En tonne (1 000 tonnes)	
	Pêche (dont poissons, crustacés, mollusques)	32	30
	Viande et abats	168.7	169.5
	Œufs	2.5	2.6
	Lait	80	82.5
Par tête	Caprins	5, 800 000	5, 800 000
	Bovins	4, 250 000	4, 300 000
	Porcins	1, 000,000	1,000,000

Source: FOSINT

Importations⁴

Année		Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur	
			% (sur le total de la valeur des importations agricoles)	En million d'euro
2015	Total des importations agricoles	36,18	100,00	29,79
	Riz	26,05	43,70	13,02
	Huil*	N/A	17,56	5,23
	Sucre de canne sous forme solide	7,45	11,80	3,52
	Poisson et crustacés	N/A	8,45	2,52

Source: Camtrade

*ou de betterave et sucrose chimiquement pur, et graisse d'origine végétale au animale

Exportations

Année		Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur	
			% (sur le total de la valeur des exportations)	En million d'euro
2015	Total des exportations agricoles	0,82	100,00	0,37
	Riz	0,58	62,57	0,23
	Café	0,23	35,85	0,13
	Huile et graisse d'origine végétale au animale	N/A	1,57	0,01

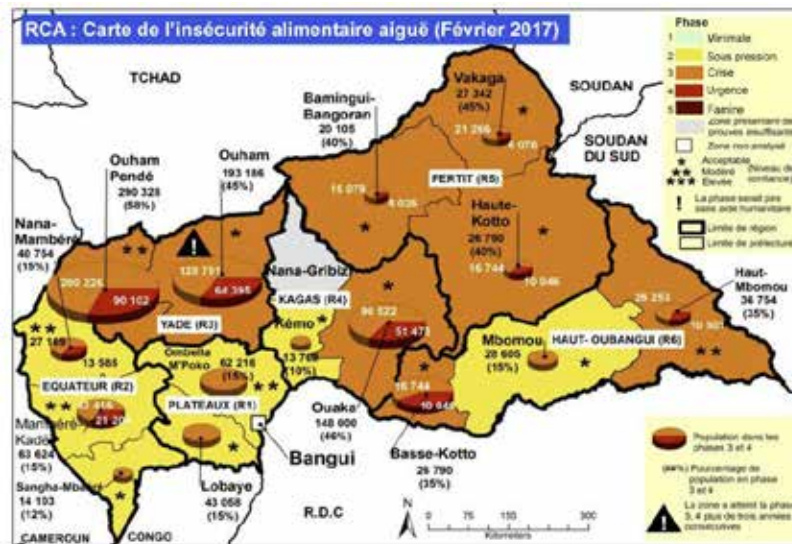
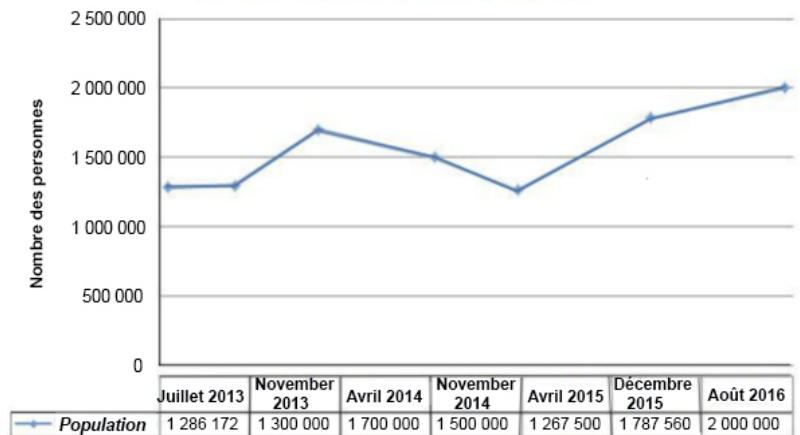
Source: Camtrade

La production agricole totale de la campagne agricole de 2016 s'estime à un peu plus d'un million de tonnes, soit environ 35% supérieure à la très maigre récolte de 2015. Ce résultat avoisine la moyenne des années d'avant-crise (2008-2012) et tient essentiellement à l'augmentation de 45% de la production du manioc. La production céréalière, bien qu'ayant progressé de 13% par rapport 2015, demeure déficitaire de 27% par rapport à la moyenne d'avant la crise. La production du coton, a été sérieusement mise à mal par la crise, avec l'abandon des champs et la destruction des infrastructures. En 2016/17, la production cotonnière est estimée à 4 000 tonnes à peine, soit 75% en deçà de la moyenne d'avant-crise. Les secteurs de l'élevage, de la pêche et d'aquaculture, dévastées par la crise, reprennent graduellement de la vigueur, avec des taux de croissance variant de 3 à 6.5% en 2015 et 2016. La République centrafricaine est un net importateur. En 2014, le RCA a exporté 4.10 milliards de francs CFA et a importé 33.90 milliards de francs CFA, résultant en un bilan négatif de 29.8 milliards de francs CFA. Les exportations forestières et de diamant, qui représentent plus de 80% des recettes d'exportation, constituent l'une des principales sources de revenus du pays. Le coton, le café et le tabac représentent les principales cultures destinées à l'exportation, mais depuis 2013 leur déclin a été précipité par la crise. Les approvisionnements alimentaires du pays sont relativement dépendants des importations, notamment en provenance du Cameroun, du Tchad et de la République Démocratique du Congo.

Sécurité alimentaire

Conformément aux analyses IPC (Integrated Phase Classification) du mois de Février 2017 en République Centrafricaine, la population en situation humanitaire (IPC Phase 3 et 4) s'élève à 1. 110. 028 personnes, soit 30 % de la population totale du pays. Le nombre des personnes qui se trouvent en Phase 2 ou sous pression en CAR s'élève à 1, 519, 192 personnes (environ 41 % de la population totale). Les préfectures plus touchées sont L'Ouham (Kabo et Bouca), l'Ouham-Pendé (Bocaranga, Kouï, Ngaoundaye, Ndim et Paoua-sud) et la Haute-Kotto (Bria et Yalinga) en raison de la persistance de l'insécurité civile, de la détérioration de l'accès aux ressources primaires et la perturbation des circuits de marche dans les zones, comme conséquence la hausse des prix des produits de base comme le manioc. Dans l'extrême Nord (Préfecture de la Vakaga), la situation alimentaire est également devenue critique par la difficulté d'accès de la zone, très pourvue en assistance humanitaire. Cette préfecture accueille, de plus, des rapatriés en provenance du Soudan du Sud. La sécurité alimentaire déjà précaire continue à se détériorer conjuguant les effets de facteurs structurels (pauvreté, démographie, production agricole) et conjoncturels (variations climatiques et conflits).

Evolution de la population en phases humanitaires

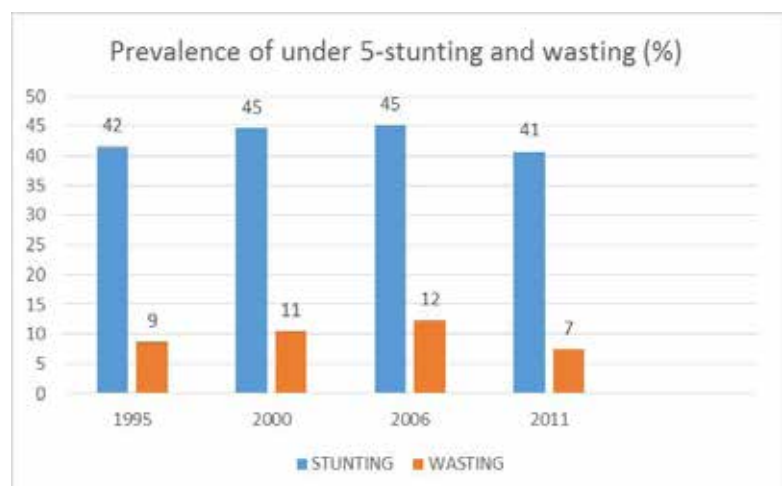


Analyse des tendances du retard de croissance et les projections⁶

Les taux de malnutrition ont été constamment élevés au RCA au cours des 20 dernières années. Et les résultats de l'enquête SMART réalisée en 2014 montrent une prévalence nationale toujours préoccupante de la malnutrition aiguë globale (6.6 %) et sévère (1.9 %), avec un taux de mortalité très alarmant chez les enfants de moins de cinq ans dépassant 2.02 décès pour 10, 000 naissances vivantes par jour.

Le taux national de la malnutrition chronique est à 40.8 %, et ce taux dépasse les 50 % dans les préfectures de la Mambéré-Kadeï (50,3%) et Sangha-Mbaéré (53 %). Les déficiences en micronutriments sont également un problème, 60 % des enfants étant déficients en vitamine A en 2013 et 46% des femmes étant anémiques en 2011.

Les causes de malnutrition en RCA restent liées à l'insécurité et aux mauvaises infrastructures, conduisant à un faible accès aux services de santé, à l'eau potable, et à des conditions d'hygiène appropriées, associées à un accès limité des agents humanitaires aux populations mal nourries.



Interventions publiques dans le secteur

Budget	N/A
Gouvernement orientation in the secteur	<p>Plan National de Relèvement et de Consolidation de la Paix 2017-2021 du Gouvernement, qui s'engage sur les sujet de la sécurité des centrafricains, de la réconciliation national, du redéploiement de l'Etat et de la relance des secteurs productif (agriculture et élevage, industries extractives et forestières). En total, 296. 4 millions USD seront atteints dans l'agriculture entre 2017-2021.</p>
Subsidie	<p>Programme de résilience de la FAO en République centrafricaine (2017-2021) vise le renforcement de la résilience des systèmes agro-sylvo-pastoraux et des moyens d'existence des populations vulnérables. Le programme intègre plusieurs composantes : 1) Assurer la sécurité alimentaire et la résilience (104 millions d'USD sur 5 ans), 2) relancer et développer les secteurs productifs (387 millions d'USD), 3) appuyer la réduction de la violence par le désarmement et la réintégration des ex-combattants et des enfants associés aux groupes armés (115 millions d'USD) et 4) faciliter la réconciliation et la cohésion sociale, et mettre en place les conditions pour le retour des réfugiés et les solutions durables pour les personnes déplacées (109 millions d'USD).</p>

i L'indice de Gini indique dans quelle mesure la répartition des revenus entre les individus ou les ménages au sein d'une économie s'écarte de l'égalité parfaite. Le coefficient de Gini est compris entre 0 (égalité parfaite) et 100 (inégalité absolue). Exemple : en 2011, Belgique : 28.4 - Bénin : 43.6

ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) – Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 – Germany : 0.7

Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

Agriculture employment % of employed population : [source Faostat](#) – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) – A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7

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Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

1 https://ec.europa.eu/echo/where/africa/central-african-republic_fr

2 Central African Republic CFSAM 2016 <https://www.wfp.org/content/central-african-republic-fao-wfp-crop-and-food-security-assessment-mission-march-2016>

3 République Centrafricaine –Mission FAO/PAM d'Evaluation des Récoltes et de la Sécurité Alimentaire en République Centrafricaine, Septembre 2017

<http://www.wfp.org/content/republique-centrafricaine-fao-pam-evaluation-recoltes-securite-alimentaire-septembre-2017>

4 <https://tradingeconomics.com/central-african-republic/balance-of-trade>

5 IPC Février 2017 <http://fscluster.org/central-african-republic/document/car-rapport-12e-cycle-ipc-fevrier-2017>

6 WHO Nutrition Landscape Nutrition Information System (Global Nutrition Report 2016) <http://apps.who.int/nutrition/landscape/report.aspx>

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 49.52 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 23.84

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2014**: 7,903.9.

GINI Index¹ 2013: 53.49

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2015: 0.393 (89th)

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	6.28	2014
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	16.30	2014
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 97 / 188)	0.721	2015
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	27.80	2015
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	12.70	2010
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	0.90	2010
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	8.80	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	11.2	2012
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	4.03	2016

Country overview

- **Colombia:** Colombia is the 4th largest economy of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and averaged 4.8% GDP growth over the 2004-2014 period¹, steadily catching up as an OECD candidate country². Colombia occupies 15th place in terms of GDP per capita (PPP), just below regional average (IMF, 2016); but ranks 19th among the unequal countries³, while is the third populous country in LAC⁴. Despite enjoying a significant economic diversification, fiscal revenue is dependent on oil and mining revenues⁵, and weakened by lower oil prices since 2014. Formally, agriculture contributes to 6.3% to GDP, manufacture (11.4%)⁶, remittances and coffee exports are also important⁷. Conflict and insecurity: the gradual improvement of security has contributed to growth. In 2016, the state ratified peace agreement with the main guerrilla group *Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC)*, to close armed conflict that lasted decades since 1958⁸. Similar agreement with Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) is pursued.
- **Agriculture:** prospect of durable peace is subject to the success of inclusive rural development policies (e.g. land ownership, etc.) as well as the taming of the organised crime and illicit drugs production. However, coca and poppy cultivation doubled between 2013- 2015 to 96 000 and 595 has, respectively⁹.
- **Migration:** the conflict in Colombia displaced about 6.9 million (13% of the population), one of the highest rates displacement in the world¹⁰. About 360 000 people are refugees abroad, most in Ecuador and Venezuela¹¹. The country also received influx of immigrants from neighbouring countries like Venezuela (46 614) fleeing from economic hardships and instability; but also from Europe (Spain: 46 614) and United States (18 841)¹².

Agriculture

Severe inequality in land ownership is a characteristic of the farming sector and is one of the roots of conflict. About 70.4 % of farms are less than 5 has (2% of crop land), whereas 0.2% are >1000 has comprising 74% of cropland¹³. In average, 55.9% of farms practice semi-subsistence farming, but about 70% of food is produced by small producers¹⁴. Only 16% of farms are mechanised and have access to extension¹⁵. Large landholders under-utilized land; over the past 15 years 2 million has belonging to indigenous communities were illegally occupied.

In 2013, 60.9% of cultivated land was permanent crops, with cash crops (i.e. coffee, sugar cane) being 35% of cropland, followed by tubers, bananas (22%) and cereals (16%)¹⁶. Livestock is a major activity with 21.5 million bovines in 2013. Rice is an increasing crop with new areas (185 000 has) planted in 2016.

Agriculture is directly engaged with international markets through liberalization of trade and Free Trade Agreements with USA, EU, Mexico, Chile, Peru, South Korea, Venezuela, and Mercosur countries¹⁸.

Remaining challenges are poor land management, unsuccessful land tenure reforms and land restitution, and consequences of long internal conflicts (OECD, 2015)¹⁹.



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Sugar cane	34,876.33	34,956.41	405.74	406.2
Tubers and roots	5,059.73	4,734.8	405.35	342.04	49,517.5	52,415.5	
Oil palm fruit	5,053.17	5,531.89	250.32	266.51	20,186.1	20,756.3	
Plantains	3,306.74	3,467.33	396.63	399.65	8,337.20	8,675.9	
Bananas	2,098.62	1,770.89	80.84	73.86	25,960.60	23,975.9	
Rice, paddy	1,996.58	2,206.52	520.34	461.273	3,837.10	4783.6	
Maize	1,779.07	1,803.039	629.86	505.75	2,824.60	3,565.1	

Source: FOSI/IT

		Years	
		2013	2014
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Meat	2391.807	2476.14
	Eggs	667.65	691.75
	Milk	6772.87	6870.85
	Cattle	22,574,780	22,527,783
Heads	Pigs	5,340,890	5,897,066
	Sheep	701,884	725,783

Source: FOSI/IT

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2016	Total agricultural imports	-	100.00	3506.57
	Maize (corn)	4,586.08	22.46	787.64
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	15.48	542.68
	Wheat and meslin	2095.56	11.87	416.19
	Cotton	N/A	10.85	380.31
	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/A	5.60	196.46

Source: Comtrade

Exports

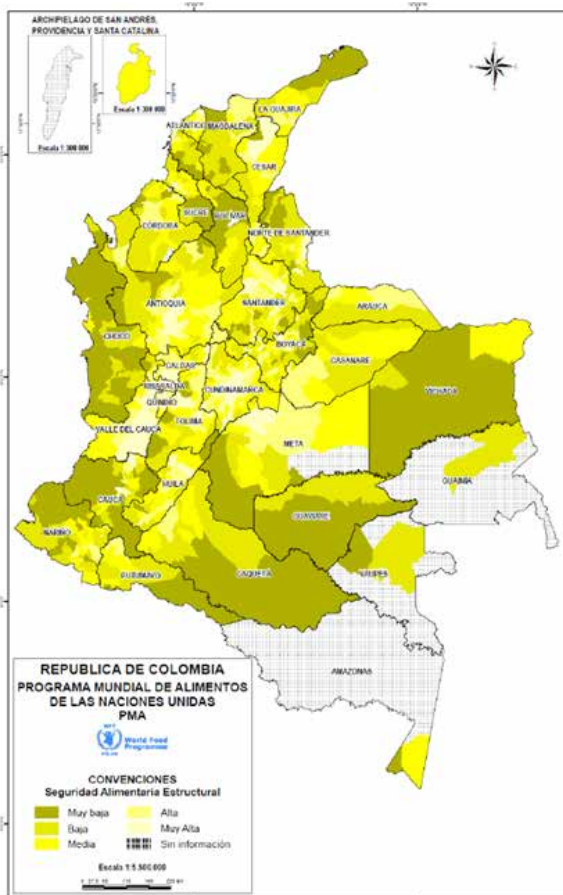
	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2016	Total agricultural exports	-	100.00	5,282.57
	Coffee*	739.52	42.13	2,225.70
	Cut flowers (fresh or processed)	234.93	22.45	1,186.06
	Fruits	2,027.02	17.62	930.94
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	6.31	333.22
	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	511.62	4.68	247.04

Source: Comtrade

* whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion

Colombia's trade in the past decade has been mainly positive since 2006, the main revenue from export comes from crude petroleum, but agriculture contributes with coffee (US\$2.66 billion, 4.7%), cut flowers (2.4%) and bananas (1.7%). The top export destinations are United States (26%) and China (10%). The drop in oil revenues depreciated the Colombian peso, increased food prices and stressed social spending²⁰. Recent initiatives are pursuing self-sufficiency in rice²¹ and reduced import dependence on sugar, fruits and vegetables, meat, poultry, tubers, plantain, milk. In 2014, food imports included maize, soybean and wheat.

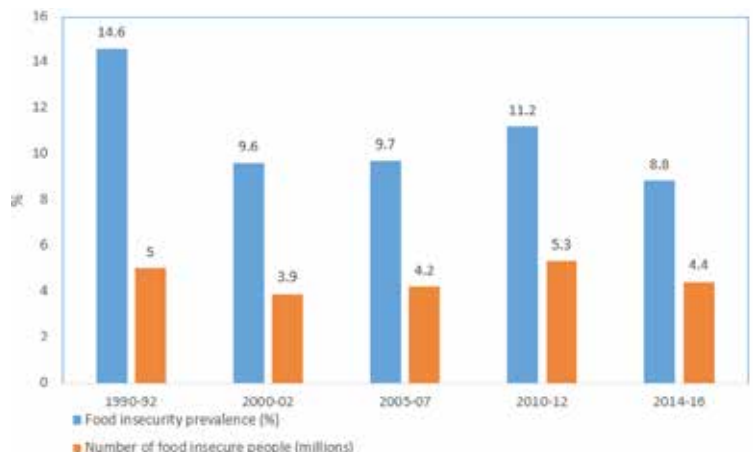
Food security



Map above: map of Structural Food Insecurity levels in Colombia. Color scale= from high (dark) to lowest (light color)

Graph on the right: Colombia's food insecurity prevalence and affected population.

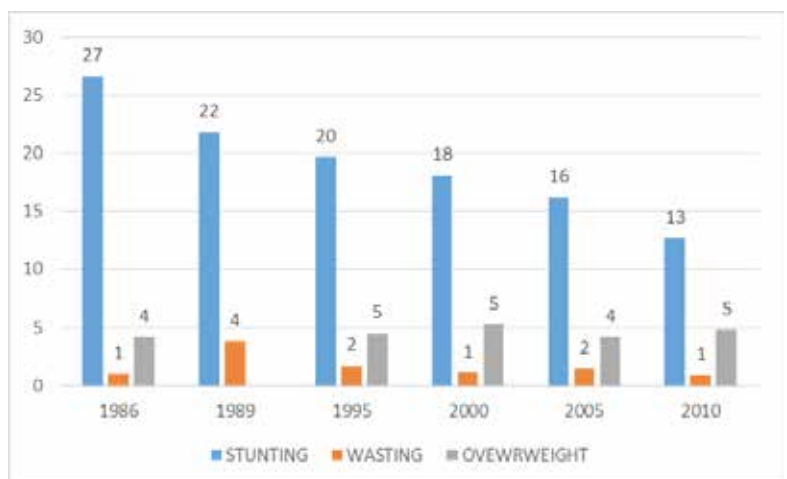
Despite advancements on food security, reduction of poverty and hunger there remain FSN concerns in Colombia. In 2016, the population needing humanitarian assistance was between 4.9²² to 5.8 million²³, caused by displacement, conflict and natural disasters. From these about 2 million were in urgent needed humanitarian assistance²⁴. The main driver is the armed conflict due its duration and number of people affected (Indigenous and rural). During 2012-2015 about 200,000 new internally displaced people (IDPs) were registered every year²⁶ affecting 14% of the population²⁷. This reduced in 2016 to 100,000 IDPs most facing food insecurity and presenting high levels of poverty, lower income (41% of minimum wage), and spending 58% of income in food. Second driver are mobility and access constraints by armed groups, limiting humanitarian assistance, government programs and damaging infrastructure²⁷. In addition, natural disasters in 2010-2015 were significant and caused damages to crops and livestock. El Niño event in 2015-2016 affected rural populations' livelihoods²⁷ with drought in some areas and floods or landslides in others. A structural cause is poverty, with >50% of population at risk²⁵ and 16% below poverty line²⁶. About 64% of rural people are poor and 29% extremely poor, and about 1.3 million of rural families are landless, with limited access to education and markets³⁰. Local diet is high on cereals and energetic food (carbohydrates (19%), cereals (23%), or energetic foods (23%)); and poor in meat (5%), fruits (3%) and legumes (2%)²⁶. In 2016, high food prices, volatility and inflation (9%) limited food access²⁷.



Adapted from FAO, 2015. Panorama de la Seguridad Alimentaria en Latin America Latina and Caribe State of Food Insecurity in the World: The FAO Hunger Map

EU Analysis of nutrition

The trend of stunting in children under age of five has been decreasing for the last 20 years in Colombia (from 22% in 1989 to 13% in 2010), and the differences between the wealthiest and the poorest quintiles have narrowed. However, there are still important differences by area of residence (17% in rural vs. 11% urban), and geography. The department of Vaupes shows the highest prevalence in the country (34.7%) followed by the Amazonas department (28.7%) and Guajira (27.9%). Although the prevalence of overweight in children is still under the WHA target threshold, the adult rates are alarming, with estimated overweight rates close to 60% and obesity rates of 21% among the adult population, in year 2014. Micronutrient deficiencies are also a concern in the country, with the anaemia prevalence in children under five at 28%, and at 20% among women of reproductive age. Colombia is experiencing the malnutrition triple burden (stunting, micronutrient deficiencies in children and increasing overweight and obesity in adults). Efforts should be taken to reinforce multi-sector plans like the [Política Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional implemented in 2008](#), which included selected nutrition indicators covering the triple burden in the Monitoring and Evaluation framework.



Graph above: prevalence of stunting, wasting and overweight in Colombia (%).

UNICEF/WFP/WHO joint malnutrition estimates 2010

Public Intervention in the sector

Budget	<p>Colombia has medium level of public social expenditure and is one of the few countries in LAC region implementing conditional cash transfer programs³³. In 2014, budget for social sector was lowered and shared as: 17% in social inclusion and reconciliation, 9% in health and social protection, 3% in agriculture and 4% in education, 5% in housing and territory³⁴. In recent public finances were challenging due the falling and fluctuating oils prices. In 2016, the government implemented a significant tax reform to compensate for the decreased oil revenues, reaching a national budget of COP 215.9 trillion (USD 79.5 billion), lower than the previous year³⁵. In 2017 budget was estimated at COP 224.4 trillion USD 72.6 billion, but investment in social spending expected to fall by 10% to COP 32.9 trillion³⁶.</p>
Government orientation in the sector	<p>The national policy on FS&N, Política Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional (PNSAN, 2007) and its plan, are implemented by MinSalud, MinAgricultura, MinEducación, Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar (ICBF), Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Rural (INCODER). Comisión Intersectorial de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional (CISAN, 2008) main governance mechanisms and authority coordinating the sector composed by 11 ministries.</p> <p>Main national policy on FS&N: Plan Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional (PSAN, 2012-2019) and Planes Territoriales de SAN (PTSAN), establish the objectives, goals, strategies and actions to be undertaken in FS&N. Observatorio Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional, (OSAN) integrates, produces and facilitates information analysis and knowledge management, and conducts periodic surveys and evaluations via the monitoring system.</p> <p>Other related instruments: Plan Nacional del Buen Vivir (2013-2017), which is the main road map that establishes the pillars attended by development programs for eradication of poverty. Estrategia Nacional de Atención Integral a la Primera Infancia, is a strategy to assure early childhood development taking measures to improve education, living conditions, early stimulation, and nutrition.</p> <p>Main programs contributing to the implementation of FS&N:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Red de Protección Social contra la Pobreza Extrema UNIDOS (2007-present), a major social protection programs aims to reduce extreme poverty facilitating equal access to rights and opportunities. In FSN aims to improve nutrition and food safety counselling. - Programa de Alimentación Escolar (PAE, MinEducación) gives complementary meals to children in schooling age identified as target (rural schools, ethnic minorities, and victims of armed conflict). - Programa de Desarrollo Rural con Equidad, for supporting small and medium producers with credit or financial incentives (LEC a credit for staple and agricultural export crops; ICR for incentives 9initial capital) to rural production, technical assistance, degraded land improvement. - Fondo para el Financiamiento del Sistema Agropecuario (FINAGRO) offering Rural Microcredit options, the Crédito Agropecuario Rural, as well as PRAN to reactivate the agriculture sector. Programa de Formalización de la Propiedad Rural, Land rights and tenure program including the “Programa de Restitución de Tierras Despojadas” for registering illegal land destitution and filing judicial procedures for restitution. Estrategia Nacional para la prevención y control de las deficiencias de micronutrientes en Colombia (2014-2021), a national strategy to prevent and control micro-nutrient deficiency in children and gestating mothers.
Subsides	<p>During 2016, the main donor’s contributing to Colombia’s humanitarian needs were (in USD millions): US PRM (27.4), ECHO (15.3), Switzerland (11.5), Germany (11.5), Sweden (9.2), Norway (8.7), Canada (8.0) and Spain (3.4); reaching 1.11 million beneficiaries³⁷. The EU has been large supporter of peace process and development in Colombia. The 2014-2017 cooperation programming amounts to € 67 million. In December 2016 575 million euros were provided fort such effort³⁸. this bring together funds from the EU Trust Fund (The Columba Fund, about € 90 million), the Instrument for Stability & Peace, loans from European Investment Bank (~€400 million), and cooperation budget. USA has offered about USD 450 million for the peace recovery process in Colombia³⁹. In February 2017 WFP approved the Colombia Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021) with a total of USD 84.5 million⁴⁰.</p>

i) Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6. (ii) Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [source WorldBank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7. Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [source WorldBank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Agriculture employment % of employed population: source Faostat - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

iii) HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7. (iv) Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59. Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity. Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#). Population in food crisis as % pf total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Population totale (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 23.69 millions d'habitants

Population rurale (% de la population totale): 45.82

PIB par habitant (\$ US courants) **2014**: 1,398.99

Indice GINIⁱ 2013: 41.5

Indice d'inégalités de genre (IIG) 2015: 0.672 (155th)

Indicateurs agricoles ⁱⁱ	Valeur%	Année
Valeur ajoutée agricole en % du PIB	20.21	2015
Part de l'agriculture dans l'emploi (% de la population en emploi)	No data	No data
Indicateurs de développement ⁱⁱⁱ	Valeur	Année
IDH - indice du développement humain (Rang : 172 / 188)	0,46	2014
Ratio de la population pauvre en fonction du seuil de pauvreté national (% de la population)	46.30	2015
Indicateurs de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle ^{iv}	Valeur%	Année
Prévalence du retard de croissance chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Stunting)	29.60	2012
Prévalence de l'émaciation chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Wasting)	7,60	2012
Prévalence de la sous-alimentation (% de la population)	13.30	2015
Totale de la population en insécurité alimentaire en % de la population totale	9,6	2016
Population en crise alimentaire en % de la population totale	0,9	2016

Caractéristiques du pays

• **Cote d'Ivoire**: a une superficie de 322 462 km² et est limitée au nord par le Mali et le Burkina Faso, à l'ouest par le Liberia et la Guinée, à l'est par le Ghana et au sud par l'océan Atlantique. La croissance annuelle de la population est de 2.6% et la densité démographique moyenne de 70.3 habitants au km². En 2014, la Côte d'Ivoire représentait encore 34% du PIB de l'UEMOA, après une baisse à 30% en 2011. Deuxième économie d'Afrique de l'ouest (CEDEAO) après le Nigeria, la Côte d'Ivoire est la première puissance économique de l'UEMOA avec une croissance de 8.5% annuelle dès l'année 2012. Elle réalise 65% des exportations agricoles de l'UEMOA et 33% de celles de la CEDEAO (2013). Présente un extrêmement haut niveau de pauvreté, avec 46.30 % et l'également haut niveau d'inégalité (ranking 172/188). La situation politique est stable depuis la crise politique qui est finie en 2011.

• **Agriculture**: Côte d'Ivoire est le pays leader en Afrique de l'Ouest, dans le domaine agricole. Les principales cultures vivrières sont le maïs, le riz, l'igname, le manioc, le mil, le sorgho et les principales cultures d'exportation sont le cacao, le coton, la canne à sucre, le café et l'hévéa. La situation foncier est un problème remarquable. Les conflits fonciers ruraux sont omniprésents dans toutes les régions, mais ils se présentent avec acuité à l'ouest du pays, notamment dans les régions de Duékoué et de Man.

• **Migration**: en 2015, la Cote d'Ivoire comptait 2 175 399 personnes immigrées, soit environ 9.58% de la population totale. Par rapport à la population ivoirienne vivant à l'étranger, seulement 850 098 ont été recensées en 2015, soit environ 3.61% de la population totale. Sur le total des Ivoiriens vivant en dehors du pays, 540 779 sont au Burkina-Faso, ce qui représente environ 64% de émigrés.

L'agriculture

Le secteur agricole représente, en 2015 environ 20% du PIB de la Côte d'Ivoire et 47% des exportations globales du pays (56% en 2012), 62% hors pétrole. Ce secteur emploie la moitié des actifs et fait vivre deux tiers de sa population du pays.

Selon le FMI, après la récession sévère de l'année 2011 due à la crise post-électorale, la croissance ivoirienne a rebondi en 2012 (10,7%) et s'est établie en 2013 à 8,7% avec un taux d'inflation modéré (2,6% en 2013).

En 2014 et 2015, le Liberia et la Guinée, pays limitrophes à l'ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire, sont étés touchés par une épidémie de la maladie à virus Ebola. La Côte d'Ivoire est épargnée par la maladie ; cependant, la fermeture des frontières terrestres concernées et l'interdiction de la consommation de viande de brousse, ont impacté les marchés agricoles et la situation alimentaire, spécialement à l'ouest du pays.

La Côte d'Ivoire est le premier producteur du cacao avec plus de 45% de la production mondiale en 2015, soit 1 700 000 tonnes. Dans la même année (2015), ce pays a été le premier producteur mondial de noix de cajou avant l'Inde avec 700 000 tonnes. Il est également premier producteur mondial de noix de colas avec environ 120 000 tonnes de produits. La Cote d'Ivoire est aussi premier producteur africain d'hévéa, avec 300 000 tonnes, troisième producteur de coton en Afrique, après Burkina Faso et Mali et cinquième producteur de palmier à huile.



Source: FAO/CIAT, Shere

Disponibilité alimentaire

Production

	Année	Quantité (1 000 tonnes)		Surface (1 000 ha)		Rendement (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Cultures	Tubers and roots	8 330,05	10 220,27	1 333,67	1 667,36
Sugar cane	1 968,92	1 998,43	25,55	26,33	77 058,30	75 884,40	
Rice, paddy	1 934,15	2 053,52	791,70	845,58	2 443,10	2 428,50	
Oil palm fruit	1 743,78	1 672,88	270,00	273,71	6 458,40	6 111,90	
Plantains	1 624,35	1 619,30	430,67	424,63	3 771,70	3 813,50	
Cocoa beans	1 448,99	1 434,08	2 724,08	2 748,36	531,90	521,80	
Maize	661,28	680,00	308,78	336,84	2 141,60	2 018,80	
Cashew nuts, with shell	488,27	531,49	1 286,14	1 398,91	379,60	379,90	
Seed cotton	405,22	410,00	450,00	420,00	900,50	976,20	
Coffee	103,74	106,94	759,09	883,89	136,70	121,00	

Source: FOSTAT

	En tonne (1 000 tonnes)	Année	
		2013	2014
Pêche (dont poissons, crustacées, mollusques)		no data found	-
Viande et abats		270,24	275,80
Œufs de poule		46,00	48,00
Lait		31,40	31,61
Par tête			
Poulets		58 380 000	62 000 000
Ovins		1 725 207	1 740 000
Bovins		1 585 585	1 587 000
Caprins		1 378 941	1 400 000

Source: FOSTAT

Importations

Année 2014		Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur	
			% (sur le total de la valeur des importations agricoles)	En million €
	Total des importations agricoles	1 738,45	100,00	1 135,99
	Rice	952,60	28,98	329,18
	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	N/A	25,90	294,20
	Wheat and meslin	540,06	12,53	142,32
	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	5,88	6,66	75,66
	Meat and edible meat offal	N/A	6,04	68,64

Source: Comtrade

Exportations

Année 2014		Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur	
			% (sur le total de la valeur des exportations)	En million €
	Total des exportations agricoles	2 489,85	100,00	3 808,49
	Cocoa beans, husks, skins and shells	1 202,28	64,63	2 461,33
	Nuts (including coconut)	588,21	16,38	623,93
	Cotton	N/A	7,07	269,30
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	4,70	179,00
	Fruits	391,05	3,41	129,75

Source: Comtrade

Selon les analyses du Cadre Harmonisé Mars 2016, les productions agricoles pour la campagne 2015/2016 sont jugées satisfaisantes malgré le démarrage tardif de la pluie. Ainsi, la production des céréales (riz, maïs, mil, sorgho et fonio) est passée à 2 639 727 tonnes soit une hausse de 8,8% par rapport à l'année 2014. La production des tubercules (igname, manioc, taro et patate douce) en 2015 est estimée à 12 514 534 tonnes. Soit une hausse de 9,74 % par rapport à la campagne dernière.

Sécurité alimentaire

Cette année (Nov. 2016), l'exercice du cadre harmonisé (CH) n'a pas été déroulé en Côte d'Ivoire suite au manque de données requises pour faire une analyse de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle.

Les résultats que nous présentons dans cette fiche concernent la projection effectuée à partir des résultats de l'analyse CH effectuée au mois de mars 2016 à Accra (Ghana).

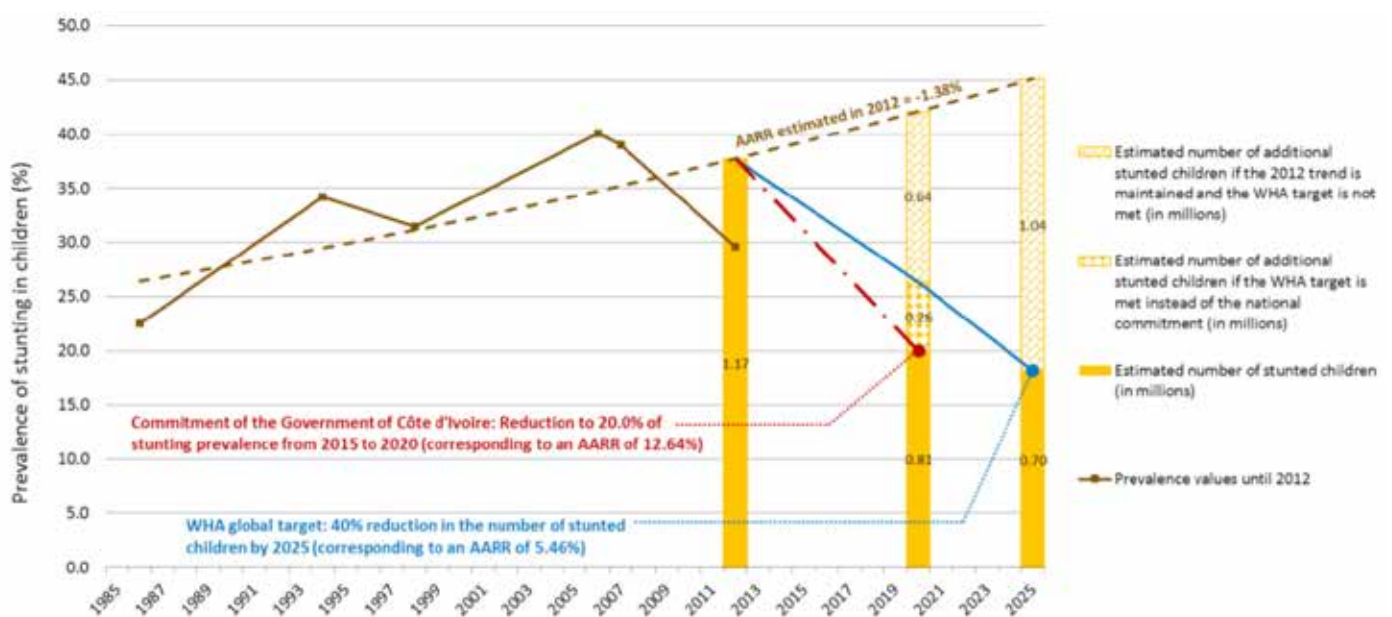
Selon les résultats de la projection CH sur Juin-Aout 2016, sur une population de 19 433 500 des zones analysées, seulement 352 006 personnes étaient censées se retrouver en crise, phase 3 IPC/CH. Ce qui représenterait environ 2% de la population. Il y aurait environ 2 656 356 population en sous pression (phase 2 IPC/CH), soit environ 14% de la population.

Analyse des tendances du retard de croissance et les projections

Durant la période 2006-2012, la prévalence de la malnutrition chronique est passée de 40% à 30%. Les résultats de l'enquête nutrition de 2012 mettent en évidence que les taux les plus élevés de malnutrition chronique ont été recensés dans les régions du Nord et du Nord Est avec environ 39% ou tout le milieu rural était le plus affecté. Comparé à l'année 2006 (8,4%), les taux de la malnutrition aigüe globale (MAG) ne se sont pas améliorés. En effet, les taux de MAG recensés en 2012 sont de l'ordre de 7,6% en moyenne. Les taux de mortalité ont diminué et sont en moyenne de 103 par 1.000 naissances vivantes. L'alimentation inappropriée et l'insuffisance des soins prodigués à l'enfant sont parmi les causes immédiates de la malnutrition chronique. L'enquête de 2012 met également en évidence que le taux de l'allaitement exclusif est très bas (12%) et seulement 5% des enfants âgés de 6 à 23 mois ont une alimentation minimale acceptable. L'anémie reste un problème sérieux de santé publique car elle affecte plus de la moitié des femmes en âge de procréer et 75% des enfants âgés entre 6 et 59 mois.

Le ligne continue sur le graphique montre la tendance historique de la malnutrition chronique ainsi que la projection (basées sur les données jusqu'en 2012) avec le taux annuel moyen de réduction (AARR) de -1,38% (la ligne pointillée brune) aussi bien qu'AARRs projetés de 12,64% (la ligne cassée rouge) et 5,46% (la ligne bleue) pour respecter l'engagement du gouvernement et l'objectif cible de WHA, respectivement. En 2012, environ 2 170 000 enfants de moins de 5 ans étaient chroniquement malnutris. Etant donné la tendance actuelle et la prise en compte de la croissance démographique, en 2025, environ 1 740 000 enfants auront un retard de croissance due à la malnutrition chronique. Cependant, l'objectif cible de WHA appelle aux efforts supplémentaires par le gouvernement et ses partenaires de développement en vue d'atteindre les 1 040 000 enfants supplémentaires et les protéger contre la malnutrition chronique.

A travers son Plan Stratégique Multisectoriel adopté en 2015, le gouvernement s'est engagé à réduire les taux de malnutrition chronique et aigüe globale à 20% et 5%, respectivement. Bien que la tendance récente ait enregistré une baisse en matière de malnutrition chronique, ces niveaux de réduction des taux escomptés restent des objectifs ambitieux qui exigeront des efforts en ressources et en capacités. Dans sa mesure des résultats atteints en matière de sécurité alimentaire, l'Union Européenne fait recours aux indicateurs de nutrition, conformément aux priorités du Gouvernement.



Interventions publiques dans le secteur

Budget

Le budget 2016 du gouvernement ivoirien s'élève à 6 165,8 milliards FCFA, soit 9,4 milliards d'euros, contre un montant de 5 813 milliards FCFA initialement voté par le parlement ivoirien. La Côte d'Ivoire confirme par ces chiffres sa capacité à mener à bien son projet d'émergence pour lequel elle projette investir 30 000 milliards FCFA dans son économie d'ici 2020. Avec une prévision de croissance de 9,8% fin 2016. Ce budget était censé être financé par environ 84% sur les ressources intérieures et 16% sur les ressources extérieures.

Le budget du ministère de l'agriculture (Minagri) s'élève à 156,5 milliards de FCFA, soit 238.931.300 euros. Ce budget représente environ 3% du budget total de l'Etat.

Les orientations du gouvernement dans le secteur

- Programme National de Développement (PND) 2012 – 2015 et le suivi de sa mise en œuvre 2013 (édité en juillet 2014);
- Programme National d'Investissement Agricole (PNIA) 2010 – 2015 et sa déclinaison chiffrée le Programme Détaillé d'Investissement (PID);
- Stratégie Nationale de Développement des cultures vivrières autres que le riz (SNDV) 2014- 2020;
- Stratégie Nationale révisée de Développement de la filière riz en CI ((SNDR) 2012 – 2020;
- Plan Stratégique de Développement de l'élevage, de la pêche et de l'aquaculture 2014-2020 et le Plan Stratégique de la Politique Nationale de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable 2012-2016

Subventions

- Nouvelle Alliance pour la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition (Initiative du G8) (2012) appui en AT: GrowAfrica pour le secteur privé et DUE pour les PTF pour le reporting annuel;
- Alliance globale pour la résilience (AGIR);
- Rapport de Résilience pays (PRP) élaboré, atelier national de validation prévu en fin d'année 2014;
- En matière d'assistance aux politiques, il existe tout une série de programmes financés par d'autres bailleurs (hors membres du G8) BAD, BOAD, FIDA (PRAPREP et PROPACOM);
- PNN – Programme National Nutrition – Gestion au niveau primature – Appui AT de l'UNICEF.
- Dans le 11^{ème} FED pour toute la période 2014-2020 l'UE a un budget total de 273 million Euro, dont 60 million Euro sont été destinés au secteur SANAD. La totalité de ce montant a été déjà engagé.

i L'indice de Gini indique dans quelle mesure la répartition des revenus entre les individus ou les ménages au sein d'une économie s'écarte de l'égalité parfaite. Le coefficient de Gini est compris entre 0 (égalité parfaite) et 100 (inégalité absolue). Exemple : en 2011, Belgique : 28.4 - Bénin : 43.6

ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) – Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 – Germany : 0.7

Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4)

Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

iii HDI – Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) – A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7

iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) – Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.

Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) – Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.

Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) – Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.

Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 11.38 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 23.03

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2013**: 6,789.85

GINI Indexⁱ: No data found

Gender Inequality Index (GII) **2015**: 0.304 (62th)

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	5.00	2011
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	18.60	2013
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 169 / 188)	0.77	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	No data found	No data found
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	7.00	2000
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	2.40	2000
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	5.00	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	< 5.0	2012
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	No data found	No data found

Country overview

• **Cuba:** economy and production have been largely driven by the limitations set by the international commercial blockage from the United States and other countries. Cuba has done efforts for improving the socio-economic conditions, making its economic model more efficient (cutting costs and making social protection more sustainable). Cuba advanced in reducing poverty and hunger (ranked 67 in HDI)¹. However, many challenges remain to improve the food security and nutrition.

• **Agriculture:** policies emphasized the redistribution of state owned land to private or organized producers. The main export crops traditionally were sugarcane and tobacco that occupied large amount of land, but land re-distribution policy aiming to reduce imports stimulated cultivation of basic grains (rice) and others. The humanitarian situation in recent years has been severe as country was affected by the El Niño induced drought that hit the Caribbean countries since 2014, 2015 dragged into 2016 while also being severely impacted by strong hurricanes in 2016 and 2017 hurricane seasons (Mathew category 4 and) with damages to crop production, and damages to housing, electricity and health infrastructure².

• **Migration:** a large number of Cuban continue to migrate out of the country, in 2015 about 1 426 380 were out of the country. The majority of migrant are in to the United States (1 131 284 people) and Europe (197 762 people)³. Internal mobilization of 70 000 people was needed due to the effects of Hurricane Matthew in 2016.

Agriculture

With the fall of soviet support, a series of measures to maintain agricultural production in the absence of inputs and machinery were implemented (traditional practices with low inputs, ecological methods, etc.)⁴. However, as consequence of past intensive agriculture, high soil degradation still affects 70% of the agricultural land⁵. The family micro-gardens increased to 491 731 units, involving 1 million people in urban and rural areas (>150 000 rural families). Thus, constitutes an important source of food, employment and income. Urban agriculture uses 10 000 has and producing leafy vegetables and fruits that are difficult to mobilize from other areas. This allows direct commercialization, earning in fuel and transport costs⁵. Until the in 1990's most agriculture was under state ownership (82% of land), by 1992 this was reduced to 54%. In 2008, a land devolution plan was implemented to revitalize the sector. From the 6.3 million has of agricultural land, only 2.6 million has are cultivated, from which 1.5 million were given in usufruct rights to cooperatives or associations. Main consumption crops are: rice, vegetables, potatoes, sweet potatoes, yucca, maize, plantain and beans. Large farms cultivate: rice, maize, soybean, sorghum sugarcane and tobacco. Policy incentives to increase food production, particularly beans and rice were implemented, but challenges remain (poor access to credits and inputs, reliance on obsolete technology) .



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Sugar cane	16,100.00	18,000.00	403.00	450.20
Tubers and roots	1,580.50		1,670.86	228.51	214.97	6,916.60	7,772.40
Vegetables fresh nes	761.93		1,065.70	56.78	56.62	13,418.50	19,873.00
Tomatoes	678.00		454.11	54.29	44.88	12,489.40	10,117.20
Rice, paddy	672.60		584.80	197.82	171.57	3,400.00	3,408.50
Plantains	508.16		632.97	55.18	56.30	9,209.00	11,242.40
Maize	426.20		428.69	178.17	185.92	2,392.10	2,305.80

Source: FOSTAT

		Years	
		2013	2014
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	22.07	-
	Meat	306.63	315.13
	Eggs	116.84	113.18
	Milk	591.60	591.09
Heads	Cattle	4,092,200	4,134,300
	Sheep	2,035,000	2,173,400
	Pigs	1,606,900	1,655,107
	Chickens	32,416,000	32,286,000

Source: FOSTAT

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural imports	1,836.76	100	2,122.35
	Wheat	778.47	28.00	228.18
	Maize	769.14	27.67	221.36
	Rice	459.67	16.53	205.19
	Soybean (grain, oil and cake)	398.10	14.32	222.06
	Chicken meat	173.43	6.24	165.24
	Milk (whole dried)	34.46	1.23	120.68
	Beans	33.62	1.21	30.91

Source: Comtrade

Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural exports	994.80	100.00	360.59
	Sugar (Raw, refined, confectionery)	983.27	92.67	334.16
	Tobacco, unmanufactured	1.60	1.87	6.74
	Coffee (green, roasted, extract)	0.98	1.02	3.69
	Cocoa (beans, butter)	0.47	0.35	1.27

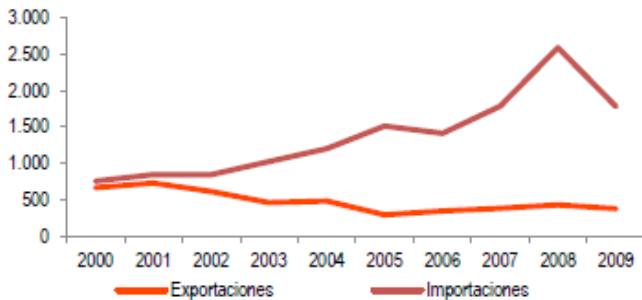
Source: Comtrade

Cuba is a net importer of food, 70-80% of domestic food requirements are supply by imports and most of these supply the social protection programs⁸. Since 2000s, imports increased while exports remain low. In 2014, negative trade balance was large (\$US 4.17 billion), exporting (\$US 1.74 billion) and importing (\$US 5.91 billion). The main imports were: wheat (4%), refined petroleum (3.9%), corn (3.5%), milk (3.5%), poultry meat (3.3%), soybean meal (3.1%), fodder (1.6%), pesticides (1.6%), soybean oil (1.5%), legumes (1.2%), rice (1.2%) and soybean (0.92%). The main origin of imports: China (18%), Spain (16%), Brazil (8.6%), Canada (6.6%), Mexico (6%). In 2014, the top export commodities were: raw sugar (23%), refined petroleum (18%), rolled tobacco (14%), hard liquor (6.7%). The mains export destinations: China (18%), Netherlands (9%), Spain (8%), Senegal (5.3%), Brazil (3.5%).

Food security

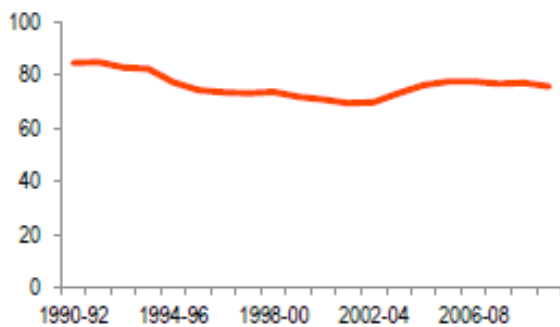
CELAC. 2016. Perfil Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional- Cuba (data from ALADI)

Evolución del comercio agroalimentario*
Millones de dólares

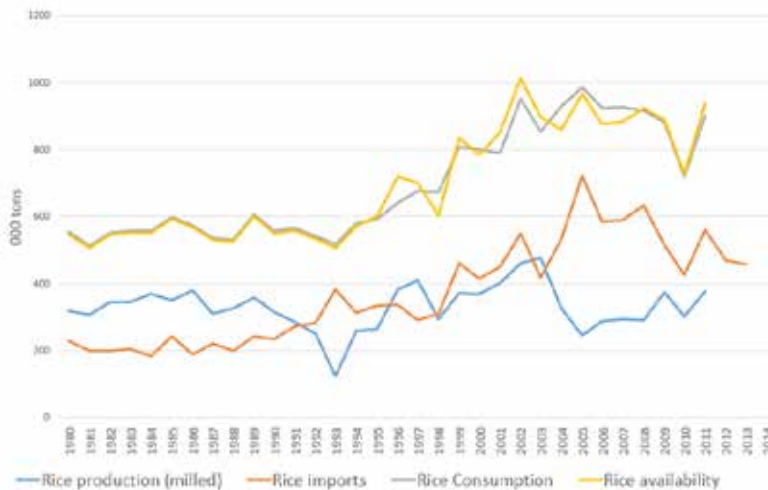


Cuba's food trade evolution (millions of USD).

CELAC. 2016. Perfil Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional- Cuba (data from FAO).



Cuba's dependency of cereal imports (ratio between net imports and cereal availability).



Cuba's time series for rice balance (Data from Ricepedia.org, 2017).

Cuba¹⁴. Although Cuban's food welfare reaches most of the population they strain the national budget and are criticized for providing insufficient amounts, and lacking fresh products.

EU Analysis of nutrition

Although the UNICEF MICS survey conducted in 2000 showed that stunting and wasting were not public health concerns for the country, with low prevalence of 7% and 2% respectively, there is no updated data on the nutritional status of Cuban children. However, the estimations provided by WHO for 2014 show a serious problem regarding overweight and obesity, as more than half of the adult population (53%) would present overweight, and 21% would be obese¹⁹. The last UNICEF MICS survey conducted in Cuba in 2014 (not collecting anthropometric data) provided information on child feeding practices, showing that the rate of exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months of age (33%) had decreased from the previous estimation²⁰ (49% in 2011²¹), and that the minimum dietary diversity in children 6-23 months of age was high, at 80.3%¹⁸. Micronutrient deficiencies are an issue in the Eastern provinces where the latest evaluation by the SISVAN found a persistently high prevalence of anemia in children, with 31.6% among children 23 months and up to and 39.6% among children aged 6 months²².

Cuba is one of the first countries to achieve the hunger eradication goals, lowered prevalence of food insecurity to < 5%. During the economic crisis of 1990's and further trade-financial blockage food supply was maintained via imports. Per capita caloric availability improved reaching 3 533 calories per day⁹. Other social indicators improved, particularly access to water (94%) and sanitation (92%). Despite these, still great challenges remain: dependency in food imports, seasonal shortages, high prices, low incomes,

the sustainability of food safety nets, addressing anaemia and micro-nutrient deficiencies, low agricultural productivity, and prevalence of rural poverty. The austerity measures to food welfare during global economic crisis made food access challenging¹⁰. Cubans spent 60-75% of income on food, meet >60% of food needs from own production or from non-subsidized markets with high prices and irregular supplies¹¹. Recent, food shortages and high prices were attributed to direct competition with tourism sector, as most fresh products go to this sector (3.5 million tourist in 2014¹²). Cereal production increased, but there is still dependency on imports of rice, beans, peas, oils, powder milk¹³. in 2015.

In recent last decade climatic hazards affected constantly and severely the FSN sector (tropical storms, heavy rainfalls, drought and earthquakes). El Niño events drought in the Caribbean in 2014, 2015 and 2016. In Cuba, a severe water crisis (worse in 12 years) arose, affecting 144 municipalities, 100 000 people, and agricultural production c. During 2016 and 2017, strong hurricanes caused great damages to crop production, health, housing and electricity infrastructure. The most vulnerable areas are the eastern provinces – Granma, Guantánamo, Holguín, Las Tunas and Santiago de

Budget

Public administration in Cuba is decentralized, with the State budget composed by 200 budgets. There is a central budget, a social security budget, 14 provincial, and 169 municipal budgets²³. Much of the budget is invested in education, health, and social security. In 2013, the total budget was about 46 969 million Cuban pesos. In 2014, the fiscal deficit was about 4.1% of the national GDP, preview to raise to 6% in 2015. A recent change was reduction of public investment on social assistance, while expenses in administration and defense increased²⁴. Social policies in Cuba²⁵ are recently focusing in health and education. Public expenditure by 2014 assigned 8% in health and 12.8% of GDP in education²⁶.

Government orientation in the sector

Policies:

1. Plan Nacional de Acción para la Nutrición. Is the document that establishes the goals, strategies and programs for achieving food security.
2. La Política de seguridad Alimentaria, encompasses three main pillars: Desarrollo Rural Integral, Raciones Alimentarias, and Vigilancia del estado Nutricional.
3. Ley y programa de Entrega de tierras ociosas en usufructo. A land devolution initiative that in plan since 1990's, that was enforced and took off under Raul Castro's presidency in 2008 as the main policy to revitalize the agriculture sector that suffered great deterioration due to the loss of labor and lacked inputs production. Implemented the devolution of idle state lands to cooperatives or individuals for primary use in agriculture.

Programs:

4. Programa de Desarrollo Integral de la Montaña, targetting the development of the rural mountain areas which have difficult Access.
5. Programa de agricultura urbana y sub-urbana, has as main objective the local production of food to satisfy food needs, promoting agriculture in the urban areas where the majority of the population concentrates (75%). Emphasizes agricultural input production and distribution at the local level to achieve more sustainable production systems
6. Programa de Desarrollo Agropecuario Integral Municipal, is the MINAG program for integral agricultural development of municipalities, takes into account local enterprises' resources and capacities and analyses local and national food needs to organize resources distribution (water, irrigation, etc.) and allocation and evaluates food demand to plan local production there by promoting food sovereignty.
7. Raciones Alimentarias, is the main social program for distribution of a ration at low cost (subsidy) that consist of: rice, beans, meats, sugar and milk products are food baskets assigned to each households according to needs, while for vulnerable groups (children, elders and the chronically ill people) food items and quantities are adjusted. Although it reaches most of the population, as a result of the global economic crisis, a series of austerity measures were implemented²⁸.

Subsides

In recent years, the country received increased attention by international donors. In 2014, Cuba received in total US \$ 262 million in foreign aid from all combined sources, being the 10th recipient of foreign aid in LAC region (3% of total foreign aid)²⁹. In 2015, WFP launched a four year country program to reduce insecurity and malnutrition (USD 12.8 million-69% of the total requirements estimated)³⁰ to support food safety nets, strength food value chains, and strength resilience and disaster risk management via emergency contingency stock to provide immediate food assistance enabling rapid response in the event of a natural disaster. Other WFP programs are dedicated to: Strengthen Value chains for stakeholders in Granma and Holguin Strengthen municipal drought early warning systems for drought and to include food security and nutrition vulnerability indicators in drought related risk assessments for 20 target municipalities.

i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6

ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) – Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 – Germany : 0.7. Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Agriculture employment % of employed population : [source Faostat](#) – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) – A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source Worldbank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7

iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59. Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) – Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.

Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher): [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher): [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

[1](#)[2](#)[3](#)[4](#)[5](#)[6](#)[7](#)[8](#)[9](#)[10](#)[11](#)[12](#)[13](#)[14](#)[15](#)[16](#)[17](#)[18](#)[19](#)[20](#)[21](#)[22](#)[23](#)[24](#)[25](#)[26](#)[27](#)[28](#)[29](#)[30](#)

Population totale (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 942,333 habitants

Population rurale (% de la population totale): 22.6

PIB par habitant (\$ US courants) **2015**: 1,032.6

Indice GINI 2014: 44.13

Indice d'inégalités de genre (IIG) 2015: 0.568

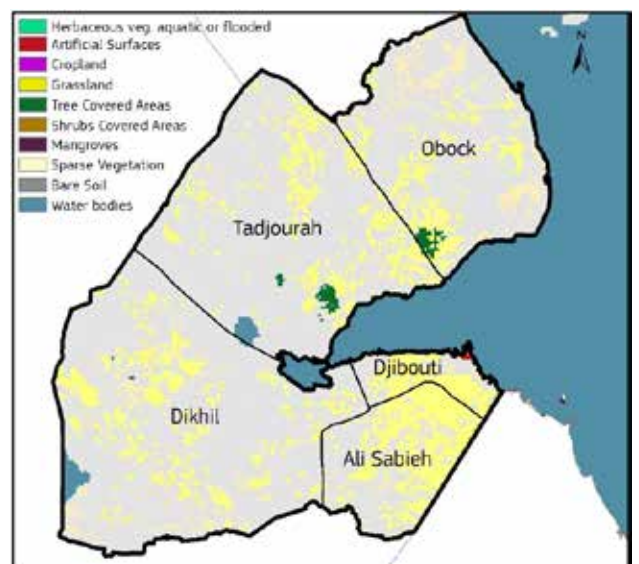
Indicateurs agricoles ⁱⁱ :		Valeur%	Année
Valeur ajoutée agricole en % du PIB		3.9	2007
Part de l'agriculture dans l'emploi (% de la population en emploi)		-	-
Indicateurs de développement ⁱⁱⁱ :		Valeur	Année
IDH - indice du développement humain (Rang : 168 / 188)		0.473	2015
Ratio de la population pauvre en fonction du seuil de pauvreté national (% de la population)		72.5	2015
Indicateurs de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle ^{iv} :		Valeur%	Année
Prévalence du retard de croissance chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Stunting)		33.50	2012
Prévalence de l'émaciation chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Wasting)		21.50	2012
Prévalence de la sous-alimentation (% de la population)		15.9	2015
Totale de la population en insécurité alimentaire en % de la population totale		18	2016
Population en crise alimentaire en % de la population totale		22	2016

Caractéristiques du pays

- **Djibouti**: Indépendant depuis 1977, le pays se trouve dans une position stratégique au sein d'une région marquée par une forte instabilité géopolitique (conflits de la corne de l'Afrique : Sud-Soudan, Somalie et Yémen de l'autre côté du continent).
- **L'économie**: l'économie est essentiellement tributaire du secteur tertiaire (83% du PIB), en particulier des activités portuaires, et occupe 60% de la population active. Le taux de croissance économique est positif à 5% de moyenne entre 2011 et 2015. Cependant, le pays reste confronté à une faible diversification économique, qui implique un niveau élevé de vulnérabilité aux chocs externes. Le taux de chômage est extrêmement haut (60%). Djibouti figure parmi les pays moins développés, avec 72.5% de la population vivant sous le seuil de pauvreté, avec 95% des ménages en milieu rural considérés comme pauvres. Le taux de chômage est à 48.4%, étant beaucoup plus élevé en milieu rural et s'élevant à 65.3% à Tadjourah et 59.4% à Dikhil.
- **Agriculture**: le secteur est très peu développé (4% du PIB), mais constitue une activité économique importante pour les populations rurales qui représentent environ 30% de la population totale du pays. L'élevage contribue à hauteur de 75% au PIB agricole. Djibouti est totalement dépendant des importations pour couvrir ses besoins alimentaires. Le pays est exposé à nombreux aléas naturels : épisodes de sécheresse (tous les 4 ans en moyenne) et inondations (tous les 10 ans en moyenne).
- **Migration¹**: Djibouti accueille environ 27 000 réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile de longue durée, provenant principalement de Somalie (49%), Ethiopie (31%) et d'Erythrée (4%). En conséquence de la crise au Yémen²; 37 000 personnes sont arrivées.

L'agriculture

Djibouti est caractérisé par un climat aride à semi-désertique, avec des températures élevées et une faible pluviométrie annuelle (150 mm) qui rend le pays extrêmement sensible aux sécheresses, la disponibilité des ressources en eau très limitée. La pluie à Djibouti tombe principalement entre août - octobre (Karan) et entre mars - juin (Dira) à l'intérieur des terres, et entre octobre - mars (Heys) sur la côte. Le secteur rural se caractérise par une économie de subsistance basée sur l'élevage de type nomade avec peu d'accès aux infrastructures, aux services et aux marchés. La production végétale se limite à une agriculture oasienne. Environ 50% de ces terres cultivées se trouvent dans la région de Dikhil. La production agricole est dominée par de petites exploitations traditionnelles familiales de 0.5 ha. Les faibles rendements ne permettent qu'une production (céréales marginales, maraîchage et arboriculture) qui ne couvre que 10% des besoins de la population. L'élevage reste l'activité prédominante du monde rural, dont 90% est nomade et extensif. Le cheptel, est constitué à 70% de caprins. La vie nomade est dure en raison du déficit en pâturage et en eau. Le secteur de la pêche est dominé par la pêche artisanale. Le pays dispose de ressources halieutiques estimées à 47 000 tonnes, mais seules près de 4.2% sont exploitées du fait de l'insuffisance de moyens de productions, du bas niveau de formation et du nombre limité des embarcations.



Disponibilité alimentaire

Production

	Année	Quantité (1 000 tonnes)		Surface (1 000 ha)		Rendement (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Cultures	Légumes frais, nda	32.13	32.22	4,860	4,875
Haricots secs	2.50	2.18	8,000	7,034	312.5	309.5	
Citron et limes	2.39	2.44	-	-	-	-	
Fruits tropicaux	1.04	1.05	-	-	-	-	
Mangues	0.57	0.57	-	-	-	-	

Source: FOSTAT

	Année	2013	2014
		En tonne (1 000 tonnes)	Pêche (dont poissons, crustacés, mollusques)
Viande et abats	11.39	11.23	
Œufs de poule	-	-	
Lait	15.95	16.33	
Par tête	Caprins	514, 000	515, 000
Ovins	470, 000	470, 000	
Bovins	298, 000	300, 000	

Source: FOSTAT

Importations

	Année	Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur	
			% (sur le total de la valeur des importations agricoles)	En million US\$
Total des importations agricoles	2013	1,612	100.00	932
Huile de palme		282	31.07	289.6
Blé		679	23.97	223.5
Sucre raffiné		146	8.52	79.4
Riz		92	4.93	45.9
Huile d'origine végétale		22	3.81	35.5

Source: FOSTAT

Exportations

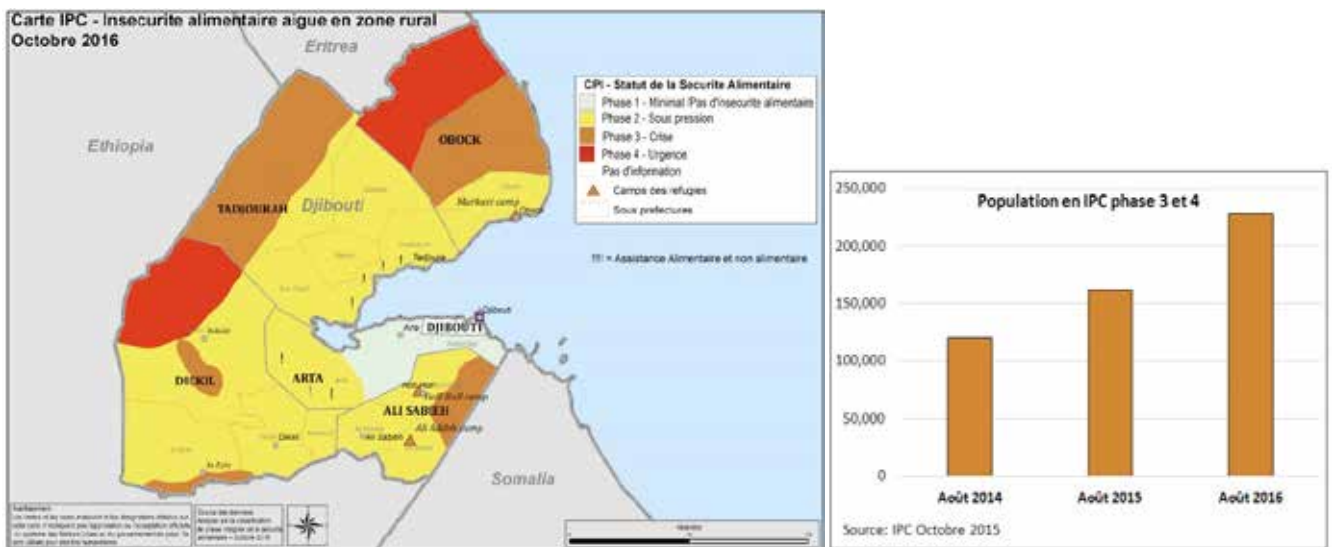
	Année	Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur	
			% (sur le total de la valeur des exportations)	En million US\$
Total des exportations agricoles	2013	104.47	100.00	39
Sucre raffiné		100	89.72	35
Haricots secs		1.6	3.30	1.28
Graines de sésame		0.6	2.25	0.88

Source: FOSTAT

Selon la banque centrale de Djibouti en 2015 les exportations enregistrées montent à 23,740 millions de FDJ contre 192 000 millions d'importation, résultant en une balance commerciale négative de 168 260 millions de FDJ. Les exportations sont limitées et dirigées vers des partenaires non africains, principalement les Pays-Bas, l'Espagne, la Slovaquie, le Koweït et Qatar. Les principales exportations djiboutiennes sont le charbon de bois, le sucre raffiné, les légumineuses sèches et autres graines oléagineuses. Djibouti produit seulement 10% de ses besoins alimentaires et importe le reste, principalement de Chine, d'Indonésie, d'Inde et de France. Les principales importations sont composées de riz, de blé, d'huile de palme et de sucre.

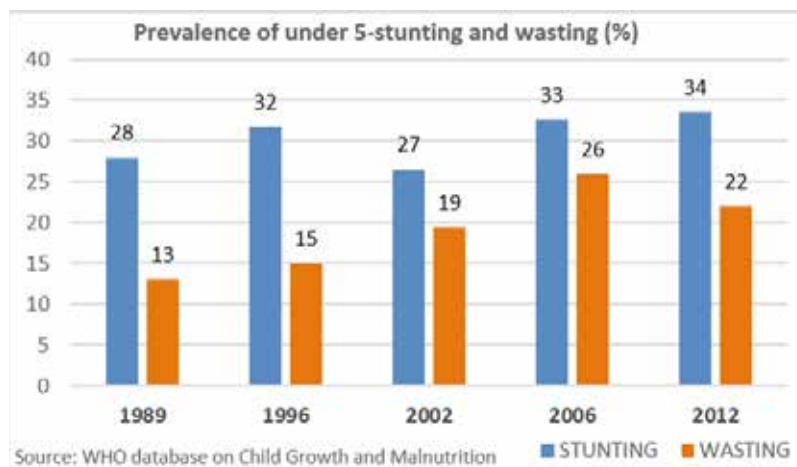
Sécurité alimentaire

Globalement, Djibouti est un pays en déficit alimentaire chronique et permanent, fortement dépendant de l'importation des produits alimentaires et est donc hautement vulnérable aux chocs extrêmes comme les hausses soudaines des tarifs alimentaires et aux désastres naturels comme les sécheresses. La pauvreté et le déficit alimentaire sont exacerbés par la présence de migrants venant de pays limitrophes qui accentuent la pression sur un marché du travail déjà limité et sur les ressources naturelles (eau et pâturages). La sécurité alimentaire au début de l'année 2016 reste préoccupante à Djibouti en raison des effets prolongés de la sécheresse durant depuis plus de 6 ans, et qui s'est aggravée en 2015 en conséquence des effets du phénomène El Niño. Selon l'analyse IPC en Octobre 2016³, 196 910 personnes (46% de la population rurale totale) se trouvaient en crise (Phase 3) ou urgence (Phase 4) pendant que 82 000 personnes étaient sous pression (Phase 2). Les zones plus affectées se situent dans des zones pastorales du nord-est (région d'Obock), qui sont troublées par l'insécurité et éloignées de marches. La zone ouest de Tadjourah, Dickil et le bord de sud-est (région) restent aussi en crise ou urgence en raison de la sécheresse, qui a provoqué l'afflux de déplacés agropastoraux en provenance des pays frontaliers et un rétablissement pastoral insuffisant.



Analyse UE des tendances du retard de croissance et les projections⁴

Selon la dernière enquête nutritionnelle EDIM (Enquête Djiboutienne à Indicateurs Multiples) 2012, la prévalence du taux de malnutrition chronique des enfants moins de 5 ans était de plus de 30% au niveau national. La situation ne montre aucune amélioration au cours des deux dernières décennies, et même s'est aggravée depuis 2011. Si la tendance actuelle se poursuit, le seuil de tolérance critique fixé à 40% par l'OMS ne sera pas atteint. En outre, la prévalence et le nombre d'enfants affectés devrait augmenter.



La malnutrition aiguë globale, également préoccupante avec une prévalence de 21.5%, et l'anémie restent des problèmes majeurs de santé publique. Parmi les déterminants de cette pauvre situation nutritionnelle figurent l'insécurité alimentaire, les mauvaises pratiques d'alimentation du nourrisson et du jeune enfant (ANJE) (allaitement maternel exclusif de moins de 1% - le plus bas dans le monde), une faible capacité du système de santé et un environnement précaire. Investir dans la nutrition et adopter des politiques visant à améliorer la stratégie nationale de nutrition de Djibouti revêt une importance capitale. Le pays plutôt devrait encourager le soutien intersectoriel à la prévention de la malnutrition pour s'attaquer aux causes sous-jacentes et structurelles de celles-ci.

Budget

Le budget de Djibouti pour l'exercice 2016 est de 126. 196. 651. 363 francs Djibouti, soit une baisse de l'ordre de 6. 086. 185. 637 FD (-4.6%) par rapport au Budget de l'exercice 2015. 251 millions d'euro =165 milliards FCFA en 2015^{iv}. Il y a une forte prise en compte des projets du PSE dans le budget du gouvernement de 2016.

Les grandes orientations du gouvernement dans le secteur

[La Vision Djibouti 2035 élaborée par le Gouvernement de Djibouti \(2014-2035\)](#) constitue le cadre de référence pour la croissance économique et la réduction de la pauvreté, s'appuyant sur cinq piliers : 1) paix et unité nationale, 2) gouvernance efficace, 3) consolidation du capital humain, 4) économie diversifiée et compétitive et 5) intégration régionale.

[Le Programme National d'Investissement Agricole et de Sécurité Alimentaire \(PNIASA 2014-2019\)](#) du Ministère de l'Agriculture de l'Elevage et de la Mer chargé des ressources hydrauliques (MAEPE-RH) constitue le document de stratégie pour le secteur rural. Il est articulé autour de 4 programmes : 1) sécurité alimentaire durable dans le cadre régional, 2) mobilisation des ressources en eau en vue du développement hydro-agricole, 3) appui aux groupes vulnérables, et 4) promotion de nouvelles sources de croissance et appui aux exportations.

[Le Plan Directeur de Développement du Secteur Primaire \(PDDSP\) 2009-2018](#) préparé par le MAEPE-RH avec la coopération turque. Ce plan vise à améliorer la contribution du secteur primaire au développement socio-économique du pays. Les objectifs spécifiques sont : 1) améliorer l'accès à l'eau, 2) augmenter la production et la productivité pour améliorer la sécurité alimentaire, 3) accroître la productivité du cheptel national, 4) promouvoir l'exploitation rationnelle des ressources halieutiques, 5) renforcement des capacités d'organisation des producteurs et des structures institutionnelles.

[Le Plan d'action du Programme National de Sécurité Alimentaire 2012-2017 \(PNSA\)](#) du MAEPE-RH est considéré comme le document de référence en matière de Développement Secteur Agricole, avec un budget total de 129.8 millions de \$ EU. L'objectif général est d'assurer l'accès de tous les Djiboutiens, à tout moment, aux aliments nécessaires pour mener une vie saine et active à l'horizon 2025. La stratégie répond à deux objectifs spécifiques : 1) la création des conditions d'une sécurité alimentaire structurelle, en lien avec la politique et les stratégies de développement et 2) renforcement des capacités de prévision, de prévention et de gestion des crises conjoncturelles.

Subventions

La FAO et le gouvernement de Djibouti ont mis en place le [Cadre de Programmation par Pays \(CPF\) 2013-2017](#) pour l'assistance dans le secteur agricole à Djibouti, avec un investissement de 22 millions de dollars \$US.

[Le Programme Indicatif National](#) de coopération entre l'Union européenne et la République de Djibouti (2014-2020) dans le cadre du 11^{ème} Fonds européen pour le développement (FED) avec 105 millions d'euros, dont 8 millions d'euros seront alloués au secteur de la sécurité alimentaire pour développer la productivité de l'agriculture, améliorer la résilience et lutter contre la malnutrition.

Allocations [triennales de l'IFAD \(International Fund for Agricultural Development\)](#) avec 6 millions d'USD pour le cycle 2016-2018 pour la lutte contre la pauvreté.

Le [programme Pays Djibouti](#) dans le cadre d'IDDRSI (Igad Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative) (2012-2017) élaboré pour le gouvernement avec le soutien du Consortium Technique en appui sur l'IGAD, associant les organisations de recherche coordonnées par l'ILRI au nom des Centres CGIAR et la contribution technique du Centre d'Investissement de la FAO, dans le cadre d'une Programmation commune pour mettre fin aux urgences de la sécheresse dans la Corne de l'Afrique.

i L'indice de Gini indique dans quelle mesure la répartition des revenus entre les individus ou les ménages au sein d'une économie s'écarte de l'égalité parfaite. Le coefficient de Gini est compris entre 0 (égalité parfaite) et 100 (inégalité absolue). Exemple : en 2011, Belgique : 28.4 - Bénin : 43.6

ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Exemple : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7

Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4)

Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - explication : A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. Exemple : in 2014, Norway : 0.944 - Burundi : 0.400.

Ratio of the population pauvre (% de la population) : Enquête EDAM 2012, DISED (Direction de la Statistique et des Etudes Démographiques. République de Djibouti. Commissariat au Plan Chargé des Statistiques).

Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Prevalence of undernourishment (% de la population) : [source FAO](#) - explication : Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.

iv Loi des finances 2016 http://www.finances.gouv.sn/images/yootheme/demo/Projet_de_Loi_de_finances_2016.pdf

1 UNHCR Factsheet Djibouti August 2017 <http://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/UNHCR%20Djibouti%20Fact%20Sheet%20-%20August%202017.pdf>

2 EU Factsheets Yemen http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/yemen_fr.pdf

3 Annuaire Statistique. Direction de la Statistique et des Etudes Démographiques.

2 <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/dji149801.pdf>

3 http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/Djibouti_IPC_Ins%C3%A9curit%C3%A9_Alimentaire_Aigue_Oct2015.pdf

4 <http://www.fews.net/east-africa/djibouti>

5 <http://www.ifpri.org/publication/2015-nutrition-country-profile-djibouti>

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 25,24 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 39.13

GDP per capita (\$ US current): 695.9 (2014)¹

GINI Index² 2010: No data available

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2014: No data available

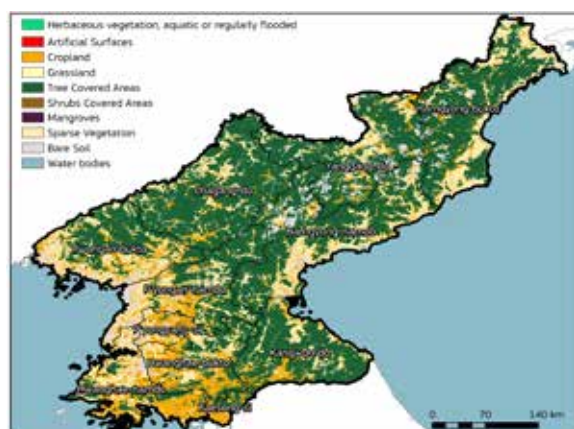
Agricultural indicators ⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GVA ²)	21.8	2014
Employment in agriculture (% total employment; estimate)	No data found	No data found
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 75 / 174) ³	0.766	1995
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	No data found	No data found
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	27.9	2012
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	4.0	2012
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	41.6	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	43.0	2015
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	19.0	2015

Country overview

- **DPRK:** small country (120,538 km²)¹ in Eastern Asia, >80% of land area consists of mountainous terrain, where suitable land for cultivation is limited; 73% of land area covered by forests⁴. One-party republic, led by Kim Jong-un since 2011. The rigid state-controlled system in DPRK determines the reliability of few sources of information available and a consequent scarcity of data and information. Increase in GDP from 2005 (548 US\$) over 2010 (570 US\$) to 2015 (696 US\$), but still well below the World Bank threshold of 1026 US\$. Before 1990's DPRK achieved relative high levels of human development, but after 1990 it experienced the worsening of many socioeconomic indicators due to loss of socialist markets and natural disasters; economic measures introduced by the government lead to increase in GDP since 2000⁵. The economy remains fragile due to weak resilience and susceptibility to shocks in agriculture, difficulties in securing energy required for production, weak infrastructure and logistical support, imbalanced import-export policies, difficulties in introducing new technologies, and international sanctions⁵. Natural hazards like droughts and floods as well as unexpected shocks could cause new humanitarian crisis, but also critical day-to-day needs across the food security, nutrition, health and water and sanitation sectors require external support. 6.7% of labour force were estimated unemployed in 2014¹; 39% of population lived in rural areas in 2015; 100% adult and youth literacy rate⁶.
- **Agriculture:** agriculture accounts for 22% of GVA, while industry accounts for 47% of GVA. Farmers face several challenges including soil erosion, scarce inputs, extreme weather like drought, flooding and cold spells; average crop yields are substantially lower than regional averages⁷.
- **Migration:**⁸ 48 458 immigrants lived in DPRK in 2015 (0.2% of total resident population), 112 783 (0.5%) of all citizens of DPRK lived outside their country of origin (65% in other Asian countries, mainly in Kazakhstan).

Agriculture

Agriculture is a backbone of the economy in DPRK, accounting for 22% of the GVA. Agricultural land covered 21.8% of the land area in 2013⁹ and the production on sloping land accounts for 3.7% of the total production in 2015/16¹⁰. The majority of agricultural production is concentrated in the southern and central provinces, accounting for about 62% of the annual farm production¹⁰. An estimated area of >2 million ha of the total land area is cultivated by cooperative farms of which 1.4 million ha are dedicated to cereal cultivation, 0.3 million ha to vegetable crops, around 160 000 ha to fruit orchards, and the remaining area to industrial crops (e.g., mulberry, cotton, ginseng, tobacco). Paddy rice and maize are the most important crops accounting for 81% of the area and 87% of the production in 2015/16¹⁰. The secondary season production with winter wheat and barley sown, as spring wheat, barley and potatoes is vital for the food security as it provides important food sources for the lean season (May - September) although it accounts for just 7% of the total farm production¹⁰. Farm power, in the form of machinery and fuel remains a constraint to increase crop production in DPRK¹⁰. The agricultural marketing system is tightly controlled. Prices of farm inputs are set by the State being more-or-less the same 2010, 2012, and 2013. Likewise, the price of grains did not change significantly in recent years. Lack of access to farmers' markets to sell produce over and above the allocated production quota remains a major limitation¹¹. In recent years there has been a policy to reduce the number of granivores and increase the number of herbivores (grass-feeding livestock). As results, e.g. from 1996 to 2013 the number of rabbits increased by 930%, the number of goats by 417%, the number of ducks by 448% while there was a decrease in the number of pigs by -15%¹¹.



Food availability

Production¹⁰

Crops	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
		Paddy rice	2 626.4	1 945.8	525.0	465.2	5.0
Maize	2 349.1	2 287.8	531.8	559.8	4.4	4.1	
Early season potatoes	233.0	297.0	126.7	126.0	1.8	2.4	
Soybeans	160.4	220.0	142.5	158.4	1.1	1.4	
Main season potatoes	157.5	168.3	28.2	32.3	5.6	5.2	

Source: HOSIAT

		Years	
		2012	2013
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	214	209
	Meat	343	343
	Eggs	125	125
	Milk	98	98
Heads	Rabbits	29,120	31,480
	Chicken	16,847	15,309
	Ducks	5,468	6,012

Source: HOSIAT

Imports

Year		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
			% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros
No trade data	Total agricultural imports	N/A	N/A	N/A
	We could not find data for this table for DPRK	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Comtrade

Exports

Year		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
			% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros
No trade data	Total agricultural exports	N/A	N/A	N/A
	We could not find data for this table for DPRK	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Comtrade

FAO forecasted the total food requirements for the 2015/16 marketing year (November/October) at 5.49 million tonnes in cereal equivalent (rice in milled terms), resulting in a cereal import requirement of 694 000 t. Assuming the official import target of 300 000 tonnes of cereals is met, an uncovered deficit of 394 000 tonnes for the current marketing year is forecast. This gap is almost four times larger than in 2014/15 and the highest since 2011/12¹¹.

Food and nutrition security

Food security

The food system in DPRK remains highly vulnerable to shocks and key gaps exist particularly in the production of protein-rich foods. The majority of households in DPRK have borderline or poor food consumption. Those households that depend on the Public Distribution System (PDS) and have no access to kitchen gardens tend to be particularly vulnerable. The PDS is the main provider of cereals to approximately 70% of the population. PDS rations are determined centrally in response to overall expected food availability and vary over the course of the year. Ratios are usually lowest during the lean season (months prior to the start of the main season harvest)¹¹. The Government's target for the PDS ration size is 573 g/person/day, however, the average ration falls significantly below this target, mainly due to an overall shortage of food in the country¹⁰.

Food shortages at household level occur chronically and consistently peaking during the lean season (May -August). PDS dependent households, typically the more vulnerable given the lack of self-sufficiency, cope by receiving support from relatives on cooperative farms, reducing quantities consumed, gathering wild foods, and diluting meals with water¹¹.

Given the tight supplies, the food security situation in 2015/16 is expected to deteriorate from the past few years when most households were already estimated with a poor or borderline food consumption. Government-distributed food rations, which provide the main access to food for 18 million people, have been sharply reduced since July 2015¹⁰.

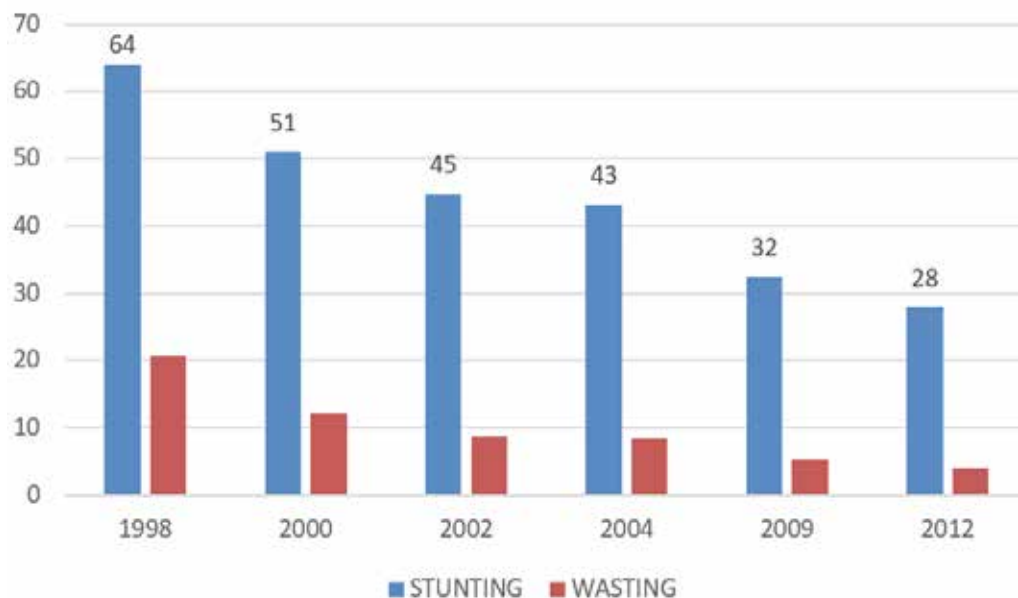
EU Analysis of nutrition^{12,13,14,15,16,17}

Stunting rates have steadily decreased in DPRK, from a rate of 64% in year 1998 to 28% in 2012, although these figures mask important regional disparities, as the last stunting rates were around 40% in some areas in the northeast of the country as compared to 20% in the capital Pyonyang.

Micronutrient deficiencies are also a concern with 29% of the children under five and 25% of women of reproductive age affected by anaemia.

Moreover, there are still serious problems of under nutrition in the country, related to food inadequacy and serious lack of food diversity to meet the nutritional requirements for healthy growth. Only 27% of the children under 5 and 50% of the women of reproductive age meet the dietary diversity requirements.

The lack of dietary diversity is related to the government system of central food collection and redistribution that can be erratic and may deliver poor quality and low diversity diets. Prevailing lack of medical supplies to provide adequate health services and deteriorated WASH conditions are among the underlying causes of malnutrition.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget	N/A
Government orientation in the sector	N/A
Subsidies	N/A

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) – Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 – Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) – A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) – Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.
Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
- UN (2016) World Statistics Pocketbook 2016 edition. <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publications/pocketbook/files/world-stats-pocketbook-2016.pdf>
 - GVA = gross value added, no data found for value added of the agriculture in % of GDP.
 - UN (1998) Human Development Report 1998. http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/259/hdr_1998_en_complete_nostats.pdf#33
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 - Nkunzimana T, Custodio E, Thomas AC, Tefera N, Perez Hoyos A, Kayitakire F (2016) Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots. <http://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC100754/lb-na-27879-en-n.pdf>
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 - 2016 EU Nutrition Country Fiche
 - WHO Nutrition Landscape Nutrition Information System at <http://apps.who.int/nutrition/landscape/report.aspx>
 - Global Nutrition Report 2016
 - Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2016 Edition UNICEF
 - DPRK's Final Report of the National Nutrition Survey 2012
 - DPR Korea Needs & Priorities 2016

Population totale (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 74,8 millions d'habitants

Population rurale (% de la population totale): 58,02

PIB par habitant (\$ US courants) **2014**: 442,34

Indice GINIⁱ 2013: 47,30

Indice d'inégalités de genre (IIG) 2015: 0.592 (141th)

Indicateurs agricoles ⁱⁱ		Valeur%	Année
Valeur ajoutée agricole en % du PIB		21,15	2014
Part de l'agriculture dans l'emploi (% de la population en emploi)		71.2	2012
Indicateurs de développement ⁱⁱⁱ		Valeur	Année
IDH - indice du développement humain (Rang : 176 / 188)		0,43	2014
Ratio de la population pauvre en fonction du seuil de pauvreté national (% de la population)		63,60%	2012
Indicateurs de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle ^{iv}		Valeur%	Année
Prévalence du retard de croissance chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Stunting)		42,60	2013
Prévalence de l'émaciation chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Wasting)		8,10	2013
Prévalence de la sous-alimentation (% de la population)		69	2005/2007
Totale de la population en insécurité alimentaire en % de la population totale		10.5	2016
Population en crise alimentaire en % de la population totale		8.2	2016

Caractéristiques du pays

- **République Démocratique du Congo (RDC):** un pays situé en Afrique centrale, sur l'équateur et est compris entre 5° latitude nord et 13° latitude Sud. La superficie de la RDC est de 2 345 095 km² avec 9 165 km de frontières qu'il partage avec 9 pays. Sa population est estimée à environ 75 millions d'habitants (WDI, 2016) et compte moins de 40% de sa population en milieu urbain. La population congolaise est jeune avec 50 % ayant moins de 15 ans avec une prédominance féminine (53 %). Au-delà de sa richesse en terre arable, le pays regorge plus de 1 100 minéraux et métaux précieux répertoriés (dont cuivre, diamant, or, uranium). Selon les statistiques du Ministère des Mines, en 2014, la RDC a produit 14 907 millions tonnes de diamants et 23 937 tonnes d'or avec une valeur d'exportation d'environ 207 600 et 816 205 millions de dollars américains, respectivement.
- **Agriculture:** avec ses 80 millions d'hectares de terres arables et 4 millions de terres irrigables, le secteur agricole occupe plus de 70 % de la population active et contribue pour plus de 20 % du PIB (2014). Selon la FAO, depuis 2012, on observe une légère augmentation dans la production agricole en milliers de tonnes de Manioc en cossettes, Maïs, Riz Paddy, Haricot et Pois. La production agro-industrielle est évaluée à 1 996 565 tonnes de Canne à sucre, 26 144 tonnes de Café robusta, 5 636 tonnes de Café arabica, 5 353 tonnes de Cacao, etc. Quant à la production animale, les mêmes statistiques rapportent, pour la même période 2010-2014, une augmentation dans la production des têtes de bovins ; ovins ; porcins et volaille de : 208 605; 3 620; 15 205 et 241 545 respectivement.
- **Migration:** Selon l'Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations (OIM), en 2015, il y avait environ 545.700 personnes en RDC venant de l'extérieur, ce qui représentait environ 0,71 % de la population totale. Environ 1.321.000 de migrants congolais étaient recensés, soit environ 1,68 % de la population totale.

L'agriculture

L'agriculture reste la principale activité en milieu rural, mais souffre d'un manque total de mécanisation. Malgré certaines contraintes d'ordre technique, économique et institutionnel, le secteur congolais possède un potentiel considérable. Il s'agit notamment: (i) des conditions climatiques et écologiques très favorables aux activités agricoles; (ii) une grande disponibilité en terres agricoles avec environ 75 000 000 d'hectares; (iii) un marché potentiel de plus de 100 millions d'habitants en considérant les régions urbaines du pays et les pays voisins représentent un marché; et (iv) un regain d'intérêt manifesté par les autorités congolaises et ses partenaires pour le secteur agricole et rural.

Les petits exploitants agricoles sont évalués à l'échelle nationale à environ 6 millions de ménages, sur une superficie de 6 à 8 millions d'hectares, soit une superficie moyenne par exploitation et par ménage de 1 à 1,5 hectares.

En termes de production, les cultures pratiquées restent majoritairement vivrières et portent, pour l'essentiel, les tubercules et racines, le maïs et les bananes plantains. Les principales cultures industrielles sont le palmier à huile, le canne à sucre, le café, le bois, le caoutchouc et le cacao.



Disponibilité alimentaire

Production

	Année	Quantité (1 000 tonnes)		Surface (1 000 ha)		Rendement (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Cultures	Tubercules et racines	860.00	854.59	118.00	117.24
Canne a sucre	1,982.60	2,009.57	45.00	45.54	44,057.70	44,125.20	
Huile de palme (fruits)	300.00	305.00	-	-	-	-	
Mais	1,177.74	1,174.43	1,509.96	1,506.88	780.00	779.40	
Bananes plantains	1,125.45	1,117.02	253.42	251.69	4,441.10	4,438.00	
Legumes	400.00	400.12	70.00	68.86	5,714.30	5,810.40	
Arachides	413.34	421.57	513.33	524.46	805.20	803.80	
Riz, paddy	305.88	307.31	403.45	405.07	758.20	758.60	
Bananes	311.46	312.63	83.38	83.69	3,735.50	3,735.70	
Mangues et goyaves	310.00	305.00	18.50	19.00	16,756.80	16,052.60	

Source: FOSTAT

	Année	2013	2014
		En tonne (1 000 tonnes)	Pêche (dont poissons, crustacées, mollusques)
Viande et abats	235,313	235,511	
Œufs de poule	9,00	9,2	
Lait	9,50	9,8	
Par tête	Caprins	4,070,416	4,082,627
Porcins	988,761	991,727	
Ovins	906,794	909,514	
Bovins	946,585	949,425	

Source: FOSTAT

Exportations

	Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur	
		% (sur le total de la valeur des importations)	En million €
Cafe	6,938	N/A	N/A
Cacao	0,174	N/A	N/A
Caoutchouc	0,550	N/A	N/A
Huile de palme	8,591	N/A	N/A

Source: Banque Centrale de la République Démocratique du Congo

La RDC exporte beaucoup les minerais, activité principale sur laquelle repose son économie. Au niveau des cultures industrielles, les deux principaux produits d'exportations sont l'huile de palme et le café, suivis par le caoutchouc et le cacao. Le bois est aussi exporté même s'il n'y a pas de statistiques disponibles.

Nous n'avons pas trouvé des données sur les importations.

Sécurité alimentaire

Le 14^{ème} cycle d'analyse IPC aigüe menée en RDC en Juin 2016, a couvert 134 territoires sur les 145 que comptent le pays, soit 92% du territoire national. Environ quatre grandes zones critiques ont été recensées. Ces zones ont les caractéristiques suivantes: zones fortement affectées par des conflits armés à l'Est du pays et provoque des déplacements de la population; zones affectées par des événements climatiques et naturelles tels que les inondations sous effet du phénomène El Nino où des cultures ont été

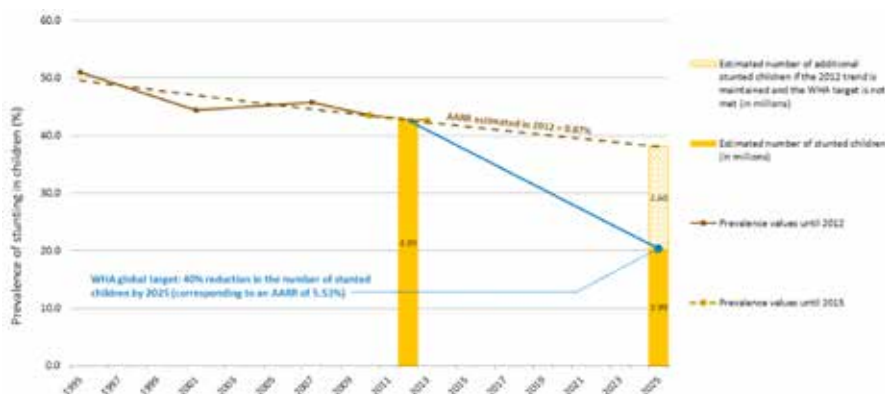


décimées. D'autres cultures ont été dévastées par des criquets et des feux de brousse; zones d'accueil des réfugiés Burundais, Centrafricains, Sud-Soudanais qui augmente la pression sur les moyens d'existence des populations locales ; et zones en insécurité alimentaire chronique, du fait de l'insuffisant régime alimentaire et affectées par des contraintes structurelles liées à la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle. Au total, le nombre de personnes en crise alimentaire (phases 3 et 4) est estimé à environ 6 millions de personnes dans les zones qui ont été classifiées. Au terme de cette analyse, 4 territoires sont recensés en Phase d'Urgence (IPC Phase 4): -Punia (en province de Maniema); Walikale (province de Nord-Kivu); Beni (province de Nord-Kivu) et Irumu (province Ituri, sud du territoire Irumu). Ces zones se caractérisent par une insécurité civile très élevée avec la présence des groupes armés étrangers et locaux. 49 territoires sont recensés en Phase de Crise (IPC Phase 3). Ces territoires sont majoritairement dans les provinces de l'Est et du centre du pays. Les zones en phase 3 sont typiquement des zones affectées par les événements climatiques. Ce sont à la fois des zones frontalières et donc affectées par les déplacements des populations réfugiées venant des pays voisins. 63 territoires disséminés à travers toutes les provinces surtout au centre du pays sont en Phase Sous-pression (IPC Phase 2). Ces territoires sont plus localisés dans la partie nord où sévit une extrême pauvreté et un faible accès aux services sociaux de base. 18 territoires concentrés dans les provinces du Kongo central et Lualaba sont recensés en

Phase Minimale (IPC Phase 1) Ces zones jouissent d'un accès stable au régime alimentaire de qualité et quantité constantes.

Analyse des tendances du retard de croissance et les projections

Entre 2001 et 2014, la prévalence de la malnutrition chronique (retard de croissance) des enfants âgés de moins de 5 ans est restée stable autour de 43%. Aujourd'hui, environ 5 million d'enfants âgés de moins de 5 ans manifestent un retard de croissance et ce chiffre va augmenter d'ici 2025. La malnutrition aiguë globale (poids/taille) est aussi un problème de santé publique en RDC. L'anémie affecte 60% des enfants entre 6-24 mois et 38% des femmes en âge de procréation. Seulement 8% des enfants âgés de 6-23 mois reçoivent une alimentation appropriée. Le graphique en ligne montre la tendance historique de la prévalence du retard de croissance et la projection future (base sur des données jusqu'en 2012) avec le taux annuel moyen de réduction (average annual rate of reduction/AARR) de 0.87 % (la ligne pointillée marron) et le AARR projeté de 5.53 % (ligne bleue) pour arriver à l'objectif de WHA (respectivement). Il n'y a pas d'objectif cible par le Gouvernement. En 2012, 4 990 000 enfants de moins de 5ans avaient un retard de croissance. Etant donné l'actuelle tendance et considérant la croissance de la population, 5 590 000 enfants auront un retard de croissance en 2025. Toutefois, l'objectif de WHA invite le gouvernement et ses partenaires de développement à faire plus d'efforts afin d'atteindre 752 600 000 enfants en plus et les prévenir du retard de croissance. Le gouvernement et ses partenaires devraient développer une stratégie avec des actions clés visant à réduire la malnutrition dans le pays. Les interventions de l'Union Européenne en matière de santé, de l'environnement et de l'agriculture durable sont concentrées dans des provinces avec des taux élevés de retard de croissance.



Le budget du Pouvoir Central de l'exercice 2016 est présenté en équilibre, en recettes et dépenses, à 8.476,4 milliards de Francs Congolais (FC), soit environ 21% du PIB et un taux de régression de 0,2% par rapport à la Loi de finances de 2015 arrêtée à 8.496 milliards de FC. Ramené au taux d'échange actuel entre l'euro et le FC, ce budget est équivalent à environ 6 milliards d'euros. (1 EUR = 1,404.49 FC).
De façon prévisionnelle, environ 628,452 milliards de FC était alloué au développement de l'agriculture et de l'élevage, ce qui représente environ 8,63% du budget.

1. La République Démocratique du Congo a procédé au lancement officiel du Programme Détaillé pour le Développement de l'Agriculture en Afrique (PDDAA) les 07 et 08 juin 2010 à Kinshasa avec l'appui du COMESA (Marché Commun des Etats d'Afrique de l'Est et Australe).

2. Le Plan National d'Investissement Agricole (PNIA) de la RDC est le cadre national de planification des fonds nationaux et extérieurs pour le secteur de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural. Il prend en compte les besoins, les acquis, les gaps à rechercher pour l'investissement et le fonctionnement du secteur sur un horizon de huit ans (2013 - 2020). Il fédère l'ensemble des programmes et projets en cours et en perspective dans le secteur. L'un des cinq grands axes prioritaires identifiés pour le PNIA est relatif à la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle des populations. En effet, ce programme envisage d'améliorer la gestion de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle des populations et constituer des réserves stratégiques.

3. Dans sa deuxième génération de la Stratégie de Croissance et de Réduction de la Pauvreté (DSCR 2), la RDC s'est fixée comme objectif global, une amélioration sensible des conditions de vie de la population. Cette amélioration devrait conduire à la réalisation d'une croissance économique moyenne annuelle de 7,2% et une réduction de l'incidence de pauvreté d'environ 11 points pour la situer à 60% en 2015.

4. Le Ministère de la Santé de la RD Congo dans sa politique nationale de santé avec l'appui des partenaires, travaille pour apporter une réponse dans le secteur de la santé à travers la mise en œuvre des projets de nutrition.

5. Elaboration du Programme National de Sécurité Alimentaire (PNSA), amendé en 2010 vise à contribuer de façon durable à lutter contre l'insécurité alimentaire et à améliorer les conditions de vie des populations par l'augmentation des productions et des revenus des ménages.

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4)
Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.
Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Further readings

<https://www.iom.int/fr/la-migration-dans-le-monde>

2016 EU Nutrition Country Fiche, WHO Nutrition Landscape Nutrition Information System at Global Nutrition Report 2016 and Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2016 Edition UNICEF. <http://apps.who.int/nutrition/landscape/report.aspx>; <http://www.xe.com/currencyconverter/convert/?Amount=1&From=EUR&To=CDF>

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 4,47 million people
Rural population (% of total population): 79.04
GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2011**: 582.8
GINI Indexⁱ 2010: No Data
Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2014: No Data

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	14.53	2009
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	No data found	-
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank :179 / 188)	0.420	2015
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	69.0	1993
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	50.3	2010
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	15.3	2010
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	65	2006/2008
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	No data	-
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	No data	-

Country overview

- **Eritrea:** is among the least developed and poorest countries in the world, with over 60% of the Eritrean population reported as undernourished (FAO, 2013). Economic performance has been constrained by extreme climatic conditions, economic control (limited foreign investment, reduced aid inflows), the unresolved border dispute with Ethiopia and a decline in remittances and scarcity of foreign exchange. Providing direct humanitarian assistance remains a challenge due to limited access, and absence of assessments. Statistical data is very scarce and access to information remains a challenge.

- **Agriculture:** agriculture and pastoralism is the predominant activity with 65% of the population living in rural areas and 80% of the population depending on subsistence agriculture. The sector's contribution to GDP is limited (12.2% in 2012) due to recurrent droughts and rudimentary farming methods. Important investments for irrigation and agricultural mechanization have been made in the southwestern lowlands that have potential for modern farming. The country is not self-sufficient in cereals and domestic production remains below the requirements even in good rainfall years. Only 25-80% of food need is reached, depending on the agricultural condition in a given year. Limited commercial exchanges with neighbouring countries put further stress on food availability in the country.

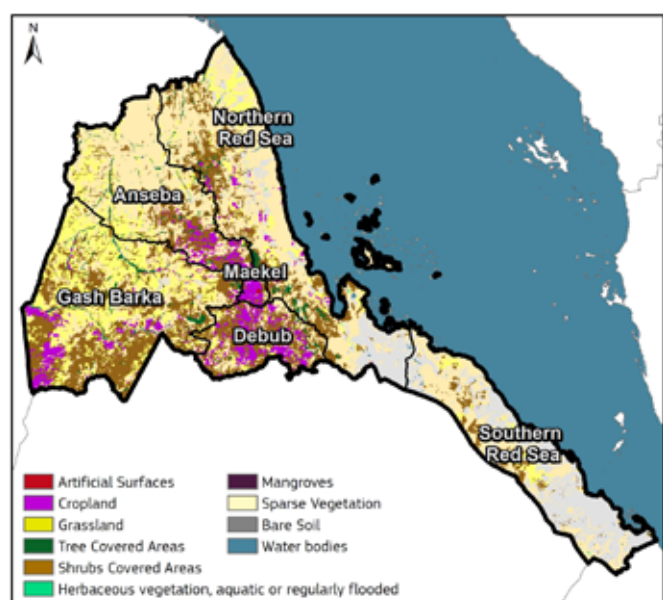
- **Migration:** 496 598 (8.68%) Eritreans migrated to neighbouring countries, mostly Ethiopia and Sudan as well as to Europe. Eritreans are among the main nationalities entering Europe in 2015 (around 50 000), the vast majority arriving by boat across the Mediterranean. Eritreans constitute the biggest group of migrants arriving to Italy by boat.

Agriculture

Eritrea's economy largely depends on agriculture, with two thirds of population engaged in subsistence farming and pastoralism. The country is dominated by arid and semi-arid lands, unsuitable for agriculture. Only 7% of the area is occupied by rainfed agriculture, whereas 68% is occupied by livestock-related activities. There are three major national productions systems:

- pastoralism in northern and eastern coastal lowlands,
- agro-pastoralism throughout the country
- agriculture mainly comprises mixed farming and some commercial concessions in the southern (Debub and Maekel) and southwestern (Gash Barka and Anseba) regions. Agriculture is highly dependent on rainfall, which is erratic and highly variable and with recurrent droughts. Eritrean agriculture is characterized by the use of unsophisticated cultivation methods and only limited use of agricultural inputs.

The main crop season (Kremti season) takes place between June and September, where farmer's plant wheat, barley, teff, maize, sorghum and pearl millet. A secondary short rainy season (Bahri season) occurs between December and February that is important for pastoralists in the Red Sea zones.



Food availability

Production		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
Crops	Years	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	Sorghum	80	97	250	250	320	389
	Barley	65	62	45	455	1,444	1,372
	Roots and tubers, nes	63	-	19	-	3,315	-
	Cereals, nes	50	53	45	46	1,111	1,143
	Vegetables, fresh nes	49	-	14	-	3,375	-
	Wheat	30	29	25	25	1,200	1,145
	Pulses nes	30	29	36	36	833	801

Source: FOSTAT

		Years	
		2013	2014
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries – capture production (Fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	4.00	
	Meat	40.99	41.42
	Eggs	2.30	2.30
	Milk	147.75	149.40
Heads	Sheep	2,300,000	2,290,000
	Cattle	2,080,000	2,090,000
	Goats	1,800,000	1,825,000

Source: FOSTAT

Imports		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
			% (of total agricultural imports)	1 000 US \$
		Year 2013	Total agricultural imports	165
Wheat	54		21	18,894
Flour of wheat	30		19	17,093
Sugar refined.	22		12	11,658
Sorghum	25		9	8,500
Food prer nes	3.5		7	6,224

Source: FOSTAT

Exports		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
			% (of total agricultural exports)	1 000 US \$
		Year 2013	Total agricultural exports	488
Skins, sheep, dry salted	28		37	328
Sesame seed	360		36	316
Butter, cow milk	100		9	80

Source: FOSTAT

Eritrea's agriculture production continues to be very low. Even in times of good rainfall, domestic food production is estimated to meet 60-70% of the population's needs that falls to 20-30% during drought. Livestock production is closely integrated with crop production and plays a significant role in rural economy. The main animals are cattle, sheep and goats. Fisheries still have enormous potential. In 2014, Eritrea exported for \$533 M and imported for \$302 M, resulting in a positive trade balance of \$230M. The majority of Eritrea's exports are mainly non-food products as copper (94.4%) and precious metal ore (2.93%).

The top export destinations are China, followed by India, South Korea, Bulgaria and Egypt. Exports of agricultural products are very low. Eritrea imports food products resulting in a negative agricultural trade balance. For 2014, agricultural imports were wheat flour (4.6%), raw sugar (4.2%) and palm oil (3.0%). The top import origins are China, Egypt, Germany, South Korea and Italy.

Food and nutrition security

Food security

An accurate assessment of food and nutrition security (FNS) situation is a challenge in the country due to absence of data and discrepancies between official government data and estimates from non-government sources (International organisations and NGOs). Nevertheless, food insecurity in Eritrea is widespread and recurrent.

Around 30-40% of the population is estimated to be chronically food insecure (WB). In January 2016, one million people (OCHA 31/01/2016) were thought to be severely food insecure (IPC Phase 3) because of the El Niño-related drought, whereas in mid-2016 1.5 million¹ people were affected, according to UNICEF (2016). At the end of 2016 situations is expected to improve due to favourable rainfalls.

The major contributing factors to food and nutrition insecurity are the insufficient cereal production, market failures and soaring prices of imported food products, especially cereals. Furthermore, in early June 2016, there were border skirmishes between Ethiopia and Eritrea over disputed territory. The country also continues to be impacted by political isolation and sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council resulting in declining donor funds, trade flows and foreign investments.

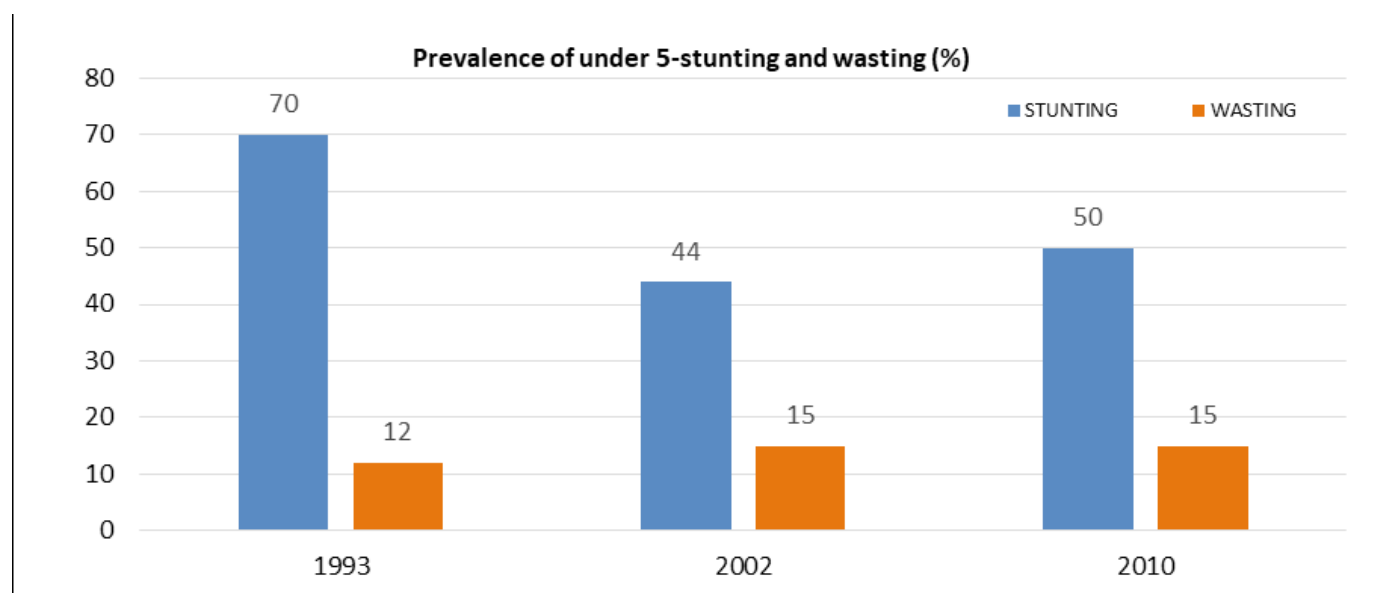
EU Analysis of nutrition

The last nutrition survey was done in Eritrea in 2010 showing a prevalence of stunting of 50.3% and affecting an estimated population of 393 000 children. The nutritional status of children in the country deteriorated in the last 15 years, with stunting rates raising from 43% in 2002 to 50% in 2010, and wasting rates steadily at emergency level (15%).

Micronutrient deficiencies are also widespread, with more than 50% of children vitamin A deficient and 33% of women anemic in year 2013.

There is not enough data to calculate a reliable trend to estimate the burden in 2025 according to current AARR, but in order to reach the WHA target in 2025 the number of stunted children should be reduced to 218 000, for which an AARR of 4.5% would be required².

The scarcity of up-to-date, reliable, and comprehensive information on the nutritional situation in the country is an important limitation for programmatic action. UN agencies are supporting the government to conduct a comprehensive and nationwide food security and nutrition assessment.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

Despite the fact that agriculture is the predominant economic activity, the sector's contribution to GDP has been moderate and declined with a value added (%of GDP) at 14.53 in 2009 according the World Bank.

Government orientation in the sector

In the framework of the Istanbul Declaration Programme of Action (IPOA) 2011-2020, the Eritrean Government's strategy is to build a mixed economy that is open and export oriented; growth and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the physical and economic infrastructure.

The Key sector policies implemented by the Eritrean Government are oriented to:

1. Improve productive capacities, such as agriculture, fisheries, mining, manufacturing and services.
2. Improve food security through an integrated Five Year Strategic Agricultural Development Plan.
3. Improve exports as a result of an increasing mining sector and the fisheries.
4. Eritrea has embarked upon a five-year Medium Term Development Programme to reorganizing public institutions and guarantee good governance at all levels.
5. Water and sanitation has been developed to ensure water to household, farms and manufacturing plants.

The government has decided to utilize \$17 million of the African Development Bank's Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihood Programme 2015-2021 to mitigate the effects of the recurrent droughts.

Subsides

European Union committed, through the 11th European Development Fund cycle of 2014-2020, €200 million in long-term support to promote poverty reduction and socio-economic development in Eritrea.

The key sector policies are:

- Support the energy sector in one of the lowest access rates to electricity
- Support governance focus on improving economic governance and the implementation of agreed recommendations of the UN Universal periodic reviews.

Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture is not the focal sector for the 11th EDF.

European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights to support the development of thriving civil societies.

European Energy Facility has several projects in Eritrea destined to increase access to modern, affordable and sustainable energy services.

i L'indice de Gini indique dans quelle mesure la répartition des revenus entre les individus ou les ménages au sein d'une économie s'écarte de l'égalité parfait. Le coefficient de Gini est compris entre 0 (égalité parfaite) et 100 (inégalité absolue). Exemple : en 2011, Belgique : 28.4 - Bénin : 43.6

ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) – Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources.Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 – Germany : 0.7

Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) : [Source Worldbank](#) – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) – A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7

Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.

Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) – Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.

Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Population in food crisis as % pf total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

1 Food security situation is documented by http://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF_Eritrea_Midyear_Humanitarian_SitRep_June_2016.pdf

2 Nutrition situation (Source: WHO Global targets tracking tool at <http://www.who.int/nutrition/trackingtool/en/>)

Further readings

<http://unohrrls.org/custom-content/uploads/2016/02/Statement-USG-NFP-7-December-2015-2.pdf>

http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6298_en.htm

https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/eidhr_en.htm_en

<http://energyfacilitymonitoring.eu/index.php/en>

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2015): 99.39 million people

Rural population (% of total population)2015: 80.53

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2015**: 619.14

GINI Index' **2010**: 33.17

Gender Inequality Index (GII) **2015**: 0.499

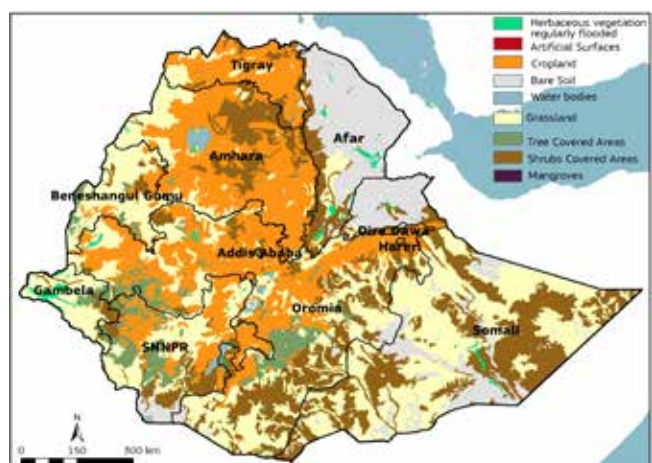
Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	40.97	2015
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	72.70	2013
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 174/188)	0.44	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	29.60	2010
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	40.40	2014
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	8.70	2014
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	32.00	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	10.3	2015
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	10.3	2015

Country overview

- **Ethiopia:** is the second most-populated country in Africa, after vvvvv, with a population of around 99.4 million in 2015. Despite the continuous reduction of rural population, 80.5% are still living in rural areas and only 19.5% live in urban areas. Therefore, the urbanisation rate is significantly below the sub-Saharan average in 2015 (38%). It is however expected that urban population will reach 42.3 million in 2037 which can pose a significant development challenge for the country (African Economic Outlook, 2016). The population without education decreased from 70% to less than 50% (Ethiopia Poverty Assessment, World Bank). Economics. Despite Ethiopia's rapid and continuous economic growth since 2004, the GDP per capita reached \$619 in 2016, which is substantially lower than the regional average for Sub-Saharan countries (\$1,530). This makes Ethiopia a low-income country. Services, agriculture and industry sectors accounted for 42.8%, 41% and 16.3% of GDP in 2015, respectively.
- **Agriculture:** represented 73% of total employment in 2013, followed by services (19.9%) and industry (7%), showing the relevance of agriculture in the country. Ethiopia's growth has contributed to reduce poverty in both urban and rural areas, since the ratio of the population living below the national poverty lines have been reduced from 38.9% in 2004 to 29.6% in 2010. However, the country has not experienced a significant increase in inequality, as measured by the Gini coefficient (i.e., Gini coefficient increased from 29.8 in 2004 to a value of 33.2 in 2010). Stunting decreased from 57.4% in 2000 to 40.4% in 2014 and the prevalence of undernourishment fell from 57.9% in 2000 to 32% in 2015. From 2015 until the beginning of 2016, Ethiopia faced a severe drought caused by the El Niño climate conditions, combining failed Belg (short-rainy season) rains and erratic and delayed Meher (long-rainy season) rains. Farmers and herders experienced severe levels of crop loss and livestock mortality and morbidity (2015-2016 El Niño, FAO).
- **Migration:** Ethiopia is the leading refugee-hosting country in Africa. The refugees were mainly from neighbouring countries: South Sudan, Eritrea, Sudan and Somalia where conflicts are persistent. Moreover, around 700 000 people in Ethiopia are internally displaced, largely because of instability and conflicts in the Oromia and Somali regions, as well as for natural disasters like drought and/or floods..

Agriculture

Despite agriculture plays a key role in Ethiopian economic and social stability, it is still characterised by small-scale, rainfed conditions (only 0.45% of agricultural land was irrigated in 2011), and low mechanisation. More than 95% of the country's agricultural output is generated by subsistence farmers who, on average, cultivate less than 1 ha of land (IFAD, 2014). Agricultural production highly depends on biophysical conditions. Therefore, midlands and highlands are characterized as mixed farming systems whereas pastoral systems dominate in the lowlands. The lack of rainfall in some regions is a major factor in rural poverty, causing a more severe impact in pastoral systems in the lowlands and in high-density parts of the highlands. Among cereals, teff and maize are the most important crops in cultivated area and production, followed by sorghum and wheat. These major food crops are produced in almost all regions of the country but with large variations in terms of yield. Ethiopia has the largest livestock population in Africa with more than 118 million heads in 2013 (FAOSTAT). Thus, livestock products (milk, eggs, etc.) may contribute to improve the nutritional status of the population (CSA, 2016).



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
		Crops					
	Cereals	23,607.66	23,128.79	10,144.25	9,974.32	2,327	2,319
	Maize	7,234.96	7,150.84	2,110.21	2,111.52	3,429	3,387
	Root crops	5,461.55	3,998.57	216.67	213.77	25,207	18,705
	Teff	4,750.66	4,471.38	3,016.05	2,866.05	1,575	1,560
	Sorghum	4,339.13	4,323.29	1,831.60	1,854.71	2,369	2,331
	Wheat	4,231.59	4,219.26	1,663.84	1,664.56	2,543	2,535
	Sugar cane	1,561.23	1,376.98	30.18	29.68	51,736	46,395

Source: CSA

	Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Years	
		2013	2014
	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	38.37	
	Meat	678.96	706.85
	Eggs	41.00	41.07
	Milk	3,833.03	3,699.37
	Honey	45.00	-
	Heads		
	Cattle	55,027,080	56,706,389
	Poultry	51,350,000	56,867,000
	Goats	28,163,340	29,112,963
	Sheep	27,347,933	29,332,382

Source: HOSIAT and CSA

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2014	Total agricultural imports	1,595.60	100.00%	1,004.58
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	37.48%	376.55
	Wheat and meslin	892.38	24.87%	249.79
	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	333.34	13.73%	137.95
	Rice	191.78	8.86%	89.05
	Grain sorghum	117.63	6.40%	64.31

Source: Comtrade

Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million€	
Year 2014	Total agricultural exports	1,346.70	100.00	2,669.34
	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion	238.69	28.26	754.27
	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	338.35	20.58	549.51
	Vegetables other than legumes	311.96	17.39	464.33
	Cut flowers	141.42	16.85	449.70
	Live bovine animals	118.55	5.96	159.15

Source: Comtrade

Ethiopia imports mainly refined petroleum, motor vehicles and electric apparatus (Comtrade, 2015). Among agricultural products, the top agricultural imports in 2014 were cereals as wheat and meslin, rice and sorghum (40.13%) followed by animal or vegetal fats and oils (37.5%) and cane or beet sugar (13.73%). National production of cereals is then insufficient to cover Ethiopia's needs. On the other hand, exports rely mainly on agricultural products accounting for 70% of export earnings. The largest share of export value comes from coffee. Ethiopia is the largest Africa's producer of coffee (International Coffee Organisation), being the EU its primary market (European Coffee Federation). Other agricultural products of importance in foreign exchange include oil seeds, vegetables and live animals. The flower industry is also becoming an important source of foreign revenue (FAO).

Food security

With a rate of 40%, representing 6.1M children in 2014, stunting in children under-5 is high and remains the main problem of Ethiopia (which ranks number 7 worldwide), well above wasting which affects 8.7% of the children under-5. Other important concerns are iron and vitamin A deficiencies in 16.6% of women of reproductive age and low birth weight for 10.8% of the newborns, according to the 2011 Demographic and Health survey.

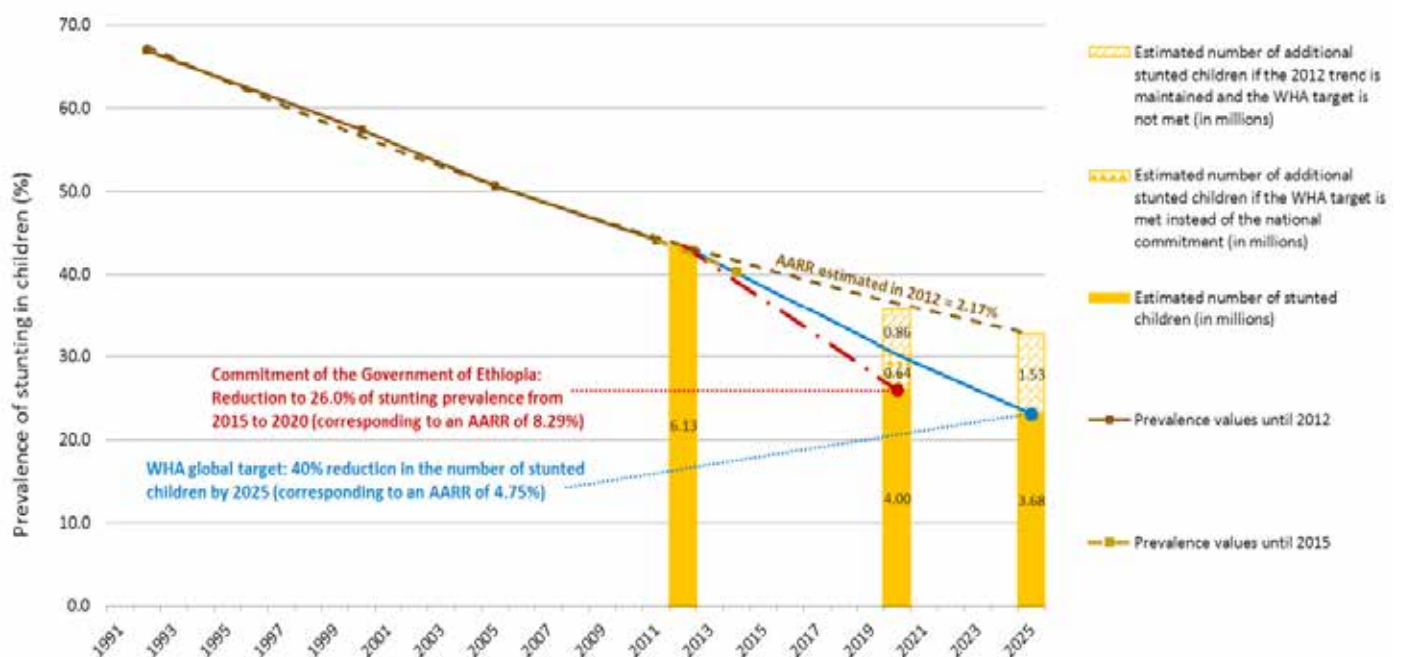
Undernutrition is a principal cause of child mortality in Ethiopia and its cost is estimated at 16% of the country's GDP (4.5 billion USD). Through National Nutrition Programmes (NNP I over 2013-2015 and NNP II over 2016-2020), Ethiopia aims at reducing malnutrition by targeting the most vulnerable populations (children under-5, pregnant and lactating women and adolescents) with priority to rural areas.

In 2015/2016, Ethiopia struggled with the widespread El Niño-induced drought that affected 10.2 million people in the country. The south and southeastern areas were the most affected, with the failure of the 2016 rains in December and delayed rains in March. In April 2017, the Ethiopian government announced that the number of people requiring emergency food aid increased from 5.6 million to 7.7 million. Because of the water and food shortages, displacement among drought-affected people also increased radically. In addition to the already weak condition, during August and September 2017 a violent flood affected the

EU Analysis of nutrition¹

Good progress had been made between 2000 – 2014 for a number of indicators:

- The stunting rate of children under-5 decreased from 58% to 40% as a result of improvement in chronic malnutrition. At the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of 2.176% (brown dotted line on the graph below) this stunting rate should remain above 30% in 2025, with 5.2M children affected. In order to meet the World Health Assembly target (-40% stunted children with respect to 2012 by 2025), an AARR of 4.75% is needed (blue line) but the ambition of the GoE is to reach a stunting rate of 26% already by 2020 thanks to an AARR of 8.3% (red broken line). In 2015, Ethiopia committed to achieve zero stunting in children under-2 by 2030 (Seqota declaration).
- The rate of underweight in children under-5 also decreased strongly from 41% to 25% over 2000-2014.
- Last, wasting in children under-5 has also declined to a lesser extent (from 12% to 9% over 2000 - 2014) but remains close the WHO "serious" threshold of 10% in some regions.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

The GoE budget for 2016/2017 amounts to 274 billion against Birr 223 billion (\$11 billion) for 2015/2016 (of which 6.3 billion for health)².

Government orientation in the sector

Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP) (2015/16 -2019/20) succeeds to GTP I (2010/11 - 2014/2015) aims at an average GDP growth rate of 11% while achieving MDGs, in particular improved education and health services. Because of its importance in the Ethiopian economy (in terms of GDP and employment) as well as for food and nutrition security, agriculture is a priority in these GTPs.

In 2011, the GoE established the Agricultural Transformation Agency to support the development of agriculture with the following targets:

- Achieve a growth rate of crop production of at least 8% per year
- Triple the number of farmers receiving advice from extensions services
- Reduce the number of safety net beneficiaries from 7.8 to 1.8 households
- Bring the production of key crops from 18 to 39.5 M t

The Food Security Programme (FSP) of Ethiopia, launched in 2004, was designed to help chronically food insecure households. Regarding Food Security Disaster Prevention, The Food reserve is to be brought from 405,000 t in 2014/15 to 3 000 000 t in 2019/20.

National Nutrition Strategy (NNS) launched in 2008 and operationalized through the National Nutrition Programme (NNP) 2013-2015 now succeeded by the NNPII 2016-2020.

The Agricultural Growth Program II (AGP II) (2015-2020) follows the AGP I (2010-2015) aims at bringing 3 million extension workers (the "Health Development Army") to empower communities to take charge of their own health (reaching community level through extension services is a common goal to the both the health and agriculture programs).

The Agricultural Sector Policy and Investment Framework (PIF), 2010–2020, was designed to operationalize the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) to provide an investment framework to align the nation's agricultural sector investment priorities with higher level goals that transform the sector.

Ethiopia has started to improve financial information to ensure expenditures on nutrition can be tracked in the national Health Accounts (due 2016). The GoE has also committed to allocate US\$ 15 million per year to nutrition until 2020 (SUN report 2015).

Subsides

In 2016, the European Commission allocated €168.3 million in humanitarian funds for the refugee response and for addressing the El Niño induced drought

i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 200 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6

ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP): [source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7

Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7

iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.

Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.

Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/nutrition-fiche-ethiopia-2016_en.pdf

² <http://af.reuters.com/article/ethiopiaNews/idAFL1NOYV1HB20150609>

Further readings:

<http://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-fr255-dhs-final-reports.cfm>

<https://www.africaintelligence.com/c/dc/LOI/1415/GTP-II.pdf>

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 886,450 people

Rural population (% of total population): 46.7

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2015**: 5,112

GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 42.8

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2015: 0.358 (75th)

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	11.2	2014
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	1.0	2007
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 90 / 188)	0.736	2015
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	35.2	2008
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	7.5	2004
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	6.3	2004
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	5.0	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	NO DATA	NO DATA
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	NO DATA	NO DATA

Country overview

- Fiji:** Very small country (18 272 km²)¹ in Oceania-Melanesia; archipelago of >330 islands and >500 islets; mountainous islands (with peaks > 1000 m), covered with tropical forest; 55% of land area is forested¹. Unitary parliamentary republic (president: George Konrote, prime minister: Frank Bainimarama). Increase in GDP (but with fluctuations) from 2005 (3 659 US\$) to 2015 (4 916 US\$). In 2014, raw sugar (10.5% of the total exports), refined petroleum (8.9%) were the most important exports while refined petroleum (22.2% of the total imports) was the most important import². 8.3% of labour force were estimated unemployed in 2014¹. 46% of population lived in rural areas in 2015.

- Natural hazards:** cyclones, storm surges, floods, climate change. Most recently in February 2016, large parts of Fiji were struck by tropical cyclone Winston, claiming 43 lives and affecting over 350 000 people.

- Agriculture:** Agriculture accounts for 11% of the GDP. Around 79% of households grow food for home consumption, large subsistence production sustains food supply and helps preventing food shortage/insufficiency; but 35% of the population is poor (40% in rural areas)³.

- Migration⁴:** 13 751 immigrants lived in Fiji in 2015 (1.5% of total resident population), 204 934 (18.7%) of all citizens of Fiji lived outside their country of origin (62% in Australia and New Zealand).

Agriculture

>83% of the land is traditionally owned (unsaleable), but high percentage is leased to tenant farmers. Permanent crops and arable land cover about 285 000 ha and most rural households are involved in agriculture and/or fishing activities.³

The non-sugar agriculture sector is dominated by subsistence agriculture and includes traditional food crops (dalo, cassava, yams, kumala, yaqona), tropical fruits (pineapple, pawpaw, mango), vegetables, pulses, rice, ginger, tobacco, spices, cocoa, coconut products, dairy, poultry meat and eggs, beef, pork, sheep, goat and bee products.³

Although Fiji is a major food exporter (mainly to other Pacific countries) and produce the major staple rice, the population requirements for rice are not met.³



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
		Crops	Sugar cane	1,832.00	1,662.98	38.00	37.48
Coconuts	190.56	201.93	61.61	59.54	3,093.10	3,391.40	
Cassava	77.72	74.31	7.72	7.59	10,073.30	9,785.10	
Taro (cocoyam)	62.75	60.93	6.78	6.39	9,249.00	9,539.70	
Vegetables fresh nes	24.14	18.55	2.60	1.98	9,280.90	9,362.90	
Sweet potatoes	8.58	8.19	7.07	10.11	1,214.20	0.810.20	
Rice, paddy	6.84	5.70	1.25	1.20	5,480.20	4,734.50	
Pineapples	6.54	8.84	0.66	0.89	9,868.90	9,955.50	

Source: FOSTAT

	Years	2014	2015
		Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)
Meat	26.74	28.59	
Eggs	7.11	6.50	
Milk	58.83	58.97	
Heads	Chickens	5,000,000	5,091,000
Cattle	313,000	313,773	
Goats	252,000	258,359	
Pigs	147,500	149,203	

Source: FOSTAT

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2014	Total agricultural imports	212	100	356
Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/A	39.9	141.7	
Dairy products	15.7	13.4	47.5	
Wheat and meslin	93.3	13.0	46.3	
Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	7.35	26.1	
Meat and edible meat offal	N/A	6.46	23.0	

Source: Comtrade

In 2014, Fiji imported 356 M euros and exported 253 M euros of agricultural products, resulting in a negative trade balance of about 100 M euros. The top imports are Fish and crustaceans, dairy products, wheat, animal and vegetable fats and oils and meat. Its top exports are fish and crustaceans, cane and sugar beet, manioc and sweet potatoes, species and animal and vegetable fats and oils. The top export destinations of Fiji are the United States, Australia, New Zealand, China and Tonga, while the top import origins are China, New Zealand, Australia, Singapore and South Korea.

Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2014	Total agricultural exports	258	100	253
Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/A	52.5	133	
Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	240	33.1	83.7	
Other roots and tubers (manioc, sweet potatoes, etc.)	10.6	4.4	11.0	
Ginger, saffron, turmeric (curcuma), thyme, bay leaves, curry, other spices	2.3	2.4	6.0	
Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	1.8	4.6	

Source: Comtrade

Food and nutrition security

Food security

The Pacific region is one of the most vulnerable areas due to climate change and natural disasters like cyclones and other extreme weather events (e.g., drought and floods). High-impact events like tropical cyclone Pam and Winston, and El Nino can threaten the food security in Fiji. The regional Pacific Food Security Cluster (rPFSC) aims to provide support in the coordination of actions in the food security sector to national governments, country-level actors, and regional stakeholder with a focus on resilience building and emergency preparedness and response.

The tropical cyclone Winston (category 5 cyclone) struck Fiji on 20/02/2016 resulting in a widespread damage and destruction affecting around 540 400 people (62% of the population). The highest percentage of affected people was in Western Division, followed by Central, Northern and Eastern Divisions. 44 fatalities were reported and about 40 000 people were in need of immediate assistance following the cyclone. Crops were destroyed on a large scale comprising the livelihood of nearly 60% of the population. Household income, food security and nutrition were seriously affected by the extensive destruction of food crops (e.g. by increasing food prices). As the production losses will last several years (e.g. it takes some years from replanting fruit trees and beginning of production), rural household income and livelihoods are expected to stay weak over a longer period.

EU Analysis of nutrition^{7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14}

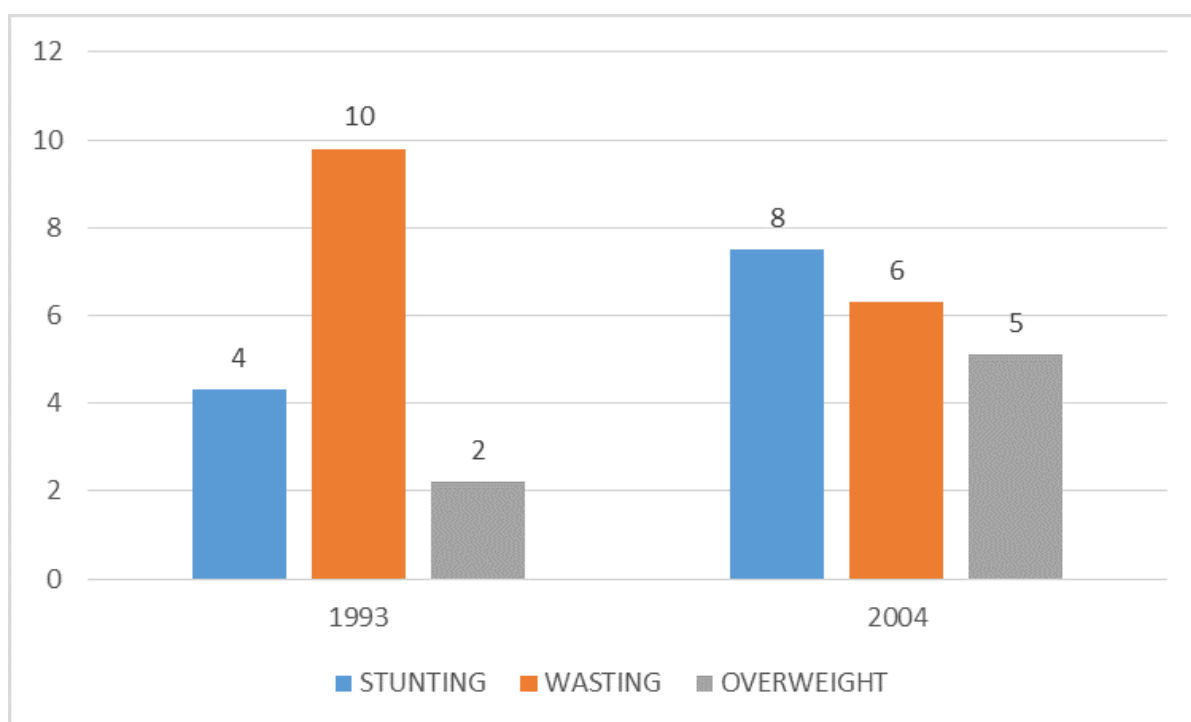
National nutrition surveys are conducted in Fiji every 10 years approximately, and the last one available is from 2004. Results showed that stunting and overweight had increased in the 1993-2014 period, although stunting prevalence was low at 8%.

Wasting had decreased overall from 10% to 6% but the prevalence was still above 5% and, more importantly, significant differences were found among ethnic groups, as Indo-Fijians had higher rates for malnutrition as compared to Fijians. Regarding low birth weight, the prevalence among Fijians was 8% compared to Indo-Fijians that was 19%.

These ethnic differences were also found in a small scale survey covering three areas of Fiji in 2008 where they found that wasting among Indo-Fijians was 7.8% as compared to 0.7% among Fijians, as well as on anaemia that was 10% overall but significantly higher for Indo-Fijians (14.5% compared to 6.1% among Fijian children).

The prevalence of overweight and obesity in adults is also increasing in Fiji. In the National Nutrition Survey of 2004 the prevalence of women overweight was 65% and the WHO estimations for 2014 are of 75% (WHO observatory). The prevalence of overweight and obesity in 1993 and 2004 was particularly high among the Fijian population, although this pattern might have changed over the last 12 years. As a country facing double malnutrition burden Fiji should focus efforts on reducing undernutrition among the vulnerable groups and reducing and preventing overweight and obesity through targeted actions. The launching of the next National Nutrition Survey is strongly encouraged to assess the recent evolution of the situation.

PREVALENCE OF STUNTING, WASTING AND OVERWEIGHT IN FIJI (%)



Source: UNICEF/WHO Joint malnutrition estimates 2016

Budget

Fiji budget estimates for 2016 contained a total estimated revenue of \$3.13 billion and total estimated expenditure of \$3.41 billion resulting in an estimated net deficit of \$0.29 billion. Together with the debt repayments this results in a gross deficit of \$0.45 billion. The net deficit as a percent of GDP amounts then to 2.9%. According to the 2016 budget estimates, \$76.2 million are allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture, an increase of \$11.2 million.

Government orientation in the sector

Fiji Agriculture Strategic Development Plan 2010-20123. Key development targets for agriculture:

- Reduce incidence of poverty to negligible level by 2014
- Increase production of locally produced export commodities by 30%
- Increase production of import substitution commodities by 30%
- Reduce drastically the total import bill for rice, potatoes, dairy products, sheep, and beef to \$105 million by 2012
- Increase value of exports for non-sugar crops by \$100m by 2012
- In terms of priority attention, the top six commodities that will be supported by the Department of Agriculture are rice, potato, dairy, sheep, beef, fruits & vegetables, dalo, cassava, and ginger

Fiji 2020 Agriculture Sector Policy Agenda¹⁶:

Five strategic actions towards establishing a diversified and economically and environmentally sustainable agriculture:

- Build modern agriculture as an organized system of producing, processing, and marketing crops, livestock, and aquaculture products
- Develop integrated production, processing, energy, and transport infrastructure support system for agriculture
- Improve delivery of agriculture support services
- Enhance capabilities to generate fund and secure investment through foreign investment, private public partnership, and other innovative business arrangements
- Improve project implementation and policy formulation capability within the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and its partner institutions.

Subsides

The European Commission committed €1 million in humanitarian funding to provide emergency assistance to families impacted by Tropical Cyclone Winston in Fiji in 2016. The funds were used to provide the most vulnerable people with shelter, food assistance, and access to clean water and sanitation facilities, as well as to help re-launch agricultural activities.

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 200 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP): [Source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. Example : in 2014, Norway : 0.944 - Burundi : 0.400. Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source Worldbank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source 2014 Ghana demographic and health survey, 2014 GDHS](#). Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59. Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.
Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [global food crisis report 2017](#)
- 1 UN (2016) World Statistics Pocketbook 2016 edition. <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publications/pocketbook/files/world-stats-pocketbook-2016.pdf>
- 2 OEC (2016) Visualisation of HS92 data for Yemen. <http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/profile/country/fiji/>
- 3 Ministry of Primary Industry (2009) Agriculture Strategic Development Plan 2010-2012. <http://pafpnet.spc.int/pafpnet/attachments/article/197/Fiji%20Agriculture%20Strategic%20Development%20Plan%202010-2012.pdf>
- 4 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015). Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2015)
- 5 Regional Pacific Food Security Cluster (2016) Newsletter 1. http://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/rpfscl_newsletter_a4_v2.pdf
- 6 Government of Fiji (2016) Post-disaster needs assessment. http://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/post_disaster_needs_assessments_cyclone_winston_fiji_2016_online_version.pdf
- 7 WHO Nutrition Landscape Nutrition Information System
- 8 World Integrated trade Solution
- 9 Global Health Observatory Data Repository
- 10 Global Database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action
- 11 Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2016 Edition UNICEF
- 12 WHO Global Health Observatory
- 13 2004 Fiji National Nutrition survey
- 14 2008 Fiji Micronutrient Status of Children 6 months to 5 years Report
- 15 Government of Fiji (2016) National budget estimates 2016 <http://www.fiji.gov.fj/getattachment/944500a8-490a-41b3-802c-372783f0fd1c/2016-NATIONAL-BUDGET---ESTIMATES.aspx>
- 16 Ministry of Agriculture (2014) Fiji 2020 Agriculture sector policy agenda.

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 27,4 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 45.96

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2015**: 1 369.7

GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 42.8

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2016: 0.547 (131th)

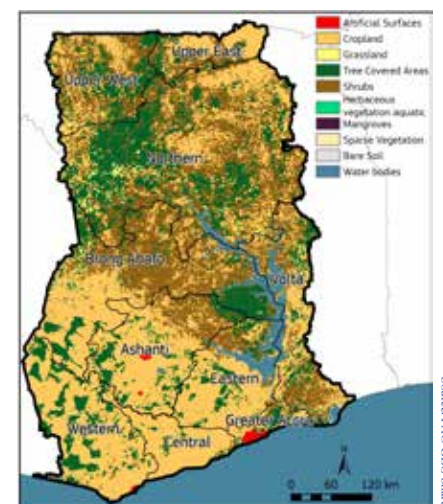
Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	22.40	2014
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	44.70	2013
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 140 / 188)	0.58	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	24.20	2012
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	18.80	2014
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	4.70	2014
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	5.00	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	8.44	2016
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	1.03	2016

Country overview

- **Ghana:** is the second largest economy in West Africa, growing by 4.9 during the 1st quarter 2016 and expected to reach around 7.5% by 2018 thanks to the fiscal consolidation program. (World Bank, October 2016). The country has stable democratic institutions and rich natural resources, including industrial minerals, hydrocarbons, and precious minerals. Ghana has met the Millennium Development Goal of halving poverty and hunger (MDG1) before 2015. Nevertheless, over a quarter of the population (mainly in the North) remains below the poverty line (source: FAO).
- **Drought:** Meteorological drought occurred country-wide in the 1983, 1992, 2001 and 2015. Agricultural activities have been usually most affected by low precipitation as most food production systems are generally rain fed. Northern parts of the country tend to be more vulnerable to drought. The National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) is the line institution for disaster response in Ghana. In all the occasions that drought conditions had affected the northern part of the country, NADMO supplied food relief to individuals within severely affected communities. Ghana is also prone to periodic flooding, causing more damages than drought in terms of loss of lives and economic costs. Recently, major floods occurred in the capital in 2007 and 2015.
- **Agriculture:** contributes for 22% of the national GDP in 2014 also thanks to its main export, cocoa (Ghana is the world's second largest produces). About 50% of the labour force is employed in the agricultural sector. Nevertheless, agriculture is largely rain-fed, low-technology and subsistence-based. **The humanitarian situation:** Ghana is a middle income country. Nevertheless, the chronic poverty and food insecurity are widespread in the arid north of the country where 60% of the people live in poverty (source: WFP). In the Northern Region thirty percent of children under the age of five are stunted or chronically malnourished.
- **Migration:** 399 471 migrants are hosted in Ghana while 801 700 citizens have left the country, of which 232 623 to Europe (source: UN).

Agriculture

Ghana presents an inter-annual variability of seasonal rainfall. The south of the country experiences two rainfall peaks, a major season occurring May–July, and a minor season occurring Sep–Nov. The north experiences one peak Jun–Sep. There is a gradient that sees increased aridity from south to north. Arable land covers an estimated 57% of the country, although only 31% is currently under cultivation. Main commodities include cocoa (11.5% contribution to agricultural GDP in 2009), cassava, yam, banana and maize. Other cereals and fruits, oil palm, cotton and coconut are also important. Agriculture is predominantly on a smallholder basis. About 90% of farm holdings are less than 2 hectares in size, although there are some large farms and plantations, particularly for rubber, oil palm and coconut and to a lesser extent, rice, maize and pineapples. There is little mechanized farming. Although the majority of rural households keep some sort of livestock, livestock farming is adjunct to crop farming. Poultry predominates in the south, while cattle production is concentrated in the Savannah zones in the north. Sheep and goat production is generally widespread throughout the country. In the Upper West, Upper East and Northern regions of Ghana, agriculture is the most common way for households to sustain their livelihoods. About 88% of households in northern Ghana rely on crop cultivation as their chief livelihood activity (WFP). Crop failure – caused by insufficient and erratic rainfalls – is the most common difficulty identified by households.



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Tubers*	23,199.68	23,780.08	1,370.78	1,391.68
Plantains	3,675.30	3,786.00	339.06	357.00	10,839.70	10,605.00	
Maize	1,764.48	1,762.00	1,023.46	1,019.00	1,724.00	1,729.10	
Taro (cocoyam)	1,261.47	1,299.00	194.00	200.00	6,502.50	6,495.00	
Cocoa beans	835.47	858.72	1,600.30	1,683.77	522.10	510.00	
Oranges	663.17	690.13	17.00	17.34	39,010.00	39,799.90	

Source: FOSTAT

*and roots (Cassava, Yam, Sweet potatoes)

		Years	
		2013	2014
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	334.46	331.53
	Meat	248.53	256.64
	Eggs	42.00	43.67
	Milk	40.97	41.65
Heads	Goats	5,751,000	6,044,000
	Sheep	4,156,000	4,335,000
	Cattle	1,590,000	1,657,000

Source: FOSTAT

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural imports	1,285.67	100.00	1,216.57
	Rice	644.33	26.08	317.23
	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/A	16.14	196.40
	Meat and edible meat offal	N/A	15.77	191.87
	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose	318.20	12.00	146.03
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	11.54	140.43

Source: Comtrade

Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural exports	12,092.76	100.00	1,616.57
	Cocoa beans, husks, skins and shells	535.69	64.41	1,041.22
	Nuts (including coconut)	212.50	20.22	326.82
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	9.21	148.93
	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	11,283.30	2.73	44.19
	Other roots and tubers (manioc, sweet potatoes, etc.)	25.98	0.92	14.85

Source: Comtrade

Ghana is a net importer of agricultural products, importing mainly consumer-ready commodities such as rice, wheat, sugar and poultry (source: FAO).

Food and nutrition security

Food security

Food insecurity affects about 2 387 958 people, corresponding to 8.44 percent of the population. Among these, 290 971 people (1.03 percent) are severely food insecure (crisis phase, Cadre Harmonise, 14 Oct 2016). The unfavourable weather condition (i.e. reduced rainfalls) had adverse effect on the cultivation of cereals and legumes. The regions concerned are Greater Accra, Northern, Upper East and Upper West. The projected situation to June-August 2017 is the same as current.

EU Analysis of nutrition

The prevalence of stunting has been steadily decreasing in Ghana since 1988, reaching a low prevalence of 18.8% in year 2014, with the rural areas showing a higher prevalence (22%) than the urban ones (15%). Stunting was also more common in the Northern Region (30%) than in Greater Accra (10%).

The under 5 mortality rate also has decreased sharply in this time period, from 155 deaths per 1000 live births in 1988 to 61 in 2014 (DHS, 2014), although it is still high compared to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) target of 25 per 1 000 live births.

Moreover, micronutrient deficiencies and increasing adult overweight and obesity are matters of concern in Ghana.

In 2014, the prevalence of anaemia in children under 5 was 66% being most common in Northern region (82%) and least common in Ashanti (54%). In addition, four in ten (42%) women of reproductive age were anaemic (DHS, 2014). Children's vitamin A deficiency was also high in 2013, with a prevalence of 50% in children under 5 (GMR, 2016).

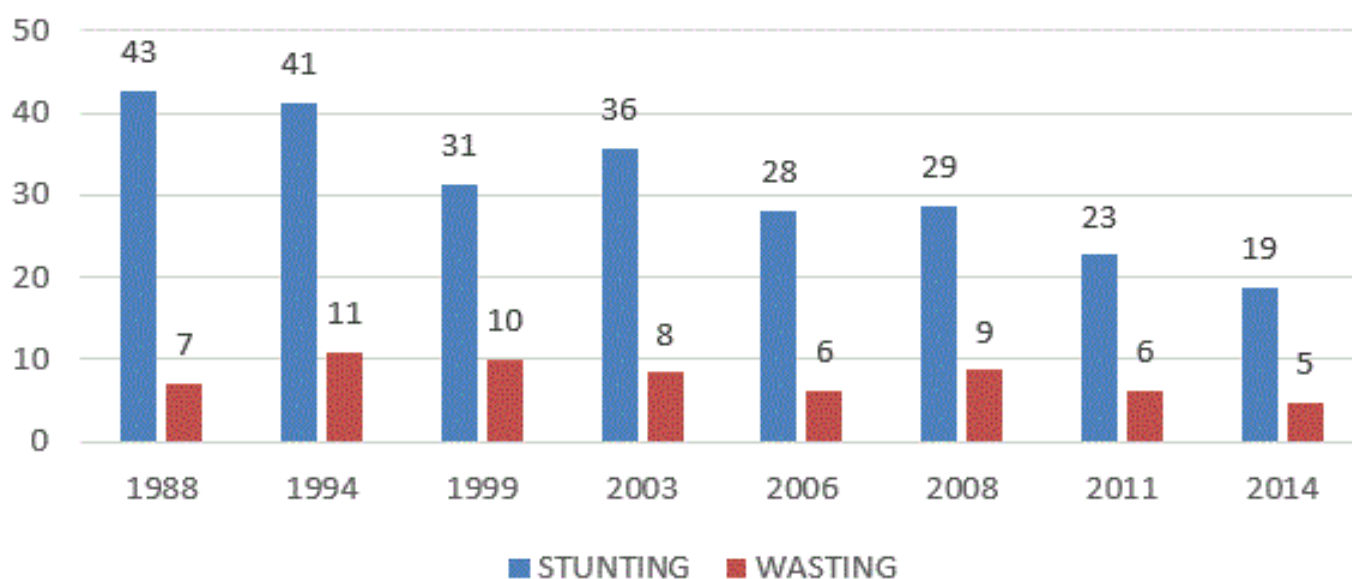
Overweight and obesity in adults have increased in recent years. Female overweight and obesity have raised from 30% to 44% and from 9% to 19% respectively in the 2008-2014 period (DHS, 2014).

The following figure shows the percentage prevalence of stunting, wasting in Ghana (%). Source: UNICEF/WB/WHO Joint malnutrition estimates 2016.

Ghana should focus in reducing all forms of malnutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies, as contemplated in the National Nutrition Policy (2014-2017). The country is also making efforts to prevent and reduce risk factors for non-communicable diseases as shown by the National Strategy for the Management, Prevention and Control of Chronic Non Communicable Diseases (2012-2016).

Sources used in this section: WHO Nutrition Landscape Nutrition Information System, Global Nutrition Report 2016, 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health survey, and the Global Database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action.

PREVALENCE OF UNDER 5-STUNTING AND WASTING (%)



Source: UNICEF/WB/WHO Joint malnutrition estimates 2016

Budget

According to FAO's Monitoring and Analysing Food and Agricultural Policies (MAFAP) public expenditure analysis, the share of total public expenditure allocated to the food and agriculture sector fluctuated between 3 and 5 percent from 2006 to 2012. Although overall spending has increased, this has not resulted in the expected sustainable growth rate of 6 percent in agricultural GDP, which is the second Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) objective under the Maputo Declaration.

Government orientation in the sector

- Development of the agriculture sector is a declared priority for the government. Modernisation of agriculture is the main goal. Strategic plans identify infrastructure development, agricultural research and extension as focus areas of policy intervention to achieve greater agricultural productivity for improved livelihoods. The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) 2014-2017, the medium-term national development policy framework foresees a 3.35% of total implementation cost to be allocated to the accelerated agricultural modernization and natural resources management.
- In order to balance Ghana's significant North-South economic and social divide, the government has established the Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (2010-2030) as part of its overall Northern Development Strategy to provide a framework for the comprehensive and long-term development of the Northern Savannah Ecological Zone.
- Among the main objectives stated in the Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy (FASDEP II, 2007) is the modernization of agriculture and increased productivity of Ghanaian farmers. The Medium Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan (METASIP 2010-2015) is the implementation plan of FASDEP II and comprises six programmes that represent Ghana's priorities, with Food Security and Emergency Preparedness and Increased Growth in Incomes being the major areas for investment
- The National Social Protection Strategy, launched in 2008, aims to manifest the government's vision of creating an inclusive and empowered society through the provision of sustainable mechanisms for the protection of vulnerable people. Its main objective is to meet the basic needs of extremely poor populations through social protection programmes and by improving access to livelihood opportunities.
- The National Food Buffer Stock Company (NAFCO) was established in 2010, with the aim of reducing post-harvest losses, ensuring price stability and establishing emergency grain reserves. NAFCO is a state-owned enterprise that purchases, stores, sells and distributes excess grains in warehouses across the country.

Subsidies

- The Ministry of Food and Agriculture runs a Fertilizer Subsidy Programme since 2008, subsidizing all farmers and covering about half of the fertilizers price. Through the Agriculture Mechanization Services Enterprises Centres programme, the government provides subsidized agricultural machines to individual farmers and private enterprises. The 'Block Farm Programme,' which was launched in 2009 as a component of the Youth in Agriculture Programme to provide large blocks of arable land for the production of selected commodities, as well as to generate employment for the poor rural youth. The block farms receive a bundle of subsidized mechanization services and inputs, in addition to extension services, which are repaid in-kind by the farmers after the harvest. The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme was introduced in 2008 as a Conditional Cash Transfer programme, providing cash and free health insurance to extremely poor households. Eligibility is based on poverty status. In 2016, the programme had 90,785 beneficiary households in 144 districts. Ghana's School Feeding Programme (GSFP) aims to enhance school enrolment and attendance and to improve the nutritional and health status of children by providing one nutritious meal per day for all school children aged 4-12 years. Currently, the Programme feeds 1,728,682 children in beneficiary schools (2014 government estimate). The expected European Union contribution via bilateral programs (2014-2020) is 323 M €, of which 160 M€ will be invested in the FNSSA sector. That includes 105 M€ allocated for Productive investments in Infrastructures for sustainable agriculture and 25 M€ for Market Oriented Agriculture Programme (MOAP).

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 200 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP): [Source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.
Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
Population in food crisis as % pf total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 16.01 million people

Rural population (% of total population) **2015**: 48.43

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2015**: 3,903.49

GINI Indexⁱ 2014: 48.7

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2015: 0.533

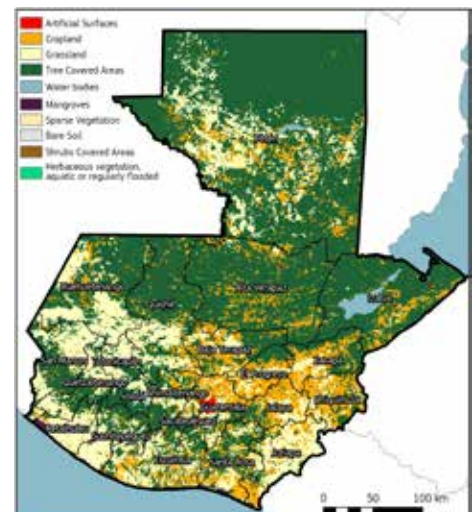
Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	11.13	2015
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	32.70	2013
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 128 / 188)	0.63	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	59.29	2014
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	46.5	2015
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	0.7	2015
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	15.6	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	9.36	2016
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	3.12	2016

Country overview

- Guatemala:** the country suffered long term armed conflicts from 1960-1996, which affected severely and mostly the rural indigenous communities. It has the largest: population, annual population growth (2.8%), and indigenous population (over 40%) in Central America. Indigenous groups concentrate in the Western Highlands, presenting alarming rates: poverty (76%) and extreme poverty (27%). Since the signing the Peace Accord in 1996, some progress was made to become a more equitable society, and economic situation improved, being now considered a lower middle income country. However, large unequal income distributions persist, causing a high 59% of inhabitants are leaving in poverty and 13% in extreme poverty, thus facing great challenges in poverty reduction, malnutrition and food security. Current major social problems are: alarming rates of insecurity, violence, and drug trafficking as country is a transshipment point to USA and EU.
- Agriculture:** is very important for the food security as it is the main livelihood for the rural population and a large part of the population is in the rural areas (7.54 million), from which 50% are from indigenous cultural background (Maya, Garifuna, Xinca). Land right are critical in the country, with about 164 097 households practicing small scale agriculture as share croppers with no land rights or in land under communal rights. Besides, the sector is also important for the national economy as agricultural commodities that are exported have a large contribution to the national GDP. Due to El Niño effects during 2014-2016 food aid has been necessary. This year the impacts left a total of 1.5 million food insecure people; with 500,000 severely affected and requiring large humanitarian assistance.
- Migration:** according to the latest data from 2015, 1 017 517 people left the country. The majority leaving to United States (881 191 people) and Mexico (53 128 people).

Agriculture

Guatemala is considered as one of the most ecologically diverse nations of the planet, with 14 different eco-regions and great biological and cultural diversity. Agriculture is primarily under rain fed conditions being highly vulnerable to adverse weather, particularly in the prone areas of “Dry Corridor” of Central America. There are two agriculture cycles for cultivation: the main season (Primera from April to September) y shorter second cycle (Postrera from August to January). The farming sector is important for the local economy and food security, largely dominated by subsistence farming. The sector is shaped more by peasants in rural areas, most of which belong to indigenous groups. The main subsistence crops grown in Guatemala include maize and beans that represents the main food source for the most resource-limited households. Family farms can be classified in four main groups: infra-subsistence, subsistence, surplus and commercial. The infra-subsistence group (45.2% of the agricultural population) uses only about 3.2% of the agricultural land (farms size of less than 1 ha). The Subsistence group comprises about 46.8% of the farming population and use about 18.7% of the agricultural land (farm sizes ranging from 1 to 10 ha). The surplus group produces non-traditional crops (organic coffee, cardamom) and manage medium livestock production. It comprises 4.8% of the population and uses 12.7% of the agricultural land (farms size of 10-32 ha). The commercial producers are dedicated to production for export, have access to credit, irrigation, and technologies; they comprise about 3.2% of the agriculture population and use about 65.5% of the agricultural land (farm size more than 32 ha). The sector is highly vulnerable to negative weather conditions. Last year, in the most affected areas, 75-80% of the crops were lost, affecting over 150 000 families.



Food availability

Production		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
Crops	Years	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	Sugar cane	26,334.67	27,355.20	261.52	263.83	100,698.50	103,684.9
	Bananas	3,307.04	3,552.95	70.31	71.22	47,035.80	49,888.30
	Maize	1,795.16	1,847.21	861.95	871.59	2,082.70	2,119.40
	Oil palm fruit	1,480.00	1,500.00	100.00	110.00	14,800.00	13,636.40
	Tubers and roots	533.14	542.74	26.18	26.37	20,366.30	20,584.70
	Coffee, green	248.67	231.54	250.62	243.15	992.20	952.30
	Beans dry	227.99	235.03	246.36	250.41	925.40	938.60

Source: FOSTIA

		Years	
		2013	2014
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	21.99	-
	Meat	343.22	366.00
	Eggs	239.31	245.89
	Milk	491.23	506.22
Heads	Chickens	36,000,000	35,500,000
	Cattle	3,419,600	3,458,600
	Pigs	2,768,500	2,780,000
	Sheep	581,500	579,500

Source: FOSTIA

Imports		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
			% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros
Year 2015	Total agricultural imports	1,936.50	100.00	1,283.58
	Cotton	N/A	20.28	260.29
	Maize (corn)	981.49	14.95	191.90
	Meat and edible meat offal	N/A	12.21	156.77
	Wheat and meslin	575.54	12.02	154.26
	Dairy products	92.40	11.82	151.76

Source: Comtrade

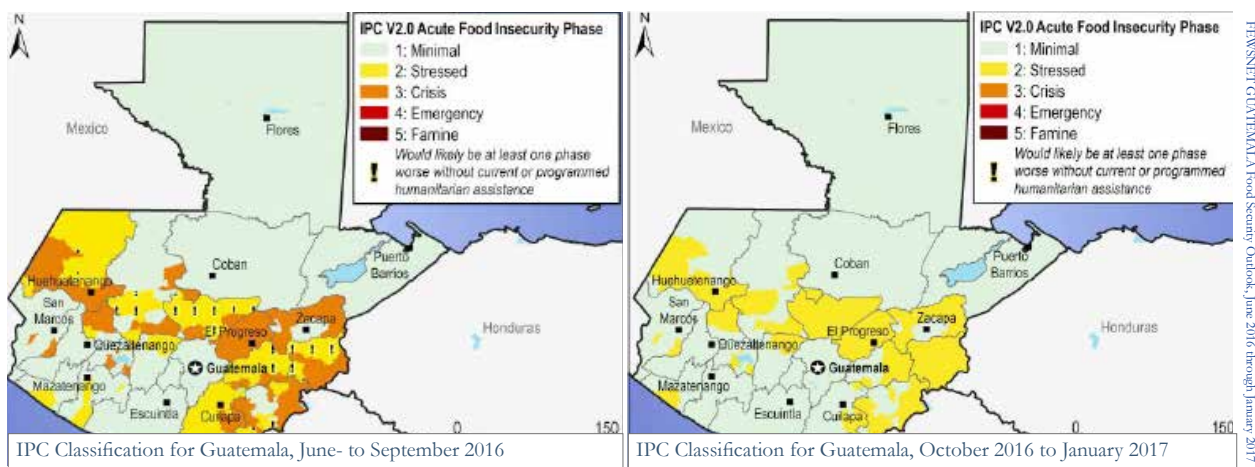
Exports		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
			% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros
Year 2015	Total agricultural exports	6,078.08	100.00	3,379.64
	Fruits (mainly bananas)	3,158.16	29.14	984.78
	Cane sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form.	2,140.66	22.72	767.94
	Coffee*	183.82	17.72	598.94
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	9.63	325.50
	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms	33.52	6.49	219.43

Source: Comtrade

In 2014, Guatemala experienced a negative trade balance (US\$ 6.48 billion), exporting US\$ 11.7 billion and imported US\$ 18.1 billion. The country mainly imports refined petroleum (15%), medicines (2.6%), industrial/office/ broadcasting equipment, vehicles (cars, trucks), petroleum gas. Its main food stuff imports are maize (1.1%), wheat (0.92%), soybean meal (0.93%), baked goods (0.54%)malt (0.42%) poultry meat (0.42%), soybean oil (0.31%), rice (0.22%).The main import origins are the United States (40%), Mexico (11%), China (10%), El Salvador(4%) and Panama (3.6%), followed by Costa Rica, Honduras and South Korea. The demand for staple grains in 2011 was (in 000 tons): 87.6 of rice, 243.6 of beans, and 2 358.7 of maize; and the proportion in which demand was satisfied by food imports were: 67% for rice, 12.5% for beans, and 30.1% for maize¹.In 2015, the total maize production was 1 858 (000 tons) and for 2016 is forecasted to be around 1900². The main commodities for exports are: raw sugar (US\$ 1 billion, 8.6%), bananas (US\$ 896 million, 7.7%), coffee (US\$ 756 million, 6.5%), nutmeg and melons, precious metals (ore, gold), crude petroleum, textile/clothing products, palm oil and rubber products. The top export destinations are United States (37%), El Salvador (9.2%), Honduras (6.8%), Canada (4.8%), Mexico (4.3%), Nicaragua (4%).

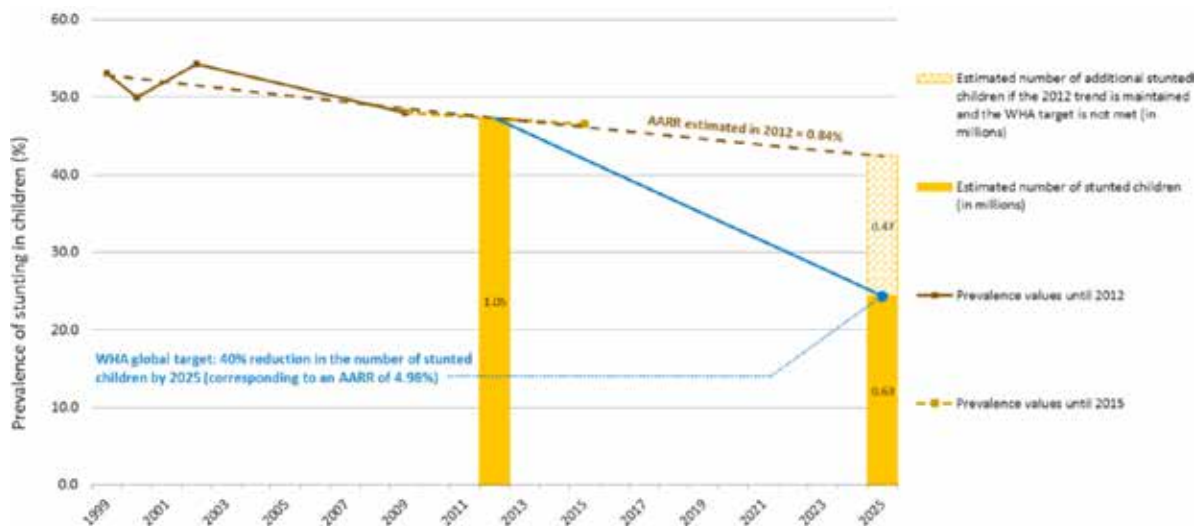
Food security

According to the latest Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, reported in September 2016, the departments in the northern west were in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and several departments of the eastern side in the borders with Honduras and El Salvador were in stress (IPC Phase 2). In June 2016 OCHA reported that 1.5 million people have been severely affected by the drought. In addition to food shortage, the lack of water has been a threat to food security and livelihoods. Most drought affected areas were expected to recover and improve food security with harvest in August-September. Lowered cash earning (especially for coffee related activities) and sustaining dependence on market purchase forced a reduction in dietary diversity and number of daily meals, as well as resorting to atypical patterns of migration. Areas that received food or cash assistance in western and eastern region were classified as Stressed (IPC level 2), and other places within these areas where no assistance was scheduled remained in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). In 2015 a total of 720 000 people were food insecure, either severely or moderately affected. By September, subsistence households in Eastern region were classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) due to an improvement in household food availability after the Primera harvests, despite considerable damage to crops in low-elevation areas. An average Postrera harvest in November/December and the start of the period of high labour demand in October will increase incomes and bean reserves. The country is also vulnerable to environmental shocks. The most detrimental events include droughts, storms and earthquakes, which have direct effects on food security, through either livelihood disruption or reduction of food production.



EU Analysis of nutrition

Guatemala shows the 5th highest rate of stunting in the world, with nearly 50 % of children under five being stunted. Indigenous groups are disproportionately affected with stunting rates above 60 %. The alarming rapid rise in both child anaemia and women overweight and obesity (nearly double in indigenous women) are serious public health concerns. The line graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of 0.84 % (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 4.98 % (blue line) to meet the WHA target. No national target has been defined for children under five, only for children under two (not shown). In 2012, 1 050 000 children under-five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 1 100 000 children will be stunted in 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts by government and development partners to reach an extra 470 000 children and avert them from stunting. Guatemala has made the fight against chronic undernutrition a top State commitment. The EU and Member States are committed to joint action with the government by making the fight against chronic undernutrition one of the five priority areas for 2014-2020 programming.



Budget

During 2016 government budget allocations to FSN sector were \$Q 2 161 000, used via the different related agencies that execute the POASAN. Despite the government plans and goals in FSN, the State lacks the resources to implement programs at national scale, tax revenue to GDP ratio (12%) remains the lowest in Latin America. In 2013 the Agriculture sector expenditures represented 23% of the GDP. According to the latest IFPRI data from 2012, the government's total investment related to FSN were: agriculture 2.6% (\$US 140 million), Social Protection 10.69% (\$US 550 million) and Health 10% (\$US 550 million).

Government orientation in the sector

Policies include:

- Política Nacional de Desarrollo Rural Integral (PDRI), and its operative plan executed by "Gabinete de Desarrollo Rural"
- Política Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional (POLSAN), was designed to provide a strategic efficient and permanent framework between the public, civil society and international cooperation organisms to guarantee national FSN.
- Plan Operativo Anual de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional.
- [Estrategia Nacional para la Prevención de la Desnutrición Crónica \(2016-2020\)](#), focused in the departments of Huehuetenango, Quiché, Alta Verapaz y Chiquimula to tackle chronic malnutrition.
- [Política de Promoción del Riego \(2013-2030\)](#), is linked to the "Zero Hunger" pact and establishes the strategies to develop the irrigation in order to improve agricultural food production.
- Land Access Policies: 1) [Créditos subsidiados \(2013\)](#) and 2) [Adjudicación](#), to facilitating access to land to families lacking or with insufficient land and in vulnerability situations.
- Plan de Respuesta del Hambre Estacional 2016, to establish the effects of the prolonged canícula in the vulnerable populations in terms of food and nutrition security and define intervention strategies to mitigate the impact.
- [Sistema Nacional de Información Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional \(SIINSAN\)](#), is an information system to monitor and alert about the food and nutrition insecurity at the national level.

Producer oriented programs:

- [Programa de Agricultura Familiar para el fortalecimiento de la Economía Campesina](#), priority to supporting family farms. This program aims at the most vulnerable population in terms of food insecurity and nutrition and poverty
- Sistema Nacional de Extensión Rural implemented by MAGA that begun focusing on 166 most vulnerable areas. Aim to develop the productive capacity, management of the producers by facilitating information access and knowledge

Consumer oriented programs: Most of these programs are donor funded or co-funded programs.

- Programa Ventana de los Mil Días (since 2013) is a program focused to children (0-2), pregnant and lactating mothers. prioritize 166 municipalities and provides education, nutritional supplements and treatment under-nourished children.
- [Programa de Desayunos Escolares \(since 2009\)](#). Initiated a national coverage for kids in pre-school and primary age, providing an average of 24,840 school breakfast early.
- Safety nets oriented programs: [Mi Bono Seguro-TMC Educación y Salud](#): oriented to contribute to rural extreme poverty reduction via education and health programs for children; [Mi Bolsa Segura](#), a program oriented to the food delivery to families in great need; [Mi Comedor Seguro](#), targeting elders and incapacitated and providing ready meals at low cost.

Subsides

Guatemala is among the 10th mains recipients of foreign aid in the LAC region in recent years. In 2014 received in total US \$ 277 million in foreign aid from all combined sources. The EU-DEVCO contribution via bilateral programs (2014-2020) is planned at 186 million euros which 80 M€ will be invested in FSN sector, and the remaining in conflict resolution, peace and security and competitiveness. The Regional Strategic Framework for Climate Risk Management in the agriculture sector of "Dry Corridor" developed in 2012, adopting a Resilience Agenda in coalition with the Government and other regional and international organizations (WFP, FAO). In 2016, drought crisis relief efforts included: \$Q 117 million from international donors to be used in the Plan de Respuesta del Hambre Estacional 2016, to cover the 6 months of the lean season in the municipalities affected by the drought and \$Q 91 million from state budget invested in food assistance. The WFP invested \$Q 93 506 866 to attend families affected by drought. The USAID attended 4 990 families affected by the food crisis in the Dry Corridor, totalling \$Q 23 952 000.

i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6. ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) . Gender Inequality Index -A composite measure reflecting inequality in achievement between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market, for details on how the GII is [calculated](#). Source Human Development Report 2015, Statistical Annex. iii Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7. Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2015\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7. iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59. Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity. Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [QCHA June 2016. El Niño Overview of impact, projected humanitarian needs and responses](#). Population in food crisis as % pf total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [QCHA June 2016. El Niño Overview of impact, projected humanitarian needs and responses](#) 1 ODHAC. Guatemala: Consumo Aparente y Grado de Dependencia Cultivos seleccionados 2 GIEWS-FAO. 2016 (October). Guatemala: Country Brief

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 1,8 million people
Rural population (% of total population): 51.45
GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2015**: 567.82
GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 35.5
Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2014: no data

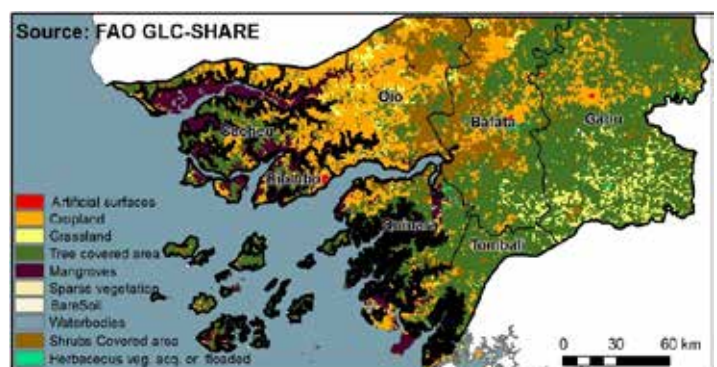
Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	43.92	2014
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	82	2000
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 178 / 188)	0.42	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	69.30	2010
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	27.60	2014
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	6.00	2014
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	20.70	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	4.2	2016
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	0.2	2016

Country overview

- **Guinea-Bissau:** has been conditioned since its independence from Portugal (1973) by political instability with several coups (the latest in 2012) that led to a generalized lack of social and economic infrastructures, high unemployment and corruption. The country has the 4th worst poverty headcount ratio (69.30%) in the world and the 5th worst infant mortality rate (8.75%), ranking 178 out of 188 on the Human Development Index. Weak institutions also favoured illegal traffics, in particular narcotics between South America and Europe.
- **Agriculture:** is the key sector of the economy as it provides employment to 82% of the population and accounts for 35% of the GDP, while the whole primary sector generates 43% of the GDP (INE 2013). It is mainly subsistence agriculture except cashew nut production that represents 84% of the national export. The government expenditures for agriculture in 2012 were 7.8% (IFPRI 2015).
- **Fishery:** is relevant to rural coastal livelihoods and has potential to provide a much higher standard of living for these coastal population. It has a limited impact on national GDP but contributes substantially to the national budget with funds from financial compensation received through fishing agreements.
- **Migration:** in 2015 consisted in 22 000 migrants hosted in the country mainly from Senegal, Guinea and Gambia, while 100 000 Guineans left the country: 60% moved to Senegal, Guinea and Gambia and about 40% to Europe, mostly to Portugal.

Agriculture

The economy is largely agricultural, with good prospects for forestry and fishery development. Only 12% of the total land area is under permanent or seasonal cultivation, of which 5% is irrigated. There is a good potential for irrigation expansion. Large portions of land are not cultivated, because of both the traditional practice of slash-and-burn agriculture as well as a lack of agricultural credit and investment due to the political instability. Rice consumption is high as well as Maize, millet, cassava, palm oil, groundnuts, vegetables and sorghum. Pigs, goats, sheep, cattle, and poultry are common. Guinea-Bissau’s smallholder farmers do not produce enough rice to feed their families throughout the year. Smallholder farmers use earnings from cashew nuts to buy imported foods. Guinea-Bissau continues to record food deficits of about 90 000 tonnes on average. There are several areas with significant hydro-agricultural potential well suited for rice cultivation that are unexploited because of lack of resources and infrastructures. Net national food production is insufficient to cover the country’s food requirements, and malnutrition and food insecurity have become a structural constraint in Guinea-Bissau. Cashews are the country’s second largest crop and its most important export product. Most (90%) of the cashews exported are grown and collected by some 37 000 small, rural farmers and their families rather than large commercial growers, who account for less than 10% of total production. Cashew nuts are the main source of income for more than 80% of rural households. Because this single commodity accounted for 98% of all export revenues and 10% of government revenues, the country’s economy and food security are heavily affected not only by political stability but also by cashew nuts market prices.



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Rice, paddy	209.72	133.00	135.00	85.00
Cashew nuts, with shell	134.91	155.54	254.84	290.00	529.40	536.30	
Tubers and roots	123.04	139.42	16.48	18.78	7,468.80	7,422.70	
Plantains	51.38	52.39	16.49	16.63	3,116.50	3,149.50	
Groundnuts, with shell	41.30	41.10	35.35	35.08	1,168.10	1,171.50	
Sorghum	26.87	14.00	28.40	14.78	946.00	947.00	

Source: FOSTAT

		Years	
		2013	2014
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	6.71	6.70
	Meat	26.25	26.26
	Eggs	1.40	1.41
	Milk	23.81	24.30
Heads	Goats	750,000	750,000
	Cattle	670,000	675,000
	Sheep	470,000	472,000

Source: FOSTAT

Imports

Year		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
			% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros
	Total agricultural imports	N/A	100.00	N/A
	We could not find data for this table for Guinea-Bissau	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Comtrade

Exports

Year		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
			% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros
	Total agricultural exports	N/A	100.00	N/A
	We could not find data for this table for Guinea-Bissau	N/A	N/A	N/A

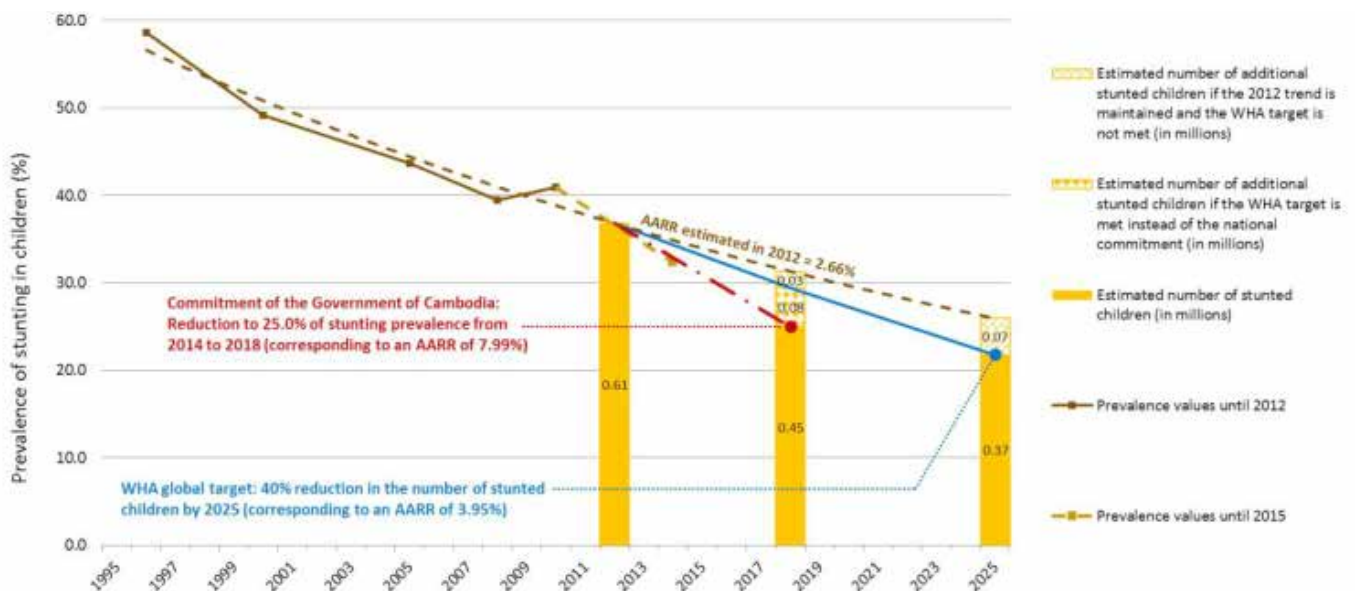
Source: Comtrade

Food security

In 2016 the arrival of the first useful rains has been delayed to June, but the months of August, September and October have been characterized by abundant rainfall, well distributed in space and time and favourable to the good development of the crops in all the agricultural zones of the country. Production of rice, grains and other food and cash crops are estimated to be increased by 8% compared to 2015 and by 3% compared to the average of the last 5 years. For the period October-December 2016, the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) indicates that more than 66,000 people are in emergency or crisis (CH Phase 3-4). They need urgent support. In addition, 255 649 people are estimated to be under pressure (CH Phase 2). They need support to build resilience in order to prevent crisis. The projected situation (June-August 2017) estimates 44 000 people in emergency or crisis and 226 000 people under pressure. Note that the results presented do not take into account the Autonomous Sector of Bissau (SAB), which contains 25% of the national population, and where food insecurity and malnutrition rates are high, and the Bolama region that was not analysed for lack of data. According to the World Bank and the African Development Bank, the main priorities and challenges related to agriculture and food security for the government in the next years will be: Poverty: over 69 % of Guinea-Bissau's population live below the poverty line. Three quarters of those living in extreme poverty are almost entirely dependent on agriculture for sustenance, income and barter. Undernutrition: this is a major public health challenge in Guinea Bissau, and is due mainly to food insecurity, inadequate health services, poor water and sanitation, poor infant and young child feeding practices, and high illiteracy rates among women. Low literacy rate: poor educational attainment has been a significant barrier to economic development at local and national levels. Decades of political turmoil have caused chronic underinvestment in schools, with a severe shortage of teachers and resources. Social instability: political and social instability have been the major constraint to country's development in the last decades. Political stability will be a prerequisite for any agriculture development policy. Disrupted infrastructures: Guinea-Bissau has a poorly developed and bad-maintained infrastructure, including roads, energy and sanitation, partly due to the recent conflicts. This situation limits the potentiality of development of the primary sector. Insufficient food production: Guinea-Bissau has a substantial deficit in the production of subsistence food crops, partially compensated by the exportation of cashew nuts. This situation makes the country vulnerable in case of volatility of prices for imported rice and local cashew nut production. Irregular rainfall and climate hazards represent an additional source of risk for the primary sector. Development of urban areas in the regions: the city of Bissau is the country's main economic magnet, but for the economic and social development of rural areas, public policies must energise secondary towns.

EU Analysis of nutrition

Child stunting decreased from 36.1% in 2000 to 27.6% in 2014, and wasting from 12% to 6% in the same period. However, the progress is extremely slow, and if the current trend continues the country is unlikely to meet the WHA target by 2025. Moreover, despite significant improvements in exclusive breastfeeding rates, complementary feeding practices continue to be inadequate (only 8% of children aged 6-23 months have a minimum acceptable diet). Food security and nutrition crises are recurrent and chronic. The line graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of 1.75% (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 5.23 % (blue line) to meet the WHA target. No national target has been defined. In 2012, 76 000 children under-five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 73 000 children will be stunted in 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts by government and development partners to reach an extra 27 000 children and avert them from stunting. By joining the SUN Movement in 2014, Guinea-Bissau is committed to improve nutrition for all, to reduce child and maternal mortality, as well as to push for strong socio-economic progress. However, the country's political instability hinders the implementation of sectoral strategies defined by the government.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

Not assessment

Government orientation in the sector

1. In the programmatic document Strategic and Operational Plan for 2015-2020 - Terra Ranka, the government set a number of goals for 2025. The overall objective is that in 10 years Guinea-Bissau will have a diversified economy, drawing on four growth engines: agriculture and agro-industry, fishing, tourism and mining. The mainstays of agriculture and agro-industry will be:

2. The development of cashew, increasing in the revenue generated by the sector with selection of better quality of nut, better yield and more efficient price negotiation, processing 30% of domestic production locally, and penetrating the best paying markets.

3. The rice sectors, targeting self-sufficiency by 2020, with a production of 450 000 tonnes, compared to 200 000 tonnes today, and become a net exporter in 2025 by developing rice-growing in 54 000 hectares of rain-fed lowlands and mangroves, and through the improvement of rice-growing methods and the reconstitution of the country's seed stock. In addition, the storage and distribution systems will be reorganised. Lastly, a policy of supporting the rice sector shall be promoted, targeted at young producers and implementing funding mechanisms for marketing and rice processing campaigns. In addition, the Government of Guinea-Bissau has set to reduce by 40% the rate of chronic malnutrition by 2025. Other government orientations in the sector are illustrated in the Governance Program for the 9th Legislature, axis II (Promoting Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction). Among others, these objectives are of special interest:

4. The hydro-agricultural development of 25 thousand hectares of mangrove and bas-fond aiming to increase production and productivity of local rice

5. To promote the intensification and diversification of the production of food crops (cereals, roots, tubers, fruit and vegetables, legumes)

6. Increasing, intensifying and diversifying cultivated areas of agricultural income products, such as cotton, sesame, fruit, and groundnuts, increasing their share of export earnings, together with income from extractive products, honey, wax, and coconut.

7. Decreasing the dependence on cashew nuts.

8. Increase the rate of animal health coverage from 20% to 60% by 2018

9. Ensure a rational management of the natural heritage (forests, soils, water and biodiversity)

10. Establish mechanisms to support the production, marketing, processing, storage and conservation of food and income

11. Support the strengthening of rural development, environmental protection, product quality and food safety

12. Develop a study to improve the mechanisms that should integrate micro-credit models and co-financing of direct aid to support peasant associations, potatoes and export crops, modulated by the use of savings.

Subsides

Following a military mutiny in Guinea-Bissau in 2010, the EU adopted appropriate measures under Article 96 of the Cotonou Agreement in 2011, stopping cooperation with the government. In April 2012, the situation deteriorated with a coup d'état and the establishment of a transitional government which was not recognised by the EU. Until 2014, all EU support was channelled directly to the population of Guinea-Bissau through NGOs and international organisations. On 25 March 2015, the European Union pledged €160 million for Guinea-Bissau to consolidate democracy, strengthen the rule of law, accelerate economic recovery and improve people's lives. The announcement was made at an international conference co-hosted by the government of Guinea-Bissau, the EU and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the day after the lifting of Article 96 measures.

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP): [source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.
Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Population totale (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 10.84 millions d'habitants

Population rurale (% de la population totale): 40.02

PIB par habitant (\$ US courants): 739.6

Indice GINIⁱ 2012: 60.79

Indice d'inégalités de genre (IIG) 2015: 0.593

Indicateurs agricoles ⁱⁱ	Valeur%	Année
Valeur ajoutée agricole en % du PIB	no data	-
Part de l'agriculture dans l'emploi (% de la population en emploi)	50.5	2003
Indicateurs de développement ⁱⁱⁱ	Valeur	Année
IDH - indice du développement humain (Rang : 163 / 188)	0.493	2015
Ratio de la population pauvre en fonction du seuil de pauvreté national (% de la population)	58.5	2012
Indicateurs de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle	Valeur%	Année
Prévalence du retard de croissance chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Stunting)	21.9	2012
Prévalence de l'émaciation chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Wasting)	5.1	2012
Prévalence de la sous-alimentation (% de la population)	53.4	2015
Totale de la population en insécurité alimentaire en % de la population totale	20	2016
Population en crise alimentaire en % de la population totale	15	2016

Caractéristiques du pays

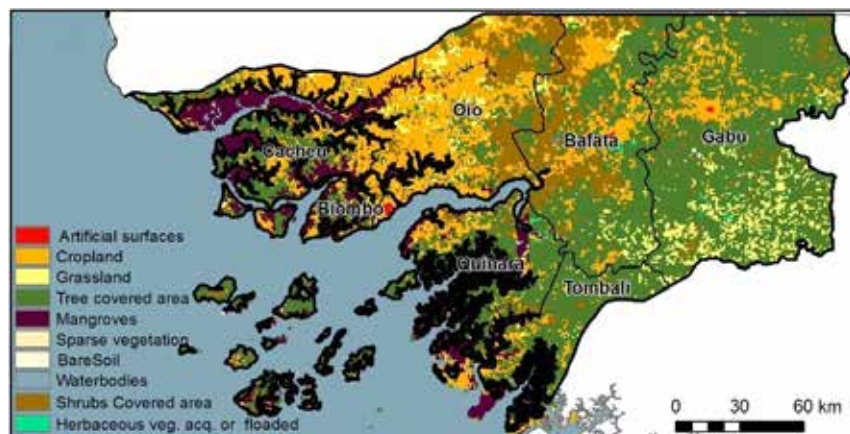
- **Haiti:** trente années de dictature duvaliériste (1957-1986), suivies de trois décennies de transition démocratique, la République d'Haiti peine à remédier aux incertitudes politiques. Pays plus pauvre de l'hémisphère occidental: 58.5% au-dessous du seuil de pauvreté et 80% en milieu rural. L'économie haïtienne est dominée par le secteur des services (56%). La croissance économique décélère dans les dernières années : 2.8% en 2014, 1.2% en 2015 et 0.8% en 2016.
- **Agriculture:** 21.6% du PIB et emploie près de 50% de la force de travail, 60% de la population vit en campagne. Haïti produit à peu près la moitié des aliments dont il a besoin et importe l'autre moitié. Le pays est sujet aux catastrophes naturelles récurrentes, comme des séismes, des ouragans, des inondations, des glissements de terrain, vagues de sécheresse et, depuis 2010, des épidémies de choléra notamment 2010: séisme de magnitude 7.0, faisant 222 750 morts. 2015 : une longue période de sécheresse à cause d'El Nino. 2016: Ouragan Matthew, 2.1 millions de personnes affectées et 546 victimes. Depuis 2010, la pire épidémie de colère jamais enregistrée dans le monde (770 000 cas suspectés). Entre le 1er janvier et Août 2017¹: 9 531 nouveaux cas.
- **Migration:** environ 1 million de personnes émigrées essentiellement vers les Etats Unis et le Canada. Personnes déplacées à l'intérieur (PDI): 37 967 en Aout 2017 dans les camps de Delmas, Croix-des-Bouquets et Leogane en conséquence du séisme du 2010. Entre Juillet 2015 et Août 2017¹: 222 102 migrants d'origine haïtienne expulsés de la République Dominicaine.

L'agriculture

Le secteur agricole Haïtien est caractérisé par une large prédominance de la petite agriculture familiale sur des exploitations de petite taille (1.5 ha en moyenne). Le pays est essentiellement montagneux avec plus de la moitié des terres présentant des pentes supérieures à 40%. Le potentiel des terres exploitables est de 29% et la superficie effectivement cultivée est de 44%, ce qui signifie que sont cultivées des terres marginales inaptées à la production agricole. Les rendements des cultures sont très faibles, en raison d'une insécurité foncière, conjuguée à de mauvaises pratiques agricoles et des intrants modernes peu utilisées ce que a produit une dégradation du sol aigue. La vulnérabilité aux catastrophes naturelles (sècheresses et inondations) est ainsi accrue. L'agriculture haïtienne est essentiellement tournée vers le marché intérieur. Le calendrier agricole comprend trois campagnes: printemps (mars-août), été (juillet-octobre) et automne-hiver (décembre-mars). Les principales cultures sont:

- Céréales (38% de la Superficie Agricole Utile -SAU): maïs, sorgho et riz.
- Protéagineux (28% de la SAU): haricots, pois congo, pois inconnus et arachides.
- Cultures vivrières (19% de la SAU): banane, manioc, patate, igname.

L'élevage constitue une partie importante des activités de production. L'élevage en petites exploitations familiales représente plus de 90% de la production nationale. La pêche est une activité très importante pour de nombreux ménages, occupant à temps plein ou partiel plus de 50 000 d'entre eux. Toutefois le secteur est encore peu développé.



Disponibilité alimentaire

Production

	Année	Quantité (1 000 tonnes)		Surface (1 000 ha)		Rendement (TM)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Cultures	Tubercules et racines	1,224	-	295	-
Mais	393	377	854.5	851.0	335.8	320.7	
Riz	58.8	46	2,879	3,122	169.3	143.6	
Banane	52	-	519.2	-	270.0	-	
Canne à sucre	19	19	78,343	74,973	1,488	1,477	

Source: FOSTAV

	En tonne (1 000 tonnes)	Année	
		2013	2014
En tonne (1 000 tonnes)	Pêche artisanale (dont poissons, crustacées, mollusques)	16.5	16.5
	Viande et abats	105.04	105.04
	Œufs	5.6	5.8
	Lait	93.2	94.8
Par tête	Caprins	3, 237,211	2, 684,872
	Bovins	1, 889,968	1, 130,926
	Porcins	1, 575,804	1, 127,083
	Ovins	474,682	438,156

Source: FOSTAV, Enquêtes Nationales de la Production Agricole.

Importations

Année		Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur	
			% (sur le total de la valeur des importations agricoles)	En million USD
2013	Riz	424.5	22.8	277.94
	Farine de Blé	97	6.14	58.55
	Viande, poulet	70.2	6.14	74.68
	Blés	85	2.88	35.0

Source: FOSTAV

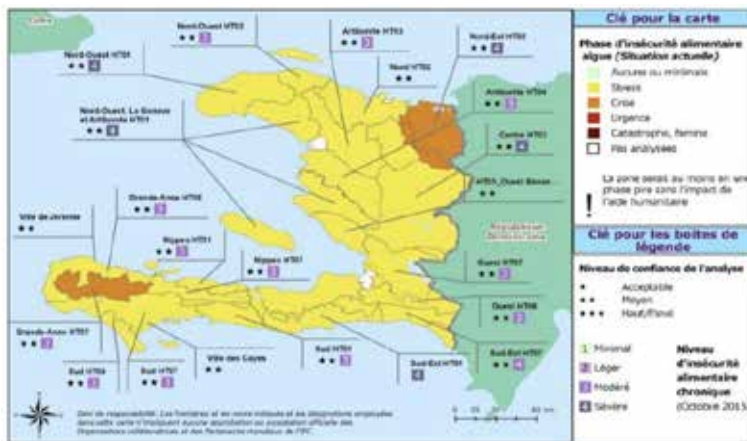
Exportations

Année		Valeur	
		% (sur le total de la valeur des exportations)	En million USD
2014	Mangues	51.8	12.45
	Cacao	20.3	4.88
	Langouste	15.2	3.6
	Café	12.6	3.04

Banque de la République d'Haïti

Les exportations des produits agricoles sont très faibles (environ 50 millions USD) contre plus d'un milliard USD d'importations, résultant en une balance commerciale largement négative. Les produits du textile, principalement à destination du marché américain, concentrent environ 90% des exportations haïtiennes. Selon la Banque centrale haïtienne, pour l'année 2014, les produits primaires exportés sont principalement les mangues, le cacao, la langouste et le café, ne représentant que 5.2% du total des exportations totales (28.07 Millions de \$USD). Les importations sont la principale composante de l'offre alimentaire du pays. Haïti dépend des importations, majoritairement en provenance de la République dominicaine, pour la totalité de sa consommation de farine de blé et d'huile végétale, et pour environ 80% de sa consommation de riz. Le riz importé provient des pays du Sud-Est asiatique. Haïti, importe aussi la plus grande partie de sa consommation de lait, d'œufs, de poulets de chair et de poisson.

Sécurité alimentaire

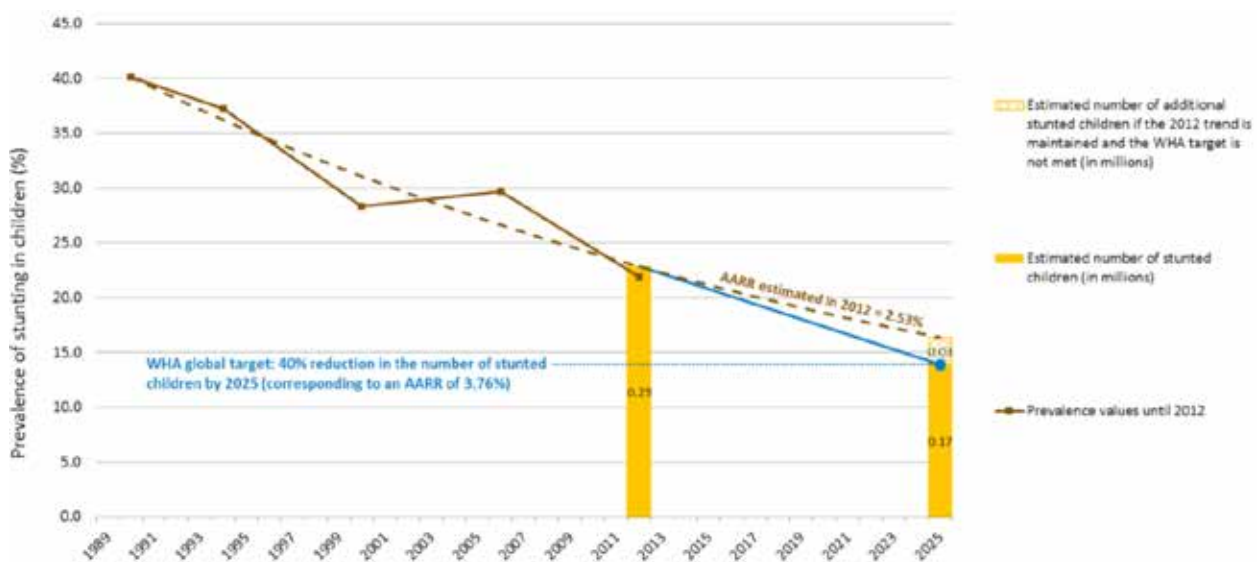


La sécurité alimentaire d'Haïti est globalement très fragile en raison des effets de facteurs structurels (pauvreté, production, agricole, démographie) et de conjonctures écologiques (variations climatiques). Dans les dernières années cette situation s'est progressivement dégradée, notamment depuis les le tremblement de terre du 2010 et les épisodes cycloniques de 2012 qui furent suivis de deux années consécutives de sécheresse aggravées par l'impact d'El Niño. En 2016 l'ouragan Matthew a frappé de plein fouet la Grand-Anse, le Sud et les Nippes, des départements relativement moins concernés par les derniers sécheresses. Conformément aux analyses IPC (Integrated Phase Classification) du mois d'Octobre 2017³, 1.32 million de personnes de la population rurale se trouvent en

phase de crise (Phase 3 et 4) soit un pourcentage d'environ 18% de la population analysée, et les départements les plus affectés sont le Nord-Est et le Grand-Anse (zone Jérémie, Moron, Abricot, Bonbon, Anse d'Hainault, Dame Marie, Les Irois, Corail, Roseau, Pestel). En plus des impacts résiduels de la sécheresse de 2015/16, le Nord-Est a été le département le plus fortement affecté par le passage de l'ouragan Irma. Tandis que le Grand-Anse, en plus des impacts résiduels de l'ouragan Matthew a été touché par les intempéries de fin avril/début mai 2017 qui ont impacté négativement la performance de la campagne.

Analyse des tendances du retard de croissance et les projections²

Le taux de malnutrition chronique en Haïti est le second plus élevé de ceux observés en Amérique Latine et dans les Caraïbes, après le Guatemala. Selon la dernière enquête nutritionnelle DHS Juin 2012, plus d'un cinquième des enfants de moins de 5 ans (22%) souffrent de malnutrition chronique, dont 8% sous sa forme sévère. Par ailleurs, cette prévalence décroît de façon importante quand le niveau d'instruction de la mère ou le niveau de bien-être économique du ménage augmente. La prévalence est beaucoup plus importante en milieu rural (25%) qu'en milieu urbain (16%). De plus, l'anémie est un problème de santé publique sévère en Haïti, avec près de deux enfants de 6 mois -5 ans sur trois (65%), et près d'une femme sur deux (49%) atteints d'anémie. Le graphique en ligne⁴ montre la tendance historique de la prévalence de la malnutrition chronique (retard de croissance) et la projection future (basée sur les données de 2012) avec le taux annuel moyen de réduction (average annual rate of reduction AARR) de 2.53% (la ligne pointillée marron) et l'AARR projeté de 3.76% (ligne bleue) pour rencontrer respectivement les engagements du gouvernement et l'objectif de WHA. En 2012, 290 000 enfants de moins de 5 ans présentaient un retard de croissance. Etant donné la tendance actuelle et considérant la croissance de la population, 200 000 enfants auront un retard de croissance en 2025. Toutefois, l'objectif de WHA appelle à plus d'efforts que le gouvernement et ses partenaires de développement devront fournir afin d'atteindre 30 000 enfants en plus et les prévenir de retard de croissance. Le Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population joue un rôle clé dans l'implémentation de la politique nationale de nutrition parmi le Plan Stratégique de Nutrition et la politique nationale de nutrition. Malgré cela, des défis importants subsistent tels que l'amélioration de la coordination et de la mobilisation d'autres secteurs comme l'agriculture et la protection sociale en adoptant une approche commune en matière de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle. L'UE est bien placée pour soutenir le gouvernement haïtien dans la coordination multisectorielle, la mobilisation des acteurs de l'alimentation et de l'agriculture et l'augmentation des actions liées à la nutrition.



Budget

Le budget pour l'exercice 2016-2017 s'élève à 121.9 milliards de gourdes, soit un peu près le même montant que le budget 2015-2016. Un taux de croissance par rapport à l'exercice 2015-2016 de 2.2% du produit brut, une inflation de 10.5% de moyenne annuelle et de 13.5% en fin de période. L'agriculture constitue une des priorités du gouvernement même si le montant du budget alloué (7 milliards, ou 5.7%) au Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural (MARNDR) reste.

Les orientations du gouvernement dans le secteur

Les orientations stratégiques du gouvernement haïtien (GoH) pour le secteur agricole, sont définies dans le Plan Stratégique pour le Développement d'Haïti (PSDH), dont l'ambition est de faire d'Haïti un pays émergeant à l'horizon de 2030. Il s'agit de : i) diversifier l'agriculture et l'élevage, ii) diversifier la pêche et l'aquaculture, iii) appuyer le développement industriel et iv) moderniser et diversifier le secteur des services.

[Politique de développement agricole 2010-2025](#) développée par le Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural d'Haïti (MARNDR) avec l'objectif global de contribuer de manière durable à la satisfaction des besoins alimentaires de la population haïtienne et au développement social et économique du pays. Le MARNDR a élaboré le [Programme Triennal de Relance Agricole 2013-2016 \(PTAR\)](#) qui répond à l'objectif global de contribuer à l'amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire et à la croissance économique d'Haïti. Le PTAR est structuré sur quatre sous programmes : 1) renforcement institutionnel et de la gouvernance du secteur agricole, 2) appui à l'agriculture familiale, 3) renforcement de l'agriculture à finalité commerciale et 4) développement de l'infrastructure rurale et aménagement des bassins versants.

[Plan National d'investissement agricole \(PNIA, 2010-2016\)](#), développé par le MARNDR pour faire face aux conséquences du tremblement de terre de 2010. Il propose un ensemble d'actions prioritaires devant assurer la stabilité de la production agricole et faciliter l'accès physique et économique à la nourriture pour les ménages.

[Plan Stratégique de Nutrition 2013-2018](#) du GoH à travers le Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population, qui appuiera la politique nationale de nutrition. Les axes stratégiques sont : 1) prévention de la malnutrition, 2) prise en charge nutritionnelle, 3) protection nutritionnelle en situation d'urgence, 4) amélioration des systèmes d'information, 5) coordination intra et interministérielle ainsi qu'inter sectorielle et 6) recherche appliquée et formation.

[Plan National actualisé de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle \(PNSAN 2010-2025\)](#), conduit principalement par la Coordination Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire (CNSA). Les objectifs spécifiques du PNSAN sont : 1) vulgariser et faire appliquer le droit à l'alimentation, 2) promouvoir une agriculture et une pêche productive, 3) augmenter l'espérance de vie, 4) améliorer l'accès des ménages aux produits alimentaires essentiels, 5) renforcer les mécanismes de prévention et gestion des crises alimentaires et 6) renforcer les mécanismes de coopération.

Subventions

[Cadre Programme Pays \(CPP-Haïti\)](#) définit le partenariat entre la FAO et le Gouvernement en appui aux priorités sectorielles nationales pertinentes. Le CPP Haïti (2013-2016) a pour objectif de Contribuer à une sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle durable et à augmenter les revenus des populations rurales. Les quatre domaines prioritaires sont : 1) Renforcement des capacités pour la formulation et le suivi des politiques et des stratégies de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle, 2) Promotion des filières agricoles, à travers des investissements privés et publics et des services d'appui agricoles, 3) Augmentation de la capacité de gestion des ressources naturelles et de la résilience aux changements climatiques et 4) Renforcement de la capacité de gestion des risques et de désastres naturelles et des crises alimentaires. [Programme Indicatif National de coopération entre l'Union européenne et Haïti \(2014-2020\)](#) dans le cadre du 11ème Fonds européen pour le développement (FED) avec 420 millions d'euros, desquels 90-100 millions d'euros sont destinés au secteur sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle. Les actions de l'UE seront regroupées en trois volets : 1) amélioration de la gouvernance et gestion de la sécurité alimentaire, 2) promotion d'une agriculture durable et résiliente au changement climatique et 3) renforcement des dispositifs d'appuis à la sécurité alimentaire. Le Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) destine 35 millions \$ USD pour l'implantation des projets [RESEFAG II](#) (Renforcement des services publics agricoles), qui a comme but de renforcer et appuyer les acteurs du MARNDR et des Tables de concertation Agricole Départementale, et le Project for [Technology Transfer to Farmers \(PTTA\)](#).

i L'indice de Gini indique dans quelle mesure la répartition des revenus entre les individus ou les ménages au sein d'une économie s'écarte de l'égalité parfaite. Le coefficient de Gini est compris entre 0 (égalité parfaite) et 100 (inégalité absolue). Exemple : en 2011, Belgique : 28.4 - Bénin : 43.6. ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7. Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) : [Source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3. Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.

Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

1 and 2 Données (selon le pays) du JRC (voir données internes) et https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/haïti-nutrition-country-fiche-and-child-stunting-trends_en, https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/hti_humanitarian_snapshot_august2017-en_0.pdf

3 <http://www.cnsa509.org/>

4 https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/haïti-nutrition-country-fiche-and-child-stunting-trends_en

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 7.96 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 45.86

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2014**: 2,434.83

GINI Index¹ 2013: 53.67

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2015: 0.461 (101st)

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	13.81	2014
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	35.80	2013
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 131 /188)	0.61	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	62.80	2014
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	22.70	2012
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	1.40	2012
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	12.20	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	16	2016
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	6	2016

Country overview

- **Honduras:** it had in 2009 a political turmoil causing internal political and civil conflicts. The economy has fluctuated in the last decade between periods of growth and contraction, influenced by favourable international price (coffee and aquaculture products), or by the crisis in 2009 and the vulnerabilities to environmental shocks (1st on the Global Climate Risk Index of countries most affected by extreme events 1994-2013). Its main production sectors reduced contributions to the GDP (-.57% agriculture, -1.26% industry and -2.49% in commerce)¹. The economy is very vulnerable as is highly dependent on imports (66% of GDP) and remittances (17% of GDP)². Government has low investment capacity in social services, and is the second most affected by poverty in LA region with 62.8% of the population below poverty line and the high levels of violence and crime.
- **Agriculture:** sector has persistent structural deficiencies, largely land tenure issues, characterized by: (i) a high concentration of land in the hands of large landowners geared mainly to export crops; (ii) little recognition given to small-holder farmers by policy-makers¹. In terms of contribution to the GDP, this sector has decreased its contribution in the last years, reaching 13.8% share of GDP in 2014 (reduction of 0.57% from year 2000). Subsistence-family farm sub sector represents the main livelihood support for rural population generating 76% of the employment. The negative effects of El Niño in 2013-2016, with severe losses during 2015 caused need of food aid and staple grain prices increased about 20%. Prices have stabilized by the end of 2016, but had already limited food access for the majority poor during good part of the year.
- **Migration:** according to the latest data from 2015; 648 520 people left the county. The majority leaving to developed countries (582 295 people) from which the most fled to the United States (530 645). About 66 220 people left to the countries in the rest of Latin America, mainly to neighbouring countries in Central American (61 549) to Belize, Mexico or El Salvador. Migrants' remittances contribution to the economy has become an important part of the livelihoods and the economy in general.

Agriculture

Most of the territory is mountainous and only 15% is well suited for agriculture. Subsistence agriculture or family farms sub sector output reaches 56.5% and generates about 76% of the employment in rural areas ; It provides livelihood to 35.8% of the national active population, and accounted for 13% of the GDP in 2014. However, employment is mostly temporary/seasonal, mainly through family labour with little or no paid activities. Thus, poverty in the agricultural sector reaches 64.5% of the population. Most agriculture is primarily under rain fed conditions being highly vulnerable to adverse weather. Staple crops cultivation occurs during two agriculture cycles: the main season (*Primera* from April to September) and a second cycle (*Postera* from August to January).

The main subsistence crops include maize and beans, and sugar cane, palm oil, coffee, banana and pineapple give good economic contributions. Important export from the sector are: coffee, palm oil, bananas, sugarcane, and fish. In general, the land used for agricultural export products have increased during the last decade, particularly horticultural products and palm oil, while the crops for consumption (cereals, grain and livestock) saw a reduction in areas and in production.



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Sugar cane	6,199.60	6,660.51	73.97	80.80
Oil palm fruit	2,087.20	2,165.06	125.00	130.00	16,697.60	16,654.30	
Bananas	856.90	736.03	23.29	24.73	36,791.10	29,765.70	
Maize	599.38	609.31	369.66	363.34	1,621.40	1,670.70	
Pineapples	135.97	140.00	3.3	3.50	41,204.20	40,000.00	
Coffee, green	280.70	282.23	287.68	301.42	975.70	936.30	
Beans	103.84	105.81	130.15	132.66	797.90	797.60	

Source: FOSTIA

	Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Years	
		2013	2014
Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)		11.85	-
Meat		227.93	224.16
Eggs		51.48	49.94
Milk		702.43	436.43
Heads			
Chickens		44,500,000	45,000,000
Cattle		2,774,000	2,778,000
Pigs		487,000	489,000
Horses		181,500	182,000

Source: FOSTIA

Imports

Year		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
			% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros
2014	Total agricultural imports	907.81	100.00	391.58
	Maize (corn)	399.61	19.21	75.23
	Wheat and meslin	202.41	13.14	51.47
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	12.87	50.39
	Rice	138.98	12.26	48.02
	Meat and edible meat offal	N/A	11.89	46.56

Source: Camtrade

Exports

Year		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
			% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros
2014	Total agricultural exports	1,599.72	100.00	1,520.62
	Coffee*	242.08	38.77	589.59
	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/A	20.70	314.71
	Fruits	1,012.97	15.37	233.78
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	13.88	211.02
	Cane or sugarbeet and solid pure sucrose.	176.43	3.46	52.54

Source: Camtrade

* roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; or substitutes with any proportion of coffee

Honduras is a net importer of food, and in 2014 experienced a negative trade balance of US\$ 1.08 billion (exporting US\$ 8.66 and importing US\$ 9.7). The main imports are refined petroleum (17%), cotton yarn (6.5%) and textile products; and grain imports include rice, maize, and wheat. Import origins are the USA (43%) and China(9.4%) and Guatemala (8.1%). The demand for staple grains in 2011 was, in 000 tons, 142 of rice, 68 of beans, and 1046 of maize⁴; from which the food imports supplied: 73.6% of rice, 9.35% of beans, and 41.5% of maize .In 2015, maize production was 350 (49% < 5 year average) (000 tons)⁵, while for 2016 is forecasted to be around the five year average of 520 (000 tons) . Main exports are textile/clothing (30%), coffee (10%), palm oil (3.2%), crustaceans and fish (4.2%), bananas (2.9%), gold (1.8%), rolled tobacco (1.7%), and raw sugar. The top export destinations are United States (54%) and neighbouring countries.

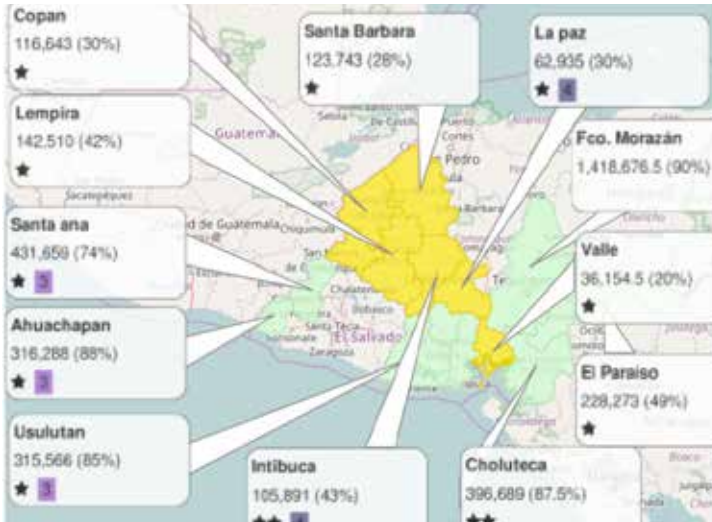
Food and nutrition security

Food security

Fewsnet, El Salvador, Honduras y Nicaragua: Actualización de monitoreo remoto, abril 2016,



IPC current Acute Classification, April 2016. Honduras classified under Phase 3.



IPC current Acute Classification for the Dry Corridor: Honduras and El Salvador, October 2016.

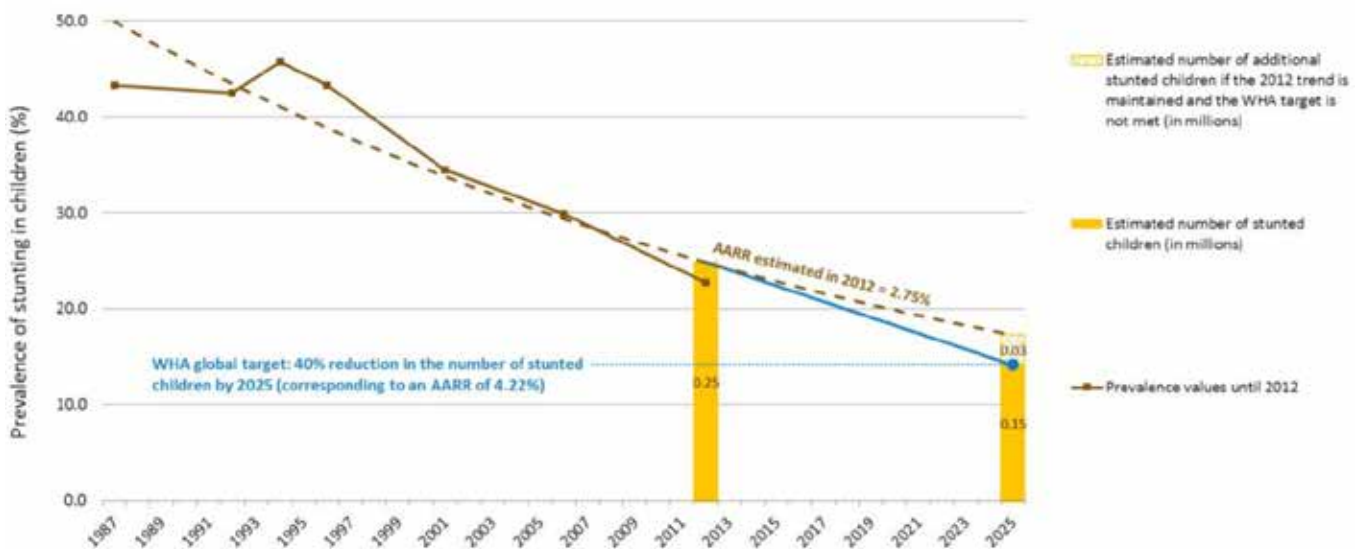
According to the latest Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) from October 2016, about 587 876 people are considered in Stress IPC Phase 2 and 3 million people remain on Minimal food insecurity IPC Phase 1. The affected population is distributed among 10 out of 18 departments of the country, located in the Dry Corridor of Central America (a drought prone area in south-west and south). The projection until May 2017 is slightly negative, considering that more people (592 087) could be in Stress IPC Phase 2.

The most affected are the poorest households, mainly subsistence farmers and wage labourers, who have suffered consecutive losses in the last four years. Another detrimental factor for the food security of households depending on agricultural wages and small coffee growers is the fact that coffee production has been severely affected by the damages from rust (a fungal pathogen) and by the low international prices in 2016.

There are important causes of food insecurity in Honduras: the 2008 high food prices crisis, political turmoil in 2009, natural disasters (Hurricane Mitch 1998, droughts in 1997, 2001, 2007, 2009, 2014 and 2015⁶). Since 2013 and until early 2016, most of the Dry Corridor has been affected by drought as consequence of El Niño. In Honduras the El Niño effects registered between 2015-2016 was one of

EU Analysis of nutrition

Honduras is facing the double burden of malnutrition, having 23% of under-5 children stunted and rapidly rising problems of overweight and obesity among both children and women. Important disparities exist in chronic malnutrition according to levels of maternal education and household wealth, and region (particularly in the departments in south and southwest that belong to the “Dry Corridor”). Anaemia levels are decreasing in both women and children, but it still affects 29% of the children 6-59 months of age. The line graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of 2.75 % (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 4.22% (blue line) to meet the WHA target. In 2012, 250 000 children under-five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 180 000 children will be stunted in 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts by government and development partners to reach an extra 30 000 children and avert them from stunting⁸.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget	<p>According to the current document detailing government budget expenditures: Presupuesto Ciudadanos 2016, the government's total funds \$ L 206,321.5 million, and assigned to related FNS sectors the following shares: development and social inclusion (22%), economic development (2.3%), productive infrastructure (18.3%)⁹. In 2007 implementation National Food Security Policy, mainly on productive aspects and land access. Since 2010 with the crisis the actions were delayed, until current administration developed a new policy. Despite the improvement, limited funds hinder coverage and impacts, and most of the social protection programs remain under funded (see SEDIS programs). Thus, good part of budget invested in socio-economic development particularly in agriculture come from international loans and donor.</p>
Government orientation in the sector	<p>Country Vision 2038, states as goal to increase the employment and opportunities and reduce environmental vulnerabilities¹⁰. The Country Vision (2010-2038) and National Plan (2010-2022), emphasize reduction of extreme poverty, improvement of production. Social Protection Policy (PPS) is the national social protection policy.</p> <p>National policies for food and nutrition security include: Política Nacional Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional (PSAN 2006 and reviewed in 2011-2021) and its Implementation Strategy (ENSAN 2010-2022) are articulated with ESA, PIPSA. State Policy for the Agro-Food Sector in the Rural Areas, it promotes a transformation of the agro-food sector. Estrategia y Plan del Sector Agroalimentario. Based on two main pillars of poverty reduction and improvement food security. Estrategia del Sector Agrícola (ESA) and the Plan de Inversión de País para el Sector Agroalimentario (PIPSA), is the country investment plan and financial framework for combining external and national funds in support of the ENSAN. Plan Nacional de Producción de Granos Básicos (2012-2013), under which was created the “Bono de Solidaridad Productiva (BSP)”. National Agrarian Reform Law established the policy to re-distribute land. Social Protection Programs of SEDIS: Programa Vida Mejor, which includes- Vivienda Saludable, Presidencial TMC “Bono Vida Mejor”; Alimentación Escolar y Complementaria; Apoyo a las Microempresas Productivas; Atención Integral; Crédito Solidario- Atención Integral en Salud (targeting vulnerable households from western regions). Programa Presidencial de Salud, Educación y Nutrición (2010 to present), includes “Bono 10 000” a conditional cash transfer program of trimestral payments targeting children ages of 0-5, 6-18, and pregnant mothers; distributes micronutrient supplements to children from 0-5 years and pregnant mothers. Alianza para el Corredor Seco. An alliance between main donors and implementing partners that has been created in early 2014 to address the crisis. Emergency Plan of Basic Grains Production, particularly maize, sorghum and beans, through: financial mechanisms, formal mechanisms of co-investment and recovery of credit, drying and grain storage and mechanisms of commercialization. El Sistema de Información Seguimiento y Evaluación de la SAN (SISESAN) to process and publish the available information in FSN matters. OBSAN (2016A food and nutrition observatory launched by the National University (UNAH). Sistema Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos (SINAGER) early warning system by COPECO which integrates the Servicio Meteorológico Nacional (SMN). COMRURAL that focuses on increasing the competitiveness of small and medium rural agricultural enterprises via the improvement of productive value chain. Incentives to Small Farmers/Family Farms: i) to expand the asset base, ii) strengthen public institutions for family farming, iii) promoting effective producer organizations, iv) market access, v) rational use of natural resource, and vi) access to financial services. Fideicomiso para la Re-Activación del Sector Agro-Alimentario (Fondos FIRSA, 2014) to support and develop the agriculture and livestock sectors. Funds have mainly gone to the livestock sector (544 M), oil palm production (506 M), coffee plantation (160 M) in the first 2 years.</p>
Subsides	<p>In recent years, Honduras was among the 10 most important recipients of foreign aid in the LAC region. According to the ENSAN 2010-2022, the FSN sector counts with significant donor investment. In 2010 the EU (\$US 205 M) and Germany (\$ US 181 M) were the largest donors. There is ongoing planning for a €30 M project in the “Dry Corridor” area (2016-21). EU project under formulation (€10 M, starting in 2017), will be dedicated to: i) strengthening the institutional capacities for effective delivery, demand and use of services relevant to NFS. EU sub-regional programme for Central America (2014-2020), under which its aimed to strengthen expertise and knowledge-based via research, data collection and information exchange on reducing and managing disaster risk among national and regional institutions. Programa de Apoyo a la Seguridad Alimentaria de Honduras (PASA-EU). Regional Strategic Framework for Climate Risk Management in the “Dry Corridor” developed in 2012, adopting a Resilience Agenda in coalition with the government and other regional and international organizations (FAO, FIDA, WFP, Unicef). FAO initiatives include EUROSAN (since 2015); Programa Especial para la Seguridad Alimentaria (PESA). WFP initiatives: P4P, School Feeding programs; Support to local and emergency committees, community assets and infrastructure improvement. Other projects emergency/relief programs by Vision Mundial, CARE and OXFAM</p>

i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6 (ii) Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7. Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7. (iv) Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10](#)

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 44,86 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 74.80

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2014**: 1,358.26

GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 47.7

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2015: 0.565 (135th)

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	30.27	2014
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	61.10	2005
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 145 / 188)	0.548	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	45.90	2005
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	26.00	2014
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	4.00	2014
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	21.20	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	2.4	2015
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	1.0	2015

Country overview

- **Kenya:** 5th largest economy in the Sub-Saharan Africa. Since 2014, its per capita GDP crossed the World Bank threshold of 1026 USD GDP per capita. Since 2010, remarkable acceleration reaching a real GDP growth of 5.3% in 2014. Political transition with a new constitution in 2010 and new elections in March 2013. 62% literacy rates, one of the highest adult literacy rates of the sub-Saharan region. 75% of population in Kenya mainly lives in rural areas.
- **Agriculture:** agriculture accounts for 30% of GDP. 61% of Kenyan workers are involved in the agriculture sector and 75% are smallholders. Demographic pressure affecting access to land and natural resources results in youth migration to urban centre aging smallholder farmers. Kenya is prone to drought: 80% of the land is classified as semi-arid or arid. For that reason, lands have a low agriculture potential and are mainly used for livestock. Under and malnutrition are common in arid and semi-arid areas.
- **Migration¹:** Kenya both produces and hosts irregular migrants. Facing periodic refugee crisis situations fuelled by conflict in neighbouring countries. Migrants represent 2% of the population (1/3 of the migrants are refugees). Remittance inflows, 3% of GDP (1,2 Billion USD in 2012)

Agriculture

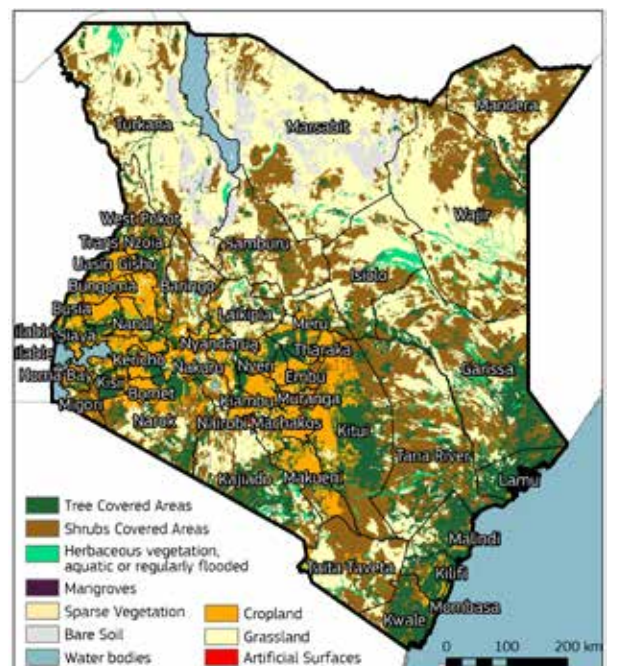
Agriculture is the backbone of Kenya’s economy, and one of the main sectors in the national development strategy.

Agriculture in Kenya is bi-modal:

- Highly competitive commercial agriculture with large farms and well integrated out-growers schemes.
- Extensive smallholders agriculture, increasingly dividing their land because of demographic pressure; practicing mixed farming for subsistence and having limited access to market.

There is a recurrent national grain deficit due to two major factors: frequent drought episodes and Government regulations resulting in high production costs compared to neighbouring Uganda.

Consequences: production deficit and in consequence to high food prices for the marginalized population and a dependence on Ugandan grain import. Agriculture production has experienced marginal growth in the last five years for the main food crops and a serious decrease in smallholder commercial crops such as sugar and coffee due to scarcity of land and conversion to food cropping. Exception to this general trend is the progresses in horticulture production and livestock products. 2/3 of the country is covered by semi-arid and arid land with pastoral and agro-pastoral supplying most of the meat for the urban market. Irrigation agriculture was only 0.38% in 2011 according to FAOSTAT.



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Sugar cane	6,673.73	6,477.65	86.88	72.18
Maize	3,592.69	3,513.17	2,123.14	2,116.14	1,692.20	1,660.20	
Potatoes	2,192.89	1,626.03	152.01	115.60	14,426.20	14,065.50	
Bananas	1,374.52	1,644.63	60.15	59.36	22,850.30	27,705.60	
Cassava	935.09	858.46	65.63	63.73	14,247.00	13,471.30	
Sweet potatoes	729.65	763.64	58.51	61.07	12,470.60	12,505.00	
Beans, dry	714.49	615.99	1,083.60	1,052.41	659.40	585.30	

Source: FOSVIT

		Years	
		2013	2014
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	163	
	Meat	661.79	669.96
	Eggs	81.82	81.99
	Milk	4,859.44	4,925.69
Heads	Chickens	39,872,000	42,413,000
	Goats	24,637,393	25,430,058
	Bovines	18,138,500	17,811,845
	Ovine	16,600,911	17,420,207

Source: FOSVIT

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural imports	1,700	100.00	1,105,000
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	38	424,000
	Wheat and meslin	717	17.5	193,000
	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	238	12	133,000
	Rice	410	11	123,000
	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	20	6.4	71,000

Source: Comtrade

Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural exports	647.56	100.00	1,395,556.55
	Tea, whether or not flavoured.	448.81	65.72	917,209.25
	Coffee*	50.12	10.29	143,665
	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled.	42.37	6.84	95,441.54
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	6.56	91,507.98

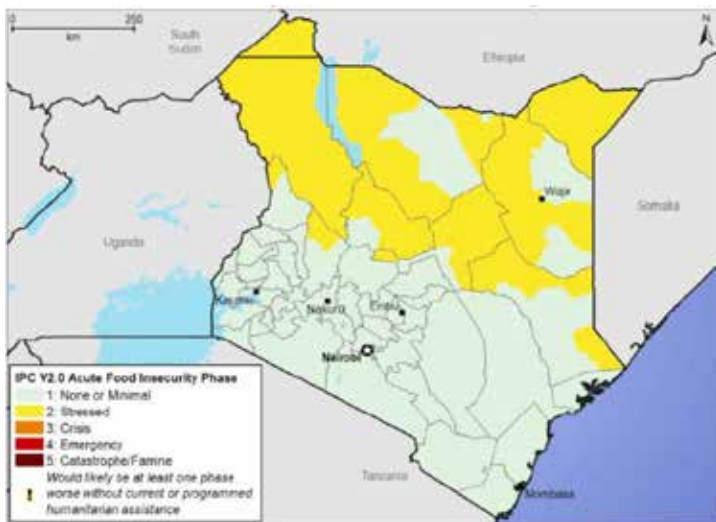
Source: Comtrade

*whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion.

Kenya mainly imports non-food products. Cereals and animal or vegetal fats and oils account for only nearly 10% of imports. The top agricultural imports in 2013 were animal products or vegetable fats and oils, wheat, sugar, rice and tobacco. On the other hand, more than one-half of Kenya's exports are composed of agri-food commodities. The key crops exports include horticulture products, tea, coffee, leguminous vegetables, animal or vegetable fats and oils and tropical fruits. Tea is the leading export commodity in Kenya and in 2013 contributed to € 917 million, generating 39% of the agricultural and fishery products export earnings. Trade accounted for an average of 55.4% of GDP over the period 2000 to 2014. In 2013, Africa accounted for 44.9% of Kenyan exports. Europe was the second leading destination of exports with the bulk destined to European Union.

Food security

Kenya experienced good climatic conditions in 2015 and food security is not a major concern as compared with other countries in the region. In late 2015 – early 2016 the number of food insecure declined from 1.1M (August 2015) to 0.6M (February 2016) (FEWS NET and KFSSG Feb 16).



Even following favorable 2016 long rains, most pastoral livelihoods remain in IPC phase 2 (stressed). The northern and eastern arid and semi-arid areas are highly vulnerable to food security shocks.

Overall food insecurity is expected to remain stable in 2016 with a slight increase in the lean season (August/September).

80% of Kenya's land is classified as semi-arid or arid with relatively low agriculture potential and mainly used for livestock.

Resilience to drought

The arid areas in Northern Kenya have low population density and high poverty rates. While, the semi-arid areas include many counties in coastal and southern Kenya and have more mixed economies and a higher agricultural

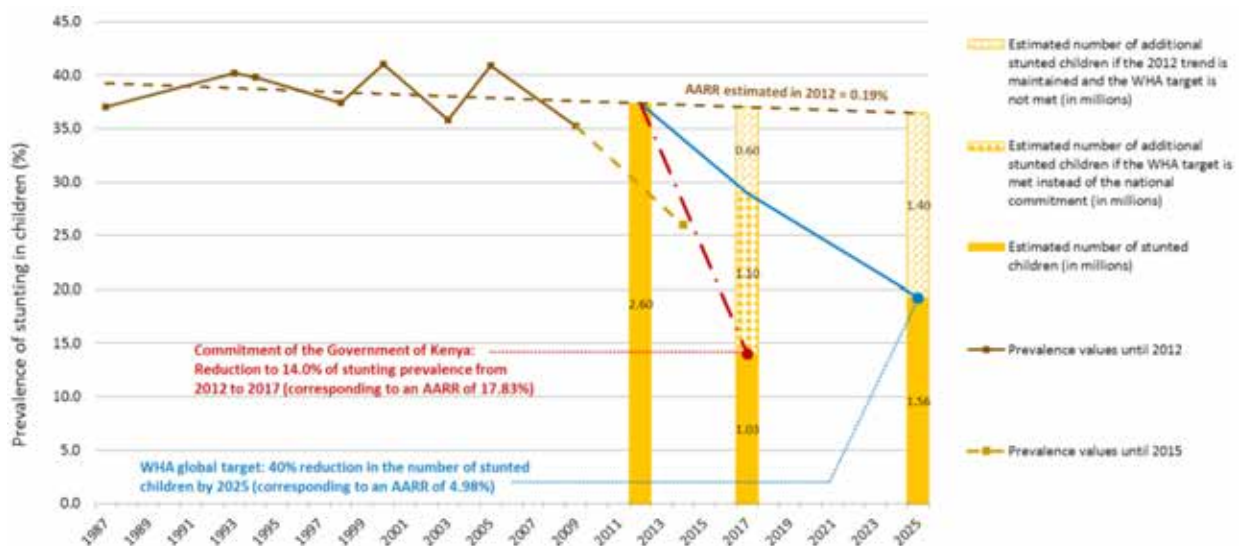
potential. Both areas however are exposed to a high drought risk and are affected by chronic food insecurity and experience challenges in terms of climate change impact and land degradation. According to a JRC study, 40% of Kenya's agricultural area has experienced 6 droughts over the last 30 years (1982-2012) with 3 of them concentrated in the prolonged drought period 2008-2011.

According to the PDNA carried out by the WB and Kenyan government in 2012, the overall impact of the 2008-2011 drought can be quantified as 12.1 billion USD, with 85% affecting agriculture and livestock sectors (72% and 13% respectively).

EU Analysis of nutrition

Both stunting and wasting rates have significantly declined in the past five years to reach 26% and 4% in 2014. But wasting rates above 10% are observed in many counties of the arid and semi-arid areas. The mortality rates for children under 5 also decreased in Kenya. However, the number of children affected by stunting will increase by 2025 as a result of future population growth if current efforts are not taken to scale. As a consequence these children will never reach their full physical and mental potential. The main factors are the lack of sanitation and clean water, bad infant and child feeding practices, high level of chronic food insecurity and gender disparities with the poorest female-headed households facing the highest level of vulnerabilities. The graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of 0.19% (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 17.83% (red broken line) and 4.98% (blue line) to meet the government's own commitment and the WHA target (respectively).

In 2012, 2 600 000 children under five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 2 960 000 children will be stunted in 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts by government and development partners to reach an extra 1 400 000 and avert them from stunting.



Budget

Government Budget deficit equal to 8.10% of the country's GDP in 2015.

Government Budget in Kenya averaged -3.22 percent of GDP from 1998 until 2015, reaching a record low of -8.10 percent of GDP in 2015. Although increasing in absolute value, the share of the budget for the ARD sector has declined considerably: from 5.1% in 2009/10 to 3.6% in 2012/13. With the devolution the allocation to the agriculture sector has been downgraded from 4% in 2014 to 2.7% in 2015. Despite the fact that agriculture is the most important sector/economic activity for 80% of the Counties, the allocation to the sector by the Counties averages only 8%.

Government orientation in the sector

1. The key sector policies to which the EU cooperation is aligned are:
 - a) [The Agriculture sector development policy \(ASDSP\)](#) - Kenya vision 2030 was launched in 2007. It identifies agriculture as the key mover of raising Kenya's GDP to 100%. The Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS), 2009 has been developed by the agricultural sector to align sector initiatives to vision 2030.
 - b) [The devolution policy](#). Follows the Kenya constitution approved in 2010 and foresees the introduction of 47 counties.
 - c) [The ASAL Policy and the EDE Common programmatic framework](#) Ending Drought Emergency – Common programming framework
 - d) [The Land ACT \(2012\)](#) is the basis for land administration and management.
 - e) [The National Food Security and Nutrition Policy \(NFSNP\)](#), 2009 addresses the need for enhanced food and nutrition security, information management systems and coordination of the roles of various ministries and agencies to achieve food security.
2. Recent institutional changes have stalled reforms of the sector.
 - i) The new Minister (Cabinet Secretary) took his post two weeks ago after his predecessor dismissal more than one year ago.
 - ii) Cooperation between the three departments (fishery, agriculture and livestock) remains difficult
 - iii) Cooperation and coordination between national line ministries remain highly difficult and tends to paralyze multi-sectors initiatives such as the SUN movement or nexus between food security and the resilience to drought.
 - iv) Private sector partners in the sector views "government" as a negative player to avoid as much as possible rather than a facilitator and regulator.
 - v) Context of competition and distrust between the local and central levels of government
Consequence: in 2014 less than 3% was allocated to the sector.
 - vi) Decision of halting most of the national agriculture programmes except few either politically motivated (sugar sector support)

Subsides

The only agricultural subsidy programme is provided by IFAD-EU under a blending arrangement. In addition, the Government responded to the food crises through a number of subsidies in the agricultural sector. These include subsidy on farm inputs, especially fertilizers, and subsidy to maize meal millers to bring down the consumer retail prices of the maize meal (price subsidy to the consumers).

- i) Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii) Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii) HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) Percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
- iv) Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.
Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
Population in food crisis as % pf total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 6.8 million people

Rural population (% of total population) **2015:** 61.38

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2015:** 1,812.3

GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 36.7 (139th)

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2015: 0.468 (106th)

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	27.24	2015
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	71.30	2010
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 141 /188)	0.58	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	23.20	2012
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	43.80	2011-12
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	6.40	2011-12
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	18.50	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	No IPC available	Not available
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	No IPC available	Not available

Country overview

- **Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR):** is the smallest economy (out of 30) in the East Asia and Pacific region, small islands excluded. Independence in 1953, a monarchy and a long civil war, ended by the Communist Pathet Lao movement get into power in 1975. Currently a one-party socialist republic. Ethnic diversity and political and economic discrimination persist in Laos. Literacy rate 79.9% (2015). Poverty reduced importantly from 39.1% in 1997 to 23.2% in 2012, but alarming chronic malnutrition levels. Albeit rapid urbanization the population living in slums have reduced from 79% (2005) to 32% (2015). Robust GDP annual growth of 7.9% over the last decade (2006-15). GDP growth estimated at 8.5% for 2016/17 fiscal year. Service sector (tourism), continues to be a major driver in Laos economic growth, contributing 40% of GDP. Biological resources estimated to contribute over 66% to GDP
- **Agriculture:** around 80% of the rural population is still subsistence farmers, depending on rice, livestock and on collection of wild foods. Rough and sawn wood represent 12-38% of total exports since 2008, commercial plantations of acacia, rubber, and eucalyptus. Million hectares, 5% of the country's territory, approved for concessions and leases. Agricultural trade balance is negative in Lao PDR, net imported value of 354 million euros versus 132 million euros of exported agricultural products, despite larger quantities are exported
- **Natural disasters:** prone to various disasters, such as droughts, storms (i.e., typhoons) or landslides, but floods most relevant and recurrent. Rodent and pest attacks, and animal disease epidemics are also common (WFP 2016). From June to September 2013, heavy monsoon rains, exacerbated by several typhoons, caused flooding in more than 60% of the country's territory, affecting 350 000 people and massive damage to transport, infrastructure, education and agriculture.
- **Migration:** Laotian diaspora (>15% of citizens) is heavily connected to civil war and communist takeover. Largest Lao community (1 million) is settled in Thailand, where they mostly do manual work. An estimated 200 000 immigrant workers are also entering Lao PDR from Viet Nam, China, Thailand, and Myanmar mostly in the construction sector. The largest Laotian communities outside Asia are located in USA (232 000) and France (200 000).

Agriculture

This sector is still essential for the Laotian economy and future human development of the country.

The rural population is still growing, and arable land, cereal production and yields have increased steadily, accelerated since 2000s. Around 72% of total cultivated area is dedicated to rice and since 2000, the country achieved rice self-sufficiency. Most of the provinces that are deficit in rice are surplus maize producers. Other important economic crops include coffee, sugarcane, cassava, sweet potato. Agro-biodiversity is a source of food and income among the rural poor, including bamboo and rattan shoots, fruits, greens, honey, khem grass, which are sold in local markets or traded internationally. Non-timber forest products, including edible insects and fish are important sources of protein and income.

Women farmers responsible for over half of all agricultural activities



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Rice, paddy	3,414.56	4,002.42	891.19	957.84
Tubers*	1,344.87	1,741.29	51.93	68.10	25,897.70	25,567.70	
Maize	1,214.08	1,412.44	212.03	243.38	5,726.00	5,803.30	
Vegetables fresh	1,313.70	1,550.46	144.73	161.38	9,076.60	9,607.60	
Sugar cane	865.13	1,840.46	14.27	34.07	60,625.80	54,020.10	

*and roots (cassava, sweet potatoes and Potatoes)

		Years	
		2013	2014
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	40.16	-
	Meat	139.20	150.30
	Eggs	16.50	17.00
	Milk	7.20	7.64
Heads	Pigs	2,948,000	3,122,000
	Cattle	1,714,000	1,766,000
	Buffaloes	1,119,000	1,115,300

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural imports	265.81	100.00	354.64
	Food preparations (soups, sauces, etc)	24.27	17.64	67.15
	Beverages, non-alcoholic	76.11	15.16	57.72
	Food wastes	71.18	10.81	41.15
	Alcoholic beverages (wine, beer, distilled)	5.31	7.12	27.12
	Sugar (refined and not refined)	33.87	6.96	26.49

Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural exports	280.21	100.00	132.06
	Green coffee	31.48	54.97	72.59
	Maize	221.84	32.25	42.59
	Crude materials	NA	3.71	4.89
	Fruit fresh	5.73	3.34	4.41
	Bananas	15.25	2.35	3.11

Food security

At the level of food availability, a key constraint to food security and nutrition is low agricultural productivity. The country is poorly placed to meet the challenges of either competing with imported produce from neighboring countries, or meeting the increasingly high quality (including food safety) standards demanded by importing countries. Another factor constraining efforts to address outstanding problems is that agricultural information systems are at best nascent. Moreover, a third of all villages within the country are inaccessible by road during the May to September rainy season, and a further 9% have no road access at all. Lao PDR is the world's most heavily bombed country (per capita). Two thirds of the country are still contaminated with unexploded ordnance, which continues to cause death and injury and prevents the use of land for agriculture or animal husbandry, having a direct impact on food security. Inflation remains a problem, which affect food prices hitting the poorest, due to unfavorable weather in 2016.

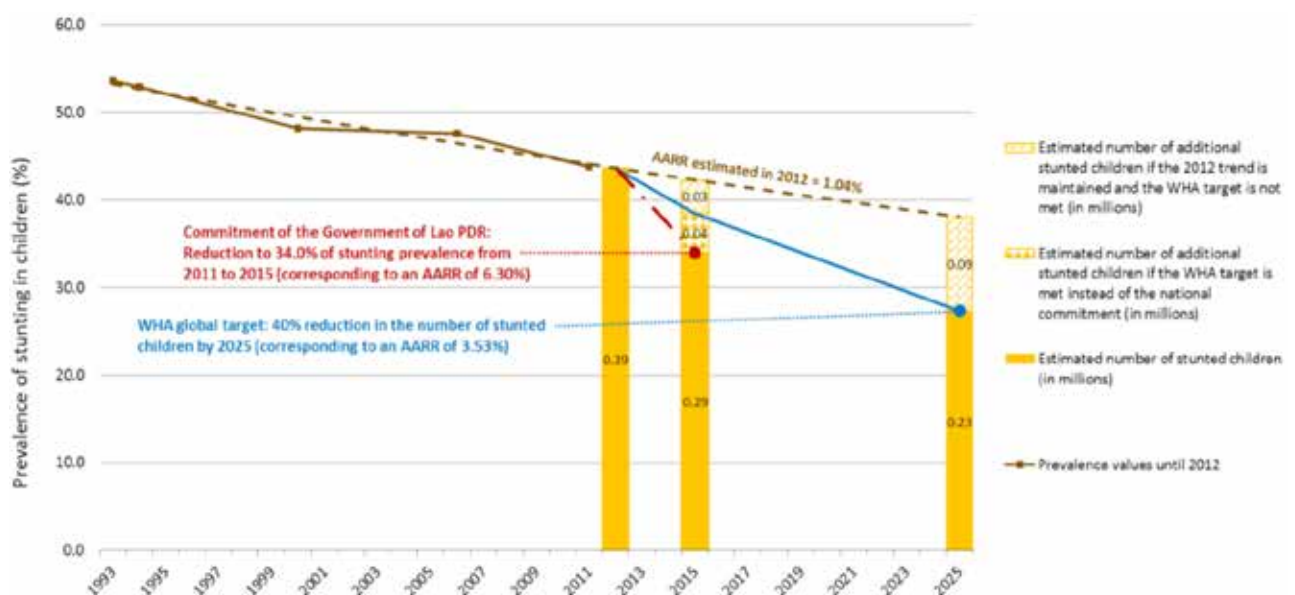
At the household level, vulnerability to food insecurity in Lao PDR is determined by the access to assets (including credit), seasonality, and extent of market infrastructure development and gender of household head. Generally, groups that are most likely to experience rice shortages are female-headed of households and the landless, particularly in ethnics' areas. The results from the 2010/2011 Lao Agriculture Census showed that there has been a threefold increase in the number of landless rural households over the past decade (i.e. 49 000 households or 6% of the population). Key indicators of child feeding indicate that children's diets are sub-optimal and lack diversity, which may be due to a lack of nutrition knowledge in parents. Malnutrition rates (i.e., stunting) are highest in the northern lowlands and highlands, where non-Lao ethnic population is in majority.

Serious issues regarding deforestation, forest degradation, aquatic resource degradation and loss of biodiversity have been observed. The policy of giving out agricultural concessions to foreign direct investment has boosted agricultural exports, but has also added greatly to problems of land and forest depletion and degradation and land related conflicts. All of these challenges are exacerbated by the fact that Lao PDR is very vulnerable to disasters, such as weather events such as typhoons, flooding and droughts, rodent and pest attacks, and animal disease epidemics.

EU Analysis of nutrition

Despite impressive rates of economic growth, the high prevalence of stunting in Lao PDR is falling slowly (48% in 2006 to 44% in 2011), and important disparities across the country remain. The provinces of Huaphanh and Phongsaly show stunting prevalence: over 60% compared to the 19.4% prevalence of the capital, Vientiane. The national prevalence for wasting also decreased slightly in this period: from 7.3% to 6.4%. Micronutrient deficiencies are widespread, with 31% of women of reproductive age suffering anaemia. Child feeding practices and pregnant women care remain poor with only 43% of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum meal also showing urban-rural disparities: 70% in urban settings compared to 48% in the rural ones. The line graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of 1.04 % (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 6.30% (red broken line) and 3.53% (blue line) to meet the government's own commitment and the WHA target (respectively). In 2012, 390 000 children under-five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 320 000 children will be stunted in 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts by government and development partners to reach an extra 90 000 children and avert them from stunting.

The EU is committed to strengthening nutrition governance at all levels and across key sectors by supporting a Government driven National Information Platform for Nutrition (NIPN). The objective of NIPN will be to strengthen national capacities for analysis of undernutrition trends, causalities and investments, so as to strengthen policy design and planning processes.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget	<p>Agricultural spending is still predominantly at sub-national level, data incomplete and difficult to aggregate at national level. Agriculture expenditure continues to favour the more well-off provinces, confirming that considerations other than equity and immediate poverty reduction drive the allocation of funds. This allocative bias holds for both capital and recurrent budgets.</p>
Government orientation in the sector	<p>The most relevant documents are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agricultural Development Strategy 2011-2020, whose objectives are more detailed in an Agricultural Master Plan (2011-15) and Agricultural Investment Plan (2011-15), the two latter integrated into the National Socio-economic Development Plan. 2. A National Nutrition Policy has been in place since 2008. Based on this policy, the National Nutrition Strategy to 2015 and Plan of Action 2015-2020 was formulated and promulgated by the Government with the aim at supporting its attainment of socio-economic development targets and the SDGs. <p>Regarding the government orientation, it acknowledges the big challenges posed by climate change and integration for their products into international markets, particularly for small landholders and the rural poor in the country, who are at higher risk of substantial losses from natural disasters and exclusion from the country's developmental gains and these external markets. The Government intends to address these issues with a systematic approach of risk management including an insurance scheme for most vulnerable. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will support the small-holders and local traders to meet international standards such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) for forestry products. Important impulse to Organic Farming, for which some areas of Laos are particularly suitable, as no chemical products are used. The major orientation is to diversify commodities into high quality products with higher added-value, for example specialty coffee and rice, aromatic cocoa or organic cotton. The forest in watersheds will be preserved to ensure their integrity for sustained hydropower production. Biodiversity will be conserved for promoting eco-tourism. Non-Timber Forest Products will be encouraged to ensure food security and as an additional income for rural communities. Forests will also be conserved to sequester carbon and to allow Lao PDR to be involved in international forest carbon mechanisms such as REDD+.</p>
Subsides	<p>Within the Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) for the period 2014-2020 that the EU has, the total amount allocated for Laos from the DCI-ACA is 207M€, from which 102 M€ are for the FNSSA sector.</p>

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) – Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 – Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
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- IV Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) – Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.
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Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
Population in food crisis as % pf total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2017): 4.61 million people
Rural population (% of total population, WB 2016): 50
GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2016**: 352.6
GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 38.2
Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2015: 0.649 (150th)

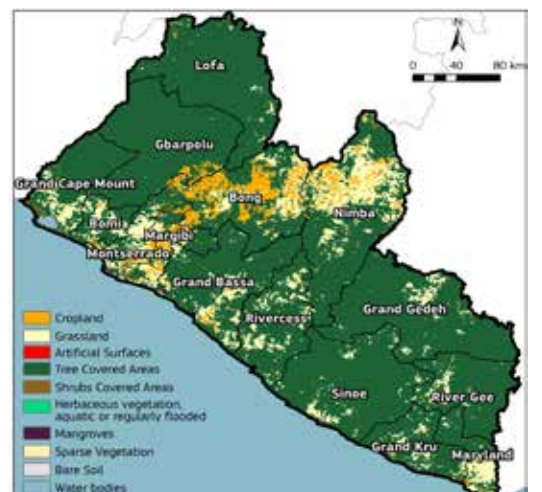
Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	39	2012
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	46.50	2010
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 177 / 188)	0.43	2015
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	63.80	2007
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	32.10	2016
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	3.90	2016
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	31.90	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	19.60	2016
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	1.26	2016

Country overview

- Liberia:** is one of the poorest country in the world. Human development is low, ranking 177 out of 188 countries in the Human Development Index (HDI) classification of 2015. Civil war ended in 2003 and Liberia has been one of the most affected country by the Ebola Virus Disease epidemic in 2014. Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) spread throughout the country in May 2014 affecting more than 10 500 people and killing about 4 800. Poor infrastructure and health system could not contain the epidemic from onset. Approximately 64% of Liberians live below the absolute poverty line (source: FAO). Historically, the Liberian economy has depended heavily on foreign direct investments including foreign aid and exports of natural resources. GDP has steadily increased in the last decade but recently, Liberia’s economy deteriorated. GDP growth was 0.3% in 2015, further down from 0.7% in 2014. The country is struggling to recover from the shocks of the Ebola crisis and the sharp decline in commodity prices
- Agriculture:** food security in Liberia is affected by low agricultural production. Production levels of livestock, fisheries and forestry products, as well as rice and cassava are insufficient to feed the bulk of the population. The majority of the population relies on subsistence agriculture and while the country is richly endowed with water, mineral resources, forests, and a climate favourable to agriculture, it lags in productivity compared to other countries due to poor human capital, infrastructure, and instability. Many farmers deserted rural areas during the civil war. This along with a high specialisation in export crops has contributed to Liberia’s heavy reliance on imported food. Poverty and food insecurity are high across the country and are particularly acute in Liberia’s rural areas where 51% of the population lives. Ebola Virus Disease outbreak in 2014 had a serious impact on all the economy, including agriculture and food sectors. An Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) led by WFP in 2015 found that food insecurity affected about 16% of the population; 2% of all households were severely food insecure.
- Migration:** 276 630 citizens have left the country, of which 15 122 to Europe (source: UN). According to UNHCR, Liberia is hosting more than 20 000 registered refugees as of 31 May 2016, most of them from Côte d’Ivoire.

Agriculture

Liberia has a tropical and humid climate. Temperature remains uniformly high throughout the year with an average of 27°C. There is one main cropping season with the rainy season starting in May and ending in October. Annual rainfall varies in the range 3 500–4 600 mm in the south, and declines up to 1 500 mm in the north. The agricultural sector is dominated by traditional subsistence farming systems and the use of modern technology is limited. Slash-and-burn farming, where forest lands are cleared, burned and upland rice cropped together with other crops is the primary production system. Rice is the most significant crop and it is grown on more than 90% of all cereal area. Cassava is grown and is the major substitute. In addition, main commodity exports are rubber, cacao beans, palm oil and coffee. Agricultural output is derived from three types of farms: traditional, commercial and concession. The traditional produce food and export crops, plus oil palm both for home consumption and for the market. The commercial farms produce fruits, coffee, oil palm, cocoa, poultry and pigs. The third model is the foreign-owned concession plantations that produce mostly rubber and palm oil. They are owned and operated by foreign firms. The livestock sub-sector plays a minimal role in the Liberian economy, accounting for about 14% of the GDP. Most of the animals are owned by traditional farmers who use local, less productive animal breeds and inappropriate techniques.



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
		Crops	Cassava	520.98	525.09	67.05	66.77
Sugar cane	266.50	271.83	26.15	26.67	10,192.9	10,190.40	
Rice, paddy	237.00	286.00	182.47	218.30	1,298.9	1,310.1	
Oil palm fruit	174.57	178.22	17.39	17.82	10,039.2	10,000.4	
Bananas	134.70	136.38	12.45	12.64	10,815.3	10,783.8	
Vegetables, fresh	82.59	83.57	15.39	15.53	5,367.8	5,381.1	
Rubber	74.98	76.17	96.00	98.86	781.1	770.5	

Source: FOSI

		Years	
		2014	2015
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	9.53	N/A
	Meat	33.32	33.47
	Eggs	6.02	6.07
	Milk	9.13	9.32
Heads	Chickens	7,600,000	7,712,000
	Goats	345,000	345,699
	Pigs	290,000	287,604
	Sheep	276,000	277,045

Source: FOSI

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural imports	943	100.00	335.89
	Cereals (mainly rice and wheat)	320.42	33.98	145.75
	Meat	34.29	3.64	34.23
	Vegetable oils	28.00	2.97	30.62
	Sugar and honey	17.10	1.81	13.19
	Milk	11.60	1.23	8.11

Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural exports	202.32	100.00	174.68
	Rubber natural dry	58.95	29.18	148.47
	Cereals (mainly wheat and rice)	25.09	12.42	8.87
	Cocoa beans	6.86	3.40	14.78
	Animal vegetable oil	2.65	1.31	1.78
	Coffee green	0.20	0.10	0.38

Food and nutrition security

Food security

In 2016 food insecurity affects about 822 805 people, corresponding to 19.6% of the population. Among these, about 52 960 people (1.26%) are severely food insecure (crisis phase and above, Cadre Harmonise, 14 Oct 2016).

Intense rains led to localized flooding of lowlands in parts of the North-central and South-eastern Regions. Protracted dryness in April through May resulted to localized seed and crop failures, and increasing pest infestation in the North-western and South-central Regions. Despite these problems, the 2016/17 main cropping season is generally normal, thanks to early onset (March) and good distribution of rainfall over all areas, and food availability is expected to be good (also thanks to regular imports).

Food insecurity is projected to increase in June–August 2017 (food insecure 22.1% of total population, 1.43% crisis phase and above).

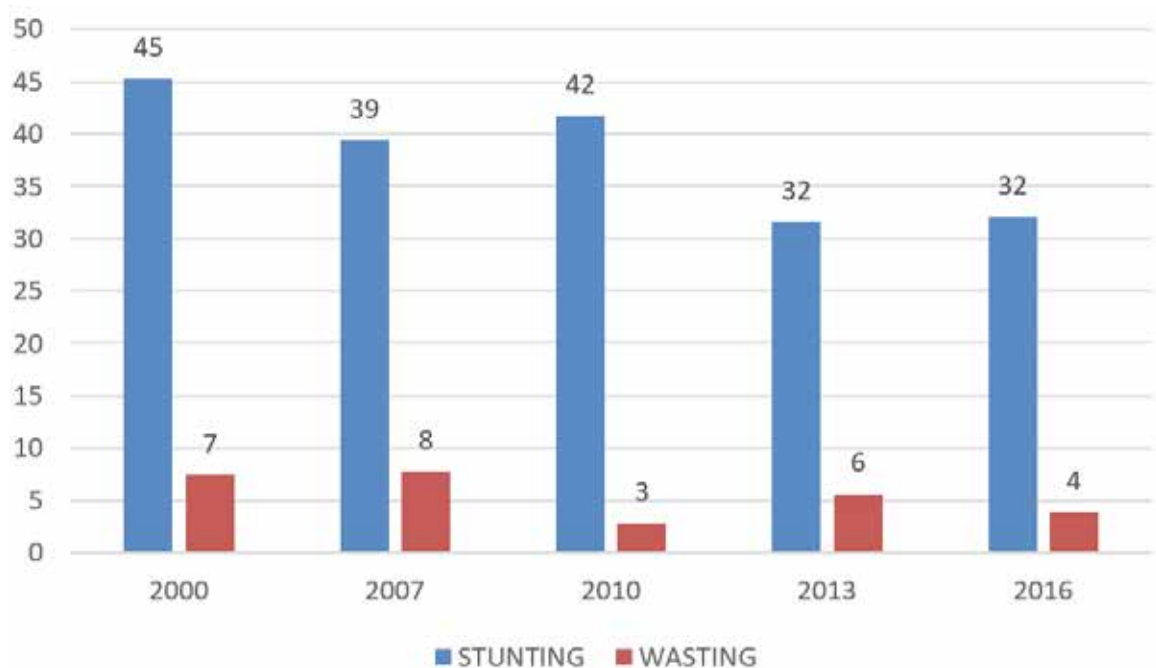
EU Analysis of nutrition

Stunting has been decreasing in Liberia for the last 15 years, although no improvement has been registered in the 2013–2016 period, with a stagnant prevalence of 32%. Moreover, the wasting prevalence seems to have increased in these recent years. This can be related to the Ebola outbreak that hit the country in the 2014–2016 period, and to the influx of refugees from Ivory Coast, as the highest malnutrition rates were reported for counties most affected by this phenomenon (WFP Liberia Country Brief).

However, it seems that the situation is recovering, as the last SMART survey conducted in May–June 2016 showed a wasting prevalence of 3.9%, lower than the 6% estimation of the previous national survey conducted in 2012–2013.

Micronutrient deficiencies are also a serious concern in the country, with 60% of children under 5 suffering vitamin A deficiency in 2013, and anaemia in women of reproductive age being at 49% in year 2011 (GNR, 2016). Inadequate dietary practices can be among the causes of malnutrition as only 4% of children aged 6–23 months met the minimum standards for an acceptable diet (DHS, 2013).

The figure below shows the temporal evolution of the percentage prevalence of stunting and wasting in Liberia. The data are taken from: UNICEF/WB/WHO Joint malnutrition estimates 2016.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

Government expenditure in the agricultural sector amounts to 5 995 810 USD in the year 2015/16 (0.96% of total expenditures, thus far below the 10% CAADP commitments). In the same period, donors spending in the sector amounted to 129 321 940 USD, 14.38% of the total expenditure of 899 290 051. EU has planned a 30 million Euro (indicative) funding to the agricultural sector for the period 2014-2020 to modernize and increase agricultural productivity.

Government orientation in the sector

Government orientation are taken from Liberia RISING 2030, the national poverty reduction plan following the PRS (Poverty Reduction Strategy, 2008-2011). Strategic objectives: increase agricultural productivity, value-added and environmental sustainability; increase integration of small-holder agriculture with domestic and international markets; increase sustainable fishery production; increase access to machinery, fertilizer, storage, credit, training, technical assistance, market information, improved technologies; increase access to land and security of tenure.

The priorities interventions defined in the plan are:

1. Train farmers in high yielding planting methods
2. Train farmers in integrated plant nutrients and pest management methods
3. Promote and establish fertilizer distribution points in each county
4. Establish service provision centers and machinery hire purchase and lease schemes in each county, for power tillers, tractors, seeders, harvesters, threshers, etc
5. Support universities and colleges to introduce graduate level training and broaden undergraduate education in agricultural disciplines such as fisheries, animal husbandry, and post-harvest technologies
6. Implement credit scheme for smallholder farmers

Subsidies

Broad subsidy schemes for agriculture do not exist in Liberia. Estimates of the annual value of handouts provided by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to farmers were about USD 370,000 in 2010/11 and USD 759,000 in 2011/12, absorbing between 5 and 8 percent of the MoA's budget.

A number of different programs supported by development partners and donors (including AfDB, EU, IFAD, JICA, SIDA, USAID and World Bank) are targeting individuals, communities and organizations to recover from impacts of the EVD crisis and improve infrastructure, health, education, food security, agricultural production, nutrition and social safety nets.

These include the Social Cash Transfer Program of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MGCSP) targeting 10,000 extremely poor households in Grand Kru, River Gee, Bomi and Maryland counties, and the WFP's school feeding program which targets about 300,000 people in nine counties (Nimba, Maryland, Grand Bassa, Rivercess, Gbarpolu, Maryland, Sinoe, River Gee and Grand Kru).

The expected European Union contribution via bilateral programs (2014-2020) is 279 M €, of which 30 M€ will be invested in the FNSSA sector.

i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6

ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7

Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) Percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7

iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.

Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.

Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.

Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Population in food crisis as % pf total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Population totale (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 24.89 millions d'habitants

Population rurale (% de la population totale): 65.53

PIB par habitant (\$ US courants) **2016**: 400.0

Indice GINIⁱ 2013: 44.1

Indice d'inégalités de genre (GII): no data

Indicateurs agricoles ⁱⁱ	Valeur%	Année
Valeur ajoutée agricole en % du PIB	26.45	2014
Part de l'agriculture dans l'emploi (% de la population en emploi)	75.3	2012
Indicateurs de développement ⁱⁱⁱ	Valeur	Année
IDH - indice du développement humain (Rang : 158 / 188)	0.512	2015
Ratio de la population pauvre en fonction du seuil de pauvreté national (% de la population)	70.7	2012
Indicateurs de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle ^{iv}	Valeur%	Année
Prévalence du retard de croissance chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Stunting)	49.2	2009
Prévalence de l'émaciation chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Wasting)	15.2	2004
Prévalence de la sous-alimentation (% de la population)	33	2015
Totale de la population en insécurité alimentaire en % de la population totale	5.2	2017
Population en crise alimentaire en % de la population totale	3.2	2017

Caractéristiques du pays

- **Madagascar**: est caractérisé par une instabilité politique chronique, qui poursuit depuis plus de 20 ans. La dernière crise politique (2009-2014) a fortement affecté son économie et a eu des impacts négatifs réels sur les conditions de vie de la population. La pauvreté est passée de 65% à 71.5% entre 2008 et 2012 faisant de Madagascar un des pays les plus pauvres au monde. La stabilisation des institutions se met en place depuis 2014 avec la fin de la transition, mais l'économie peine à reprendre. Le taux de croissance économique est estimé à 3.5% en 2017, un ralentissement par rapport à 2016 (4.4%). La croissance démographique reste forte (2.8%) et impacte négativement la réduction de la pauvreté. Le Madagascar est caractérisé par une grande diversité de climat et de relief, favorisant une gamme étendue d'activités économiques.

- **Agriculture**: est le 2^e secteur le plus important, représentant 26% du PIB, derrière les services qui comptent pour 58% du PIB. Elle emploie 80% de la population active. La production agricole est fréquemment affectée par des chocs climatiques (sécheresses et tempêtes tropicales). Le criquet pèlerin (*Schistocerca gregaria*) reste une menace constante dont la lutte emploie des produits insecticides hautement toxiques. Les principaux produits d'exportation sont la vanille (*Vanille Bourbon*) (19%), la girofle (*Syzygium aromaticum*) (7%), minerais (21%) et le textile (23%).

- **Migration**: le nombre de ressortissants malgaches émigrés était estimée à 153 000 personnes en 2013 (OIM), dont 78% résident en France. Le pays n'abrite pratiquement pas de réfugiés. L'immigration s'élevait à 26 000 personnes en 2013 et vient essentiellement de France (38%), Comores (21%) et Inde (17%).

L'agriculture

Les terres cultivables représentent un potentiel de 36 million d'hectares, dont environ 3 million sont réellement exploités. Il s'agit donc de moins de 10% de la superficie des terres cultivables et moins de 5% de la superficie totale du pays. Le Madagascar a un climat tropical le long des côtes, tempérée sur les hauts plateaux du centre et semi-aride au sud du pays.

La population est essentiellement rurale et pratique en majorité une agriculture vivrière. Les principales productions agricoles en 2016 sont le riz (3.8 Mt), la manioc (2.6 Mt) et le maïs (0.3 Mt).

Le secteur des productions animales ne progresse pas, malgré le gros potentiel du Pays (bovins: environ 10 millions de têtes). À côté de l'agriculture de subsistance, les filières d'exportation (vanille, litchis (*Litchi chinensis*) et crevettes et produits halieutiques) permettent des rentrées de devises importantes.

La production halieutique, en particulier, représente environ 140 000 t/an, dont 100 000 t pour les pêches maritimes. La pêche artisanale représente un secteur important pour la population (il emploie environ 50 000 pêcheurs) et se pratique au moyen de petites embarcations motorisées.

L'aquaculture est pratiquée autant en eau douce qu'en eaux saumâtres et marines (production de crevettes 8 540 t en 2012) et représente 57% de la production nationale totale de crevettes de Madagascar.



Disponibilité alimentaire

Production

	Année	Quantité (1 000 tonnes)		Surface (1 000 ha)		Rendement (kg/ha)	
		2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
		Cultures	Riz	3 977,86	3 722,30	968,75	872,26
Cane a sucre	2 937,33	2 971,49	91,68	92,91	32 040,50	31 981,00	
Manioc	2 929,74	2 676,95	372,79	336,83	7 859,00	7 947,40	
Patates douces	1 140,76	1 055,25	145,59	132,48	7 835,50	7 965,20	
Mais	366,17	329,37	223,02	199,02	1 641,90	1 655,00	
Bananes	360,77	371,82	66,52	68,94	5 423,90	5 393,40	

Source: FOSTAT

	Année	Année	
		2014	2015
En tonne (1 000 tonnes)	Pêche (dont poissons, crustacées, mollusques)	-	-
	Viande et abats	324,26	329,43
	Œufs de poule	22,10	22,05
	Lait	539,40	542,70
Par tête	Poulets	36 326 000	37 124 000
	Bovins	10 198 800	10 280 300
	Caprins	1 473 000	1 458 812
	Ovins	840 000	832 495

Source: FOSTAT

Importations

	Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur		
		En % (sur le total de la valeur des importations agricoles)	En million d'euro	
Année 2014	Total des importations agricoles	560,69	100,00	356,53
	Rice	366,00	31,60	112,64
	Cotton	N/A	23,68	84,42
	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	129,74	14,66	52,28
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	13,90	49,56
	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/A	6,64	23,66

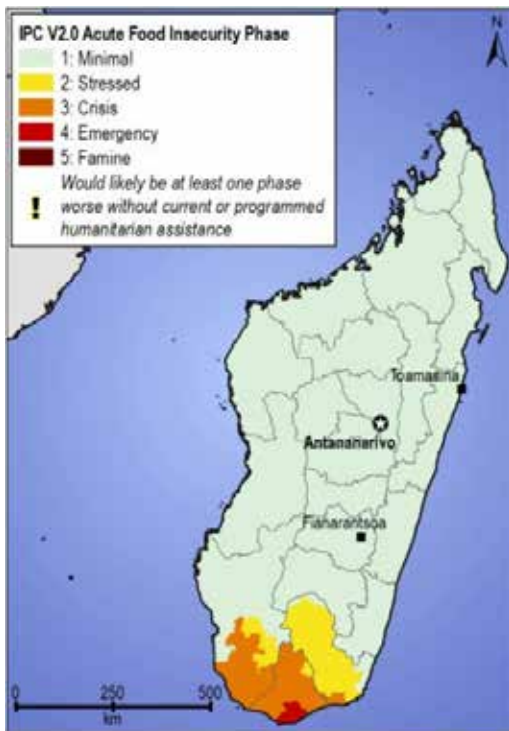
Source: Comtrade

Exportations

	Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur		
		En % (sur le total de la valeur des exportations)	En million d'euro	
Année 2014	Total des exportations agricoles	89,48	100,00	358,24
	Vanilla	2,36	24,85	89,01
	Cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems)	11,75	23,99	85,93
	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/A	23,11	82,78
	Cotton	N/A	10,88	38,96
	Cocoa beans, husks, skins and shells	8,33	4,20	15,06

Source: Comtrade

Sécurité alimentaire



Source: FEWSNET

Projected food security outcomes, October 2016- January 2017

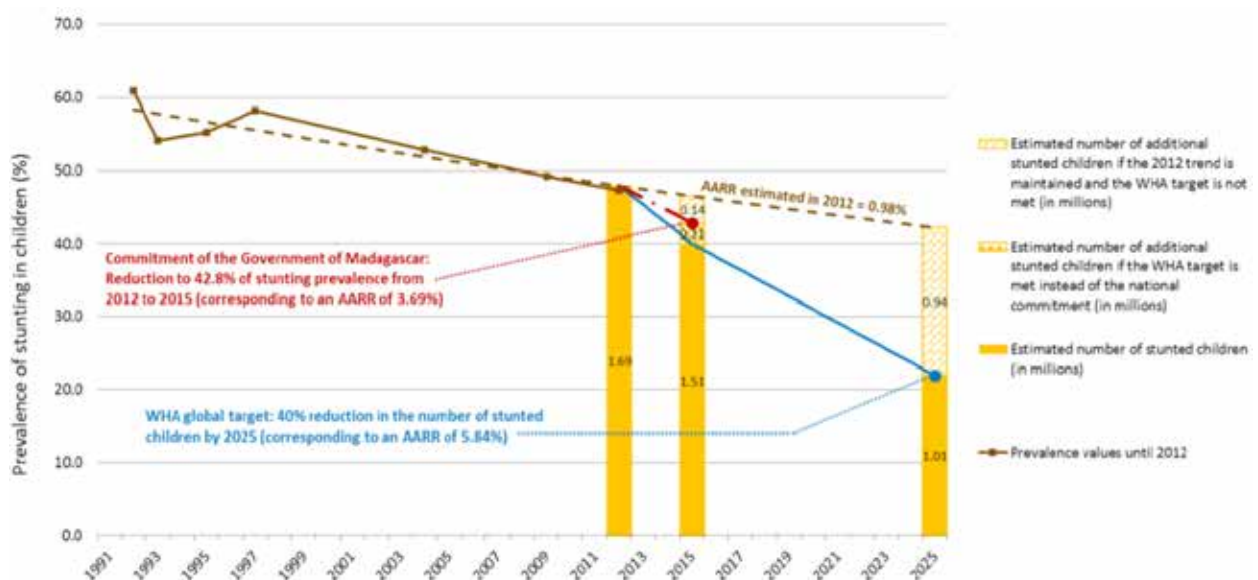
Selon un rapport spécial (Décembre 2017) sur la mission FAO/PAM d'évaluation des récoltes et de la sécurité alimentaire à Madagascar la principale campagne agricole de 2016/17 a été caractérisée par des précipitations insuffisantes et mal réparties dans les principales régions rizicoles du pays, à savoir un démarrage tardif de la saison des pluies et une période de sécheresse. Les déficits hydriques résultants ont entraîné une contraction des semis, compromis le développement des cultures et abouti à des rendements inférieurs à la moyenne de la période 2013-15: riz (-19%), maïs (-21%), et manioc (-13%). Dans l'ensemble, les besoins d'importation céréalière sont estimés à 832 000 tonnes, dont 570 000 tonnes de riz.

En outre, le Cyclone Enawo qui a traversé le pays en mars 2017, s'est accompagné de pluies torrentielles qui ont provoqué de graves inondations qui ont nui à la production de riz. Dans les régions méridionales d'Androy et d'Anosy (voir les régions au sud dans la carte), les conditions météorologiques ont été plus clémentes et ont favorisé des gains de production annuels modérés, après trois années consécutives de production réduite à cause de la sécheresse. Toutefois, les récoltes de 2017 restent inférieures à la moyenne.

Les populations les plus vulnérables sont les ménages dirigés par des femmes ou des personnes âgées, souvent avec peu de biens de production et caractérisés par des taux de dépendance élevé. Au total, 407 655 personnes sont en situation de grave insécurité alimentaire dans le sud et le sud-est (CFSAM, Décembre 2017). Environ 1,7 million de personnes supplémentaires seraient en situation d'insécurité alimentaire modérée.

Analyse UE des tendances du retard de croissance et les projections²

Malgré des progrès au dernier décennie dans certains indicateurs de santé et nutrition, le taux de malnutrition chronique chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans à Madagascar est à présent dans un niveau inacceptable (49%), étant le quatrième plus haut du monde. Un enfant sur deux souffre de malnutrition chronique, et un sur quatre sous sa forme sévère. Le graphique en ligne montre la tendance historique de la prévalence de la malnutrition chronique (retard de croissance) et la projection future (basée sur les données de 2012) avec le taux annuel moyen de réduction (*average annual rate of reduction* AARR) de 0.98% (la ligne pointillée marron) et l'AARR projeté de 3.69% (la ligne pointillée rouge) et 5.84% (la ligne bleue) pour rencontrer respectivement les engagements du gouvernement et l'objectif de WHA. En 2012, 1 690 000 enfants de moins de 5 ans présentaient un retard de croissance. Etant donné la tendance actuelle et considérant la croissance de la population, 1 950 000 enfants auront un retard de croissance en 2025. Toutefois, l'objectif de WHA appelle à plus d'efforts que le gouvernement et ses partenaires de développement devront fournir afin de prévenir du retard de croissance à 940 000 enfants. Le fort engagement politique à Madagascar est dilué par une faible perception de ce que les problèmes de nutrition sont vraiment et des interventions qui sont nécessaires, particulièrement au niveau sous-national. D'autres secteurs importants pour la nutrition doivent être mobilisés pour intégrer la nutrition dans leurs plans de développement. L'UE, par ses interventions en santé/enseignement, développement rural et l'infrastructure, a une opportunité réelle d'améliorer la nutrition à travers ces actions multisectorielles.



Budget

Madagascar a enregistré un déficit budgétaire Gouvernemental égal au 3.2 % du PIB du pays en 2016. Le budget Gouvernemental a atteint en moyenne -2.78 % de PIB de 2000 jusqu'à 2016, atteignant un plus haut de -0.39 % de PIB en 2006 et un niveau historiquement bas de -4.65 % de PIB en 2005. En 2016, les dépenses publiques à Madagascar se sont élevées environ 16 % du PIB du pays. Les dernières figures d'investissement gouvernemental central étaient: 1.5 % de PIB dans dépenses en santé (2014), 1.05 % de PIB dans

Les orientations du gouvernement dans le secteur

Après des élections démocratiques en 2014, Madagascar a adopté une nouvelle stratégie de développement économique et sociale basée sur la croissance inclusive et le développement durable, inclus dans le Plan National de Développement (PND) 2015-2019 et son Plan de Mise en Œuvre (PMO).

Le PND est un cadre de référence de développement, qui se déroule sur cinq axes stratégiques parmi tant d'autre:

- Gouvernance, Etat de Droit, Sécurité, Décentralisation, Démocratie, Solidarité nationale
- Préservation de la stabilité macroéconomique et appui au développement
- Croissance inclusive et ancrage territorial du développement
- Capital humain adéquat au processus de développement
- Valorisation du Capital naturel et renforcement de la résilience aux risques de catastrophes

Le Programme sectoriel agriculture élevage et pêche (PSAEP) a été élaboré en 2013 jusqu'à l'horizon 2020. Les stratégies qui ont été mises en place par le gouvernement et les différents acteurs du pays tendent à promouvoir le développement de l'agriculture à travers programme sur: Finance Inclusive, Formation Agricole et Rurale, Financement Rural, Mécanisation Agricole.

La nutrition est une des priorités nationales et le troisième Plan National d'Alimentation et de Nutrition III (PNAN 2017-2021) a été développé récemment. Le PNAN III se décline en trois axes stratégiques : la nutrition spécifique, la nutrition sensitive et la gouvernance. L'objectif de ce plan d'action est de réduire le taux de malnutrition chronique chez les enfants de moins de cinq ans de 47% à 38% à l'horizon 2021.

En plus, la nutrition est aussi intégrée dans diverses politiques et programmes, tels que la Politique générale de l'État 2014-2018 et le Plan National de Développement 2015-2019.

Le programme ASBAL - Alimentation Scolaire Basée sur les Achats Locaux - a été lancé en 2017 par le Ministère de l'Education Nationale. Il promeut d'une part l'accès au marché des petites exploitations familiales, leur permettant

Subventions

L'Union Européenne a mis à la disposition de la République de Madagascar un montant de 518 millions d'euros au titre du 11e Fonds européen de développement (FED) pour la période 2014-2020.

Pour l'action du 11eme FED trois secteurs d'intervention complémentaires sont retenus: (i) la gouvernance et le renforcement des politiques publiques, (ii) les infrastructures en support au développement économique, (iii) le développement rural.

i L'indice de Gini indique dans quelle mesure la répartition des revenus entre les individus ou les ménages au sein d'une économie s'écarte de l'égalité parfaite. Le coefficient de Gini est compris entre 0 (égalité parfaite) et 100 (inégalité absolue). Exemple : en 2011, Belgique : 28.4 - Bénin : 43.6

ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7

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Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

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1 rapport spécial (Décembre 2017) sur la mission FAO/PAM d'évaluation des récoltes et de la sécurité alimentaire à Madagascar <http://www.fao.org/3/i8306FR/i8306fr.pdf>

2 Fiche nutrition en anglais https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/madagascar-nutrition-country-fiche-and-child-stunting-trends_en

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2015): 17,21 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 83.7

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2015**: 381

GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 43.9

Gender Inequality Index (GII) **2015**: 0.614 (145th)

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	29.3	2015
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	64.1	2013
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 173 /188)	0.445	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	50.7	2010
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	42.4	2014
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	3.8	2014
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	20.7	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	-	-
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	37.8	2016

Country overview

- **Malawi:** small, landlocked country (118 480 km²), about 20% of area covered by Lake Malawi and 47% are agricultural land; 4th lowest GDP per capita (mean of 2011–2015) in Sub-Saharan Africa. Continuous increase in GDP per capita from 2003 to 2011, afterward decrease; in 2015 GDP reached just 73% of the maximum value in 2011 being well below the World Bank threshold of 1026 US\$. 61% adult literacy rate, which is above the average value for Sub-Saharan Africa (60%). 84% of population in Malawi live in rural areas.

- **Agriculture:** agriculture accounts for 29% of GDP and is the most important economic sector; 64% of workers are involved in the agriculture sector. More than 90% of the rural population are smallholders cultivating plots with an average size of 0.8 ha¹.

- **Migration²:** 215 158 migrants lived in Malawi in 2015 (1.25% of total resident population), 302 515 people from Malawi lived in other countries (93% in other countries of Sub-Sahara Africa).

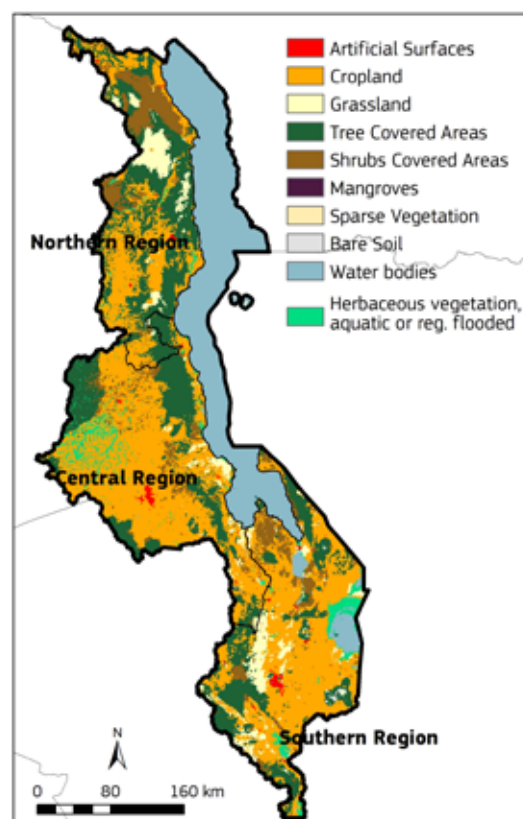
Agriculture

Agriculture is the most important economic sector in Malawi and presents 40.5% of the land cover.

Maize is the most grown crop representing around 40% of the harvested area. However, cassava and potatoes are even more important in terms of produced quantity.

Landholdings are generally small, particularly in the densely populated south, leading to the over-use of marginally productive agricultural land, causing soil erosion and nutrient depletion. More than 40 percent of rural households cultivate less than half a hectare, mainly devoted to maize production.

Besides the production of staple food, the production of commercial crops has an important economic role in Malawi. Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes accounted for 46% of the exports in 2015.



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Cassava	4,813.70	5,012.76	211.09	222.75
Potatoes	4,535.96	1,065.83	258.58	616.55	17,541.40	17,287.00	
Maize	3,639.87	2,776.28	1,676.76	1,676.21	2,170.80	1,656.30	
Sugar cane	2,900.00	2,860.50	27.00	26.49	107,407.40	107,991.80	
Bananas	387.49	445.62	13.73	16.71	28,215.10	26,661.50	
Groundnuts, with shell	380.80	296.50	362.82	373.95	1,049.50	792.90	

Source: FOSTAT

	Years	2013	2014
		Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)
Meat	238.94	265.33	
Eggs	23.00	24.00	
Milk	109.09	64.75	
Heads	Goats	5,356,545	5,882,106
Pigs	2,754,414	2,711,625	
Cattle	1,241,744	1,316,799	

Source: FOSTAT

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2015	Total agricultural imports	239.54	100.00	176.44
Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse.	16.32	27.22	48.02	
Wheat and meslin.	107.11	23.77	41.94	
Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	16.87	29.77	
Maize (corn).	104.68	16.70	29.46	
Dairy products	4.90	5.90	10.41	

Source: Comtrade

Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2015	Total agricultural exports	351.62	100.00	668.81
Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse.	126.24	66.72	446.25	
Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form.	153.64	13.23	88.45	
Tea, whether or not flavoured.	38.78	9.00	60.18	
Cotton	N/A	3.28	21.94	
Nuts (including coconut)	1.92	2.77	18.49	

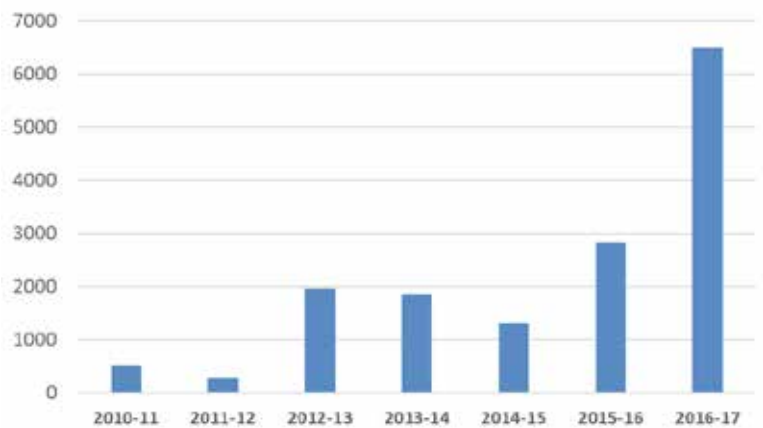
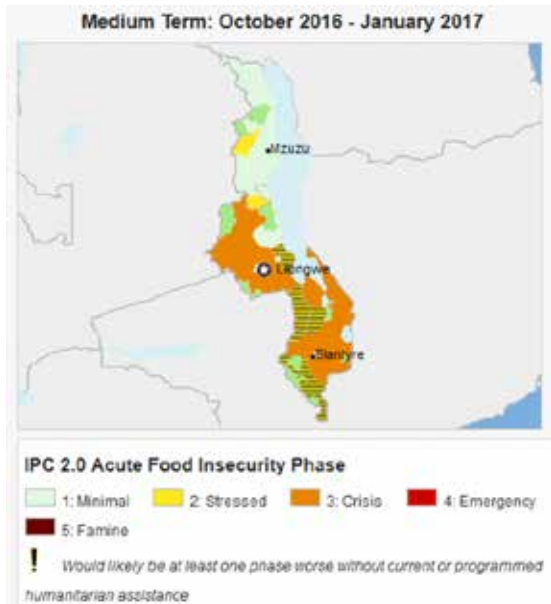
Source: Comtrade

Main crop production increased over the period 2010–2014 except for bananas. The increase in cassava production reached even 23%, potatoes increased by 27%, and pigeon peas by 56%. The table on imports shows that Malawi mainly imports non-food products like unmanufactured tobacco/tobacco refuse, which represents 27% of total agricultural imports. Food products with the highest share of import value are “animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes” accounting for just 1.4% of all imported commodities.

Food security

As reported by the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC, 2016), a combination of poor agricultural performance and high food prices has led to 6.5 million food insecure population in 2016/2017, an increase of almost 130% compared to the season 2015/2016 (2.84 million). This number represents 45% of the rural population. The most affected districts are in the south and correspond to the areas that were most affected by the El Niño induced drought. The macroeconomic environment in Malawi continues to deteriorate as evidenced by rising inflation and the depreciation of the local currency (Malawi Kwacha). It has depreciated by about 20 percent since April 2016 (FewsNet, Sept. 2016)⁴. Tobacco earnings are more than 30 percent below average. This situation impacts the country's ability to import food to respond to the current food crisis and to support the

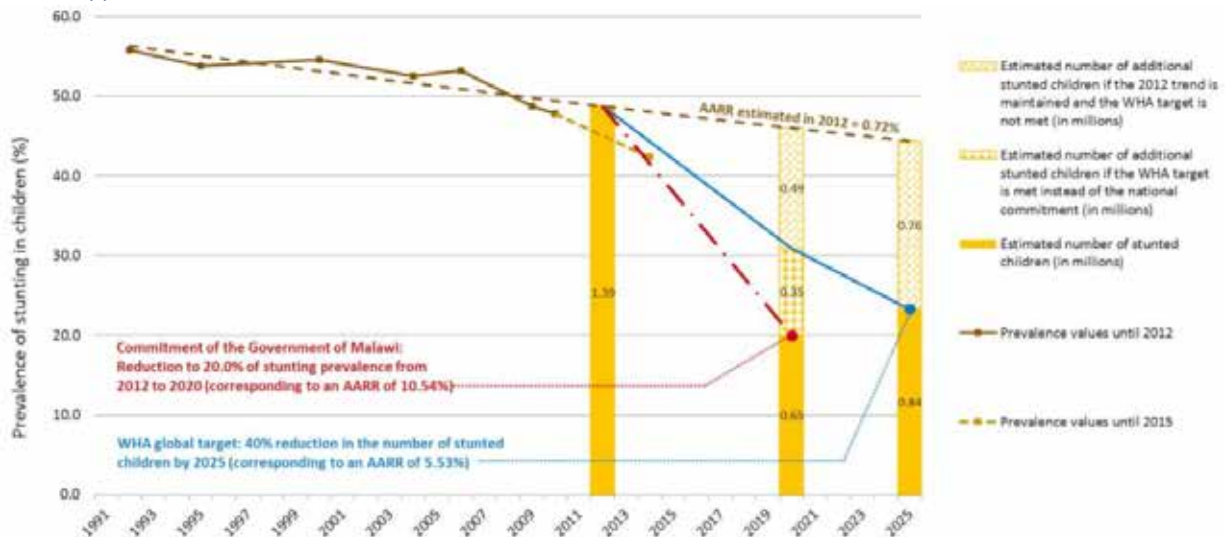
Farm Input Subsidy Program (FISP). Since 2012/2013, the number of food insecure population (phase 3 & more) were over 1 million and this number was increasing the last two years to reach last year 6,5 million, almost the double of the year before (2015/2016). Even El Niño has impacted agriculture due to drought, it seems that the variability in estimated should be linked to different methodologies used so far.



MVAC, SADC and Member states.

EU Analysis of nutrition

Despite average annual economic growth of 7% since 2006, Malawi still has a very high prevalence of stunting (42%), and the actual number of children affected (currently over 1.3 million) is increasing every year. Levels of wasting and obesity of children remain relatively low, but levels of anaemia are high affecting two in three children under-5 and one in three women. The line graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of 0.72% (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 10.54% (red broken line) and 5.53% (blue line) to meet the government's own commitment and the WHA target (respectively). In 2012, 1 390 000 children under-five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 1 600 000 children will be stunted in 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts by government and development partners to reach an extra 760 000 children and avert them from stunting. The Government of Malawi has demonstrated a strong political commitment to combat undernutrition from a multi-sectoral perspective, and was one of the first countries to join the SUN movement in early 2011. Despite a wide range of policies and strategies intended to achieve the right to adequate food and nutrition, the prevalence of stunting remains unacceptably high. The EU is positioned to play a key role in promoting nutrition on the development agenda and to support effective multi-sectoral coordination to achieve better nutrition outcomes.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

Total revenue and grants during the 2016/17 fiscal year are estimated at 1,215 billion of euros (MK965.2 billion) or 22.2 percent of nominal GDP. Of this amount, some 0.900 billion of euros (MK708.8 billion) will be tax revenue, 0.083 billion of euros (MK66.0 billion) will be non-tax revenue, while 0.240 billion of euros (MK190.4 billion) will be grants from our cooperating partners. Thus, 0.975 billion of euros (MK774.8 billion) or 80.3 percent of these resources will be domestically generated, while the remaining 19.7 percent will represent donor grants.

Government orientation in the sector

The National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan, closely linked to its Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) plan and the Agriculture Sector-Wide Approach. Objective: coordinate food security programming at the national and community levels.

The Improving food security and nutrition (IFSN) policies and programme outreach has been developed in two phases: the phase 1 (2007-2011) focused on the agriculture sector with few linkages to the health system while in the phase 2 (2011-15) the project expanded the integration of agriculture and health with the goal of improved diversity of household food production and consumption, with particular emphasis on complementary foods for children aged 6-23 months.

The National Export Strategy and its Scaling Up Nutrition – Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy as well as the existing Agriculture Sector Wide Approach (ASWAP). These strategies provide a framework for strategic collaboration and coordination between the government and its partners.

The Government of Malawi, private sector and the G8 members commit to the “New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition” and to working together to generate greater private investment in agricultural development, scale innovation, achieve sustainable food security outcomes, reduce poverty and end hunger.

On the 12th April, 2016, his excellency professor Arthur Peter Mutharika, president of Malawi declared the national disaster caused by prolonged dry spells during the 2015/2016 season.

Subsidies

The Government released the Food Insecurity Response Plan to be implemented until March 2017 (end of the lean season). Objectives: to provide food assistance (through in-kind distributions, cash or vouchers, or a combination of these modalities) to the most food insecure in 24 of the most affected districts identified by Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC). Action: An estimated 1.85 million people are expected to receive agricultural support, including the provision of crop and livestock inputs.

The United States Government has already pledged support amounting to about US\$63 million for humanitarian food assistance, which will be managed by the World Food Program (WFP).

The ADB has also pledged US\$18 million. Moreover, the assistance pledged by the Chinese Government (of over US\$9 million) and by the Japanese Government of US\$7 million is still available to support the current crisis.

The IMF has also provided support amounting to US\$49 million through the Augmentation of Access facility, which allows the Government to borrow more money from the Reserve Bank of Malawi specifically for this purpose.

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) – Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 – Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDI 2014\)](#) – A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) – Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.
Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

1 <http://www.foodsecurityportal.org/malawi/resources>

2 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015). Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2015).

3 <https://www.wfp.org/node/3513/3879/642721>

4 FewsNet food security analysis, Sept. 2016 <http://www.fews.net/southern-africa/malawi/key-message-update/september-2016>

Population totale (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 17,08 millions d'habitants

Population rurale (% de la population totale): 60,86

PIB par habitant (\$ US courants) **2014**: 704,51

Indice GINIⁱ 2013: 33,0

Indice d'inégalités de genre (IIG) 2015: 0.689(156th)

Indicateurs agricoles ⁱ	Valeur%	Année
Valeur ajoutée agricole en % du PIB	39,55	2014
Part de l'agriculture dans l'emploi (% de la population en emploi)	66,00	2006
Indicateurs de développement ⁱⁱⁱ	Valeur	Année
IDH - indice du développement humain (Rang : 179 / 188)	0,42	2014
Ratio de la population pauvre en fonction du seuil de pauvreté national (% de la population)	43,60	2009
Indicateurs de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle ^{iv}	Valeur%	Année
Prévalence du retard de croissance chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Stunting)	38,50	2016
Prévalence de l'émaciation chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Wasting)	15,30	2016
Prévalence de la sous-alimentation (% de la population)	5,00	2015
Totale de la population en insécurité alimentaire en % de la population totale	11,1	2015
Population en crise alimentaire en % de la population totale	0,119	2015

Caractéristiques du pays

- Le Mali:** est peu densément peuplé, enclavé (sans accès à la mer) et possède un territoire qui est en grande partie désertique. Grave crise politique et sécuritaire initiée en 2012 après un coup d'État et l'occupation d'une partie du Nord du pays par des plusieurs groupes armés rebelles mais aussi djihadistes. Un accord entre les groupes rebelles a été conclu avec pour une décentralisation du pays. Mais les groupes djihadistes poursuivent leur activité notamment dans le Nord mais également près de la frontière ivoirienne. Cette persistance de l'insécurité entrave la reprise économique avec ses conséquences sur la pauvreté. Le taux de croissance s'est maintenu autour de 4,5 % (Banque Mondiale) ces dix dernières années (en moyenne-entre chute et rattrapage). Néanmoins, la croissance moyenne par habitant n'a progressé que de 1,4% par an (sur 25 ans) alors d'autres pays d'Afrique ont doublé leur richesse par habitant sur la même période. En plus de l'instabilité récente, l'économie du Mali reste très exposée aux chocs exogènes, tels que les sécheresses.
- L'agriculture:** l'agriculture et le secteur de services (services publics compris) représentaient chacun environ 40% du PIB mais l'agriculture emploie deux tiers de la population active. Le secteur minier (or) représente 8% du PIB (2013) et emploie près d'un million de personnes entre exploitations industrielles et artisanales. (Jeune Afrique) L'économie malienne est très peu diversifiée et change plus lentement que ses pairs.
- Migration:** les déplacés internes sont encore plus de 37 000. Bien que près de 50 000 réfugiés soit revenus (ECHO) depuis 2013, 134 000 sont toujours au Niger, Mauritanie et Burkina Faso (Relief Web). Le nombre de passagers en provenance de Bamako arrivant dans les aéroports européens augmente depuis 2009. Aussi, les maliens sont parmi les migrants illégaux les plus nombreux en provenance d'Afrique de l'Ouest. Le pays accueille principalement des mauritaniens (13 000) ainsi que des nigériens

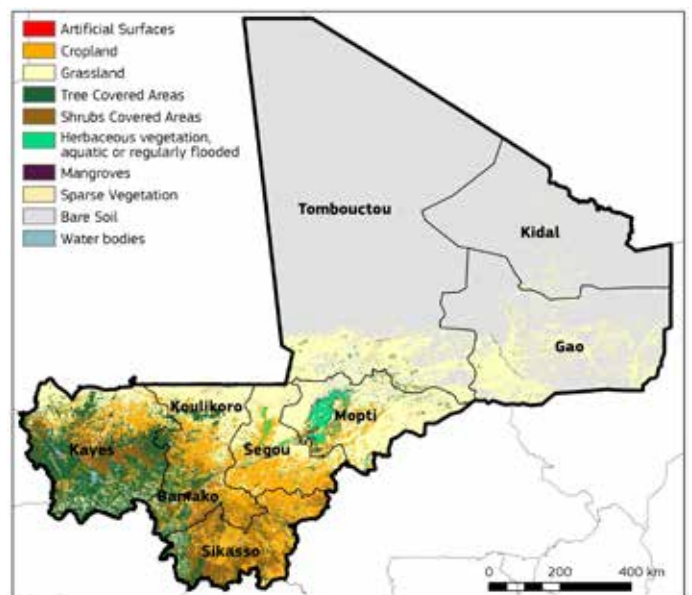
L'agriculture

Caractéristiques de l'agriculture:

Le Mali compte près de 900 000 d'exploitations agricoles qui contribuent à l'essor des cultures de rentes telles que le coton et l'arachide mais sont principalement consacrés aux cultures vivrières (riz, maïs, mil et sorgho).

Près de 85% des ménages pratique l'élevage. Le Mali est le plus grand pays d'élevage de l'Union Économique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine avec plus mais serait bien en dessous de son potentiel du fait de faiblesses en ce qui concerne l'alimentation du bétail, l'insécurité dans les zones de pâturages, l'accès aux prêts bancaires et à la propriété foncière.

Le soutien de l'Etat est moins développé que pour les autres sous-secteurs de l'Agriculture.



Disponibilité alimentaire

Production

	Année	Quantité (1 000 tonnes)		Surface (1 000 ha)		Rendement (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Cultures	Riz, paddy	2,211.92	2,166.83	604.74	684.18
Mais	1,502.72		1,744.03	640.53	803.14	2,346.10	2,171.50
Mils	2,921.98		3,321.75	1437.04	1,743.43	801.90	983.70
Sorgho	1,320.49		1,425.98	937.52	1,204.65	874.20	1,055.80
Arachides, non-décortiquées	515.33		509.36	373.38	351.98	1,380.20	1,447.10
Pastèques	372.49		382.32	24.61	27.32	15,135.60	13,991.90
Coton	126.80		232.75	480.54	539.65	915.70	1,016.80
Canne à sucre	335.69		354.46	4.56	4.88	73,567.80	72,653.30

Source: FOSTAT

	Année	2013	2014
		2013	2014
En tonne (1 000 tonnes)	Pêche (dont poissons, crustacés, mollusques)	99,35	
	Viande et abats	397.75	394.02
	Œufs de poule	24.22	26.07
	Lait	1,349.94	1,522.13
Par tête	Poulets	36,850,000	38,587,000
	Caprins	18,216,005	19,126,805
	Ovins	13,081,448	13,735,521
	Bovins	9,721,328	10,012,968

Source: FOSTAT

Importations

	Année 2012	Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur	
			% (sur le total de la valeur des importations agricoles)	En million €
Total des importations agricoles		920,41	100,00	255,32
Wheat and meslin		421,55	26,77	68,35
Riz		150,82	18,30	46,71
Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form		192,29	16,04	40,96
Dairy products		14,24	9,89	25,25
Animal or vegetable fats and oils		N/A	9,14	23,35

Source: Comtrade

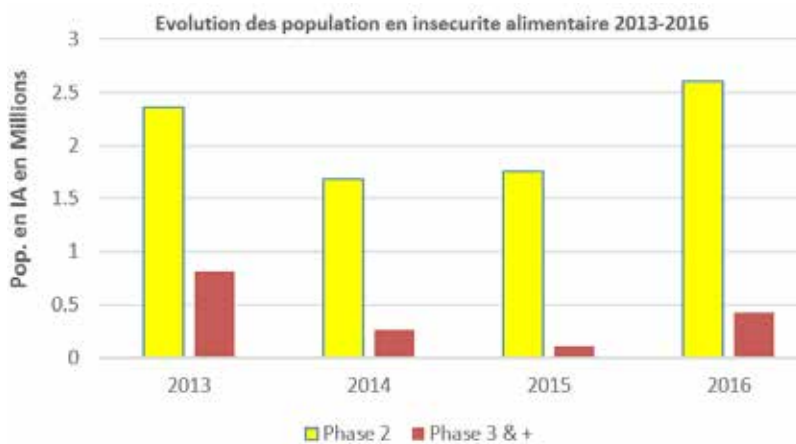
Exportations

	Année 2012	Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur	
			% (sur le total de la valeur des exportations)	En million €
Total des exportations agricoles		133,14	100,00	415,23
Coton		N/A	72,79	302,24
Bovins sur pied		48,49	15,78	65,53
Ovins et caprins sur pied		14,30	5,23	21,72
Fruits		23,19	2,48	10,29
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits		13,16	1,38	5,73

Source: Comtrade

Sécurité alimentaire

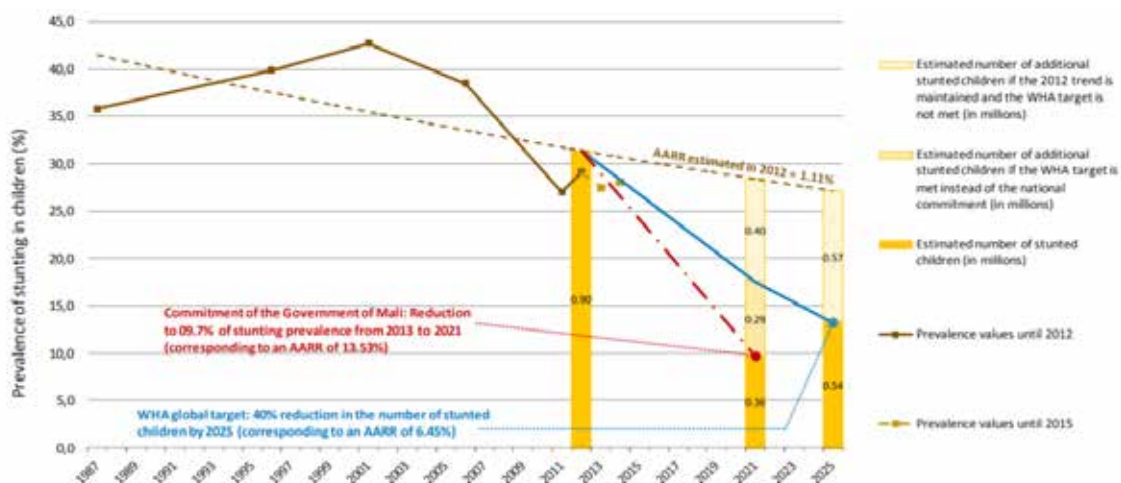
Conformément aux analyses Cadre Harmonisé (CH) du mois de Mars 2016, au Mali, les disponibilités alimentaires étaient globalement bonnes grâce à la bonne production agricole consécutive à la bonne pluviométrie de 2015. Les résultats provisoires de la campagne étaient estimés à 8 045 669 tonnes soit une hausse de 27% par rapport à la moyenne des cinq dernières années et de 15 % par rapport à la campagne précédente. Toutefois, durant la campagne, des poches de sécheresse ainsi que des cas d'inondations avaient été signalés à travers le pays. Globalement, l'évolution des cultures de contre saison (maraîchage, cultures irriguées, et de décrue) était moyenne à bonne à travers le pays. L'approvisionnement des marchés était satisfaisant dans l'ensemble tant dans les zones de production que dans celles de consommation grâce à la bonne production. Au niveau des marchés à bétail, les termes de l'échange étaient favorables aux éleveurs. L'insécurité civile au nord et au centre du pays continue d'affecter négativement les conditions socio-économiques des ménages en impactant négativement les indicateurs de résultat particulièrement les moyens d'existence. La carte ci-dessous présente la situation courante (Mars - Mai 2016) telle qu'analysée par le CILSS AGRHYMET et ses partenaires en utilisant le Cadre Harmonisé. La phase 1² appelée minimale. Entre mars et mai 2016, le nombre des personnes qui se trouvent en phase 1 minimale au Mali s'élève à 16 247 365 par rapport au total de la population (environ 88.6% de la population totale). La phase 2³ appelée sous pression. Entre mars et mai 2016, le nombre des personnes qui se trouvent en phase 2 sous pression au Mali s'élève à 1.855.056 par rapport au total de la population (environ 10.1% de la population totale).



Analyse de tendance en matière de l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle: L'analyse des résultats du Cadre harmonisé (CH) sur les 4 années (2013-2016) ne met pas en évidence une tendance à la hausse des populations classées en phase 2 (sous pression) et en phase 3 et plus (crise et plus). Sur une population totale de 18 343 000 (2016), sur les 4 ans d'analyse CH, la population sous pression (phase 2) oscille entre 1 681 000 et 2 605 900 alors que celle en crise et plus (phase 3) se trouve entre 116 000 et 812 000. Si on considère les chiffres de Juin-Aout 2016, environ 14% et 2% de la population malienne se trouve respectivement en phase 2 et en phase 3 et plus.

Analyse des tendances du retard de croissance et les projections⁴

Le gouvernement Malien a établi un cadre de coordination multisectoriel pour effectuer le monitoring de l'implémentation de la politique nationale de nutrition. Ce cadre établi en Février 2014 est formé par le Conseil National de Nutrition, le comité technique multisectoriel et le secrétariat technique. À part de ces structures, le Cluster Nutrition, créé pendant la crise de 2012, a été converti en Groupe Thématique Nutrition qui regroupe différents acteurs dont le secteur privé. Ce groupe est dirigé par le Ministère et codirigé par l'UNICEF. Le graphique en ligne montre la tendance historique de la prévalence de la malnutrition chronique (retard de croissance) et la projection future (basée sur les données jusqu'à 2012) avec le taux annuel moyen de réduction (average annual rate of reduction AARR) de 1,11% (la ligne pointillée marron) et le AARR projeté de 13,53% (ligne discontinue rouge) et 6,45% (ligne bleue) pour rencontrer les engagements du gouvernement et l'objectif de WHA (respectivement). En 2012, 900 000 enfants de moins de 5ans avaient un retard de croissance. Étant donné la tendance actuelle et considérant la croissance de la population, 1 110 000 enfants auront un retard de croissance en 2025. Cependant, l'objectif de WHA invite le gouvernement et les partenaires de développement à fournir plus d'efforts afin d'atteindre 570 000 enfants en plus et les prévenir de la malnutrition chronique.



Budget

Le projet de loi de finances pour l'exercice 2016 a fixé le budget à 2,780 milliards d'euros en ressources et à 3,050 milliards d'euros en dépenses, soit un déficit de 0,27 milliards d'euros. Ces prévisions de ressources sont supérieures à celles de 2015 (ressources de 2,680 milliards d'euros dans le budget rectifié 2015), soit une augmentation de 0.102 milliards d'euros, imputable à l'accroissement des recettes du budget général. Les dépenses du budget de l'État 2016 représentent une augmentation de 6,3% par rapport à 2015. La loi des finances 2016 consacre aussi 15,1% du budget national au secteur agricole. Cette augmentation de la part du secteur agricole dans le budget national aura une incidence financière de 0,458 milliards d'euros.

Gouvernement orientation in the secteur

Le développement rural est régit par la Loi d'Orientation Agricole fixant la direction de La Politique de Développement Agricole. La mise en œuvre est assurée par le Comité exécutif national de l'agriculture. Le plan de campagne 2016-17 est axé sur 23 programmes filières tout secteur confondu et 8 programmes transversaux, notamment le programme aménagements et infrastructures agricoles, le programme équipements agricoles, le programme protection des végétaux, le programme lutte contre le criquet pèlerin, le programme santé animale, le programme santé publique vétérinaire, le programme de recherche agricole, le programme structuration de la profession agricole. La prochaine campagne agricole 2016-17 a pour objectif une production céréalière de l'ordre de 8 798 408 t. Le ministre de l'Agriculture a signalé que le volet subvention des intrants a été étendu aux matériels agricoles. Le coût de cette campagne est estimé à 306 M €. Pour ce qui est de l'élevage, deux nouveaux projets peuvent être mentionnés : Projet d'Appui au Pastoralisme au Sahel (PRAPS) 36,58 millions d'euros (M €). Projet de Développement Intégré des Ressources Animales et Aquacoles au Mali 22,86 M €. Le développement d'Agropoles est à l'étude¹¹. Sur le plan de la sécurité alimentaire, le Mali a mis en place le Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire en 2004, dont la mission est d'élaborer et d'assurer la mise en œuvre des politiques et stratégies de sécurité alimentaire.

La Politique Nationale de Nutrition entrée en vigueur en janvier 2013 a fait l'objet d'une première déclinaison opérationnelle dans un Plan d'Action Multisectoriel budgétisé (2014-18). Ce plan vise à coordonner les activités de renforcement de la nutrition : il intègre une programmation spécifique à la nutrition mise en place par le Ministère de la Santé et de l'Hygiène Publique ainsi qu'une programmation intersectorielle des activités de nutrition sous la responsabilité d'autres ministères techniques et en particulier ceux en charge de l'éducation, de l'agriculture, de la sécurité alimentaire, de la protection sociale et de la réponse aux situations d'urgence. En novembre 2013, le Mali a adhéré à l'Alliance Globale pour la Résilience au Sahel et en Afrique de l'Ouest dans l'optique d'atteindre la « Faim zéro » d'ici 2035. En 2009, le Mali a adhéré au partenariat Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Nutrition et deux années plus tard, il a regagné le mouvement de Renforcement de la Nutrition ou Scaling Up Nutrition.

Subsidie

La campagne agricole 2016-17 comptera avec 55 M € de subvention pour les intrants de productions végétales et animales et 9,2 M € pour les équipements agricoles. La délégation et le bureau ECHO ont défini un cadre commun d'intervention dans les régions du Nord Mali dans le respect de leurs mandats respectifs. Ce cadre s'articule autour des piliers stratégiques de l'Alliance Globale pour la Résilience au Mali. L'objectif recherché étant de faciliter la transition des réponses humanitaires récurrentes vers des actions de développement s'attaquant aux causes structurelles de la vulnérabilité à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle affectant une large frange de la population. Ce cadre constitue une valeur ajoutée car il permet une articulation entre le présent programme et les différents instruments d'aide mis à contribution pour les 3 prochaines années. Les instruments concernés sont entre autres: le Programme d'action annuel ECHO (HIP 2016 et suivants), le Programme Indicatif National pour la période 2014-2020, le Programme thématique Biens Publics Mondiaux et Défis, l'Instrument Contribuant à la Stabilité et à la Paix.

- i L'indice de Gini indique dans quelle mesure la répartition des revenus entre les individus ou les ménages au sein d'une économie s'écarte de l'égalité parfaite. Le coefficient de Gini est compris entre 0 (égalité parfaite) et 100 (inégalité absolue). Exemple : en 2011, Belgique : 28.4 - Bénin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) – Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 – Germany : 0.7
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Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 – Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) – Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) – Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) – Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.
Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
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1 CILSS/AGRHYMET, Analyse CH de Mars 2016, Accra/Ghana

2 Au moins quatre ménages sur cinq sont capables de couvrir leurs besoins alimentaires et non alimentaires sans recourir à des stratégies d'adaptation inhabituelles, ni dépendre de l'aide humanitaire.

3 Même avec l'aide humanitaire, au moins un ménage sur cinq dans la zone se trouve dans la situation suivante ou pire : une consommation alimentaire réduite et d'adéquation minimale mais incapacité de se permettre certaines dépenses non alimentaires essentielles sans s'engager dans des stratégies d'adaptation irréversibles.

4 [Fiche nutrition en anglais](#)

5 [Fiche](#)

6 [Fiche](#)

7 [Fiche](#)

8 [Fiche](#)

9 [Maliactu](#)

10 [Developpement rural](#)

11 [Developpement rural](#)

12 [Maliactu](#)

Population totale (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 3,96 millions d'habitants

Population rurale (% de la population totale): 40.74

PIB par habitant (\$ US courants) **2014**: 1,274.98

Indice GINIⁱ 2013: 40.5

Indice d'inégalités de genre (IIG) 2015: 0.626(157th)

Indicateurs agricoles ⁱⁱ	Valeur%	Année
Valeur ajoutée agricole en % du PIB	22,82	2014
Part de l'agriculture dans l'emploi (% de la population en emploi)	52	2005
Indicateurs de développement ⁱⁱⁱ	Valeur	Année
IDH - indice du développement humain (Rang : 156 / 188)	0,51	2014
Ratio de la population pauvre en fonction du seuil de pauvreté national (% de la population)	42,00	2008
Indicateurs de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle ^{iv}	Valeur%	Année
Prévalence du retard de croissance chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Stunting)	22,00	2012
Prévalence de l'émaciation chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Wasting)	11,60	2012
Prévalence de la sous-alimentation (% de la population)	5,60	2015
Totale de la population en insécurité alimentaire en % de la population totale	21,5	2015
Population en crise alimentaire en % de la population totale	4,1	2015

Caractéristiques du pays

- La Mauritanie:** est un pays essentiellement désertique avec une densité de population très faible. Son économie est la 40^{ème} du continent africain, mais la 19^{ème} si on rapporte son PIB au nombre d'habitants. Reste un des pays les plus pauvres du monde avec un indice de pauvreté de 40% et une 156^{ème} place (sur 188) au classement IDH (et ce malgré une croissance d'environ de 5% depuis 2010). Manque de diversification de son économie, et utilisation inefficace des recettes fiscales et non fiscales sur le plan politique, si un régime démocratique a été instauré dans le pays en 2007, celui-ci demeure extrêmement fragile.

- Agriculture et la pêche:** emploient 52% de la population active mais il ne représente que 22% (dont 12% pour le secteur de la pêche) des richesses produites. Mais la production agricole ne permet d'assurer qu'un tiers des besoins alimentaires nationaux. La pêche constitue un secteur important de l'économie avec des eaux côtières extrêmement poissonneuses. Les secteurs d'activité essentiels de la Mauritanie reposent sur ses ressources halieutiques, mais aussi et surtout minières. 2^{ème} exportateur d'Afrique de minerai de fer (50% des recettes d'exportations) et exporte aussi du cuivre et de l'or. Le pays produit aussi un peu de pétrole et possède de très vaste gisement de gaz naturel. Le fer, le cuivre, l'or et le pétrole composent 4/5 des exportations, le reste étant pour l'essentiel constitué de la pêche. Quant aux importations, elles sont majoritairement constituées de produits manufacturés. Le déficit de la balance commerciale était de 576 millions de dollars en 2013 mais devrait se creuser dans le futur avec la baisse des cours des matières premières depuis 2014. Secteurs d'exportation créés peu d'emploi, ce qui rend sa croissance économique peu inclusive.

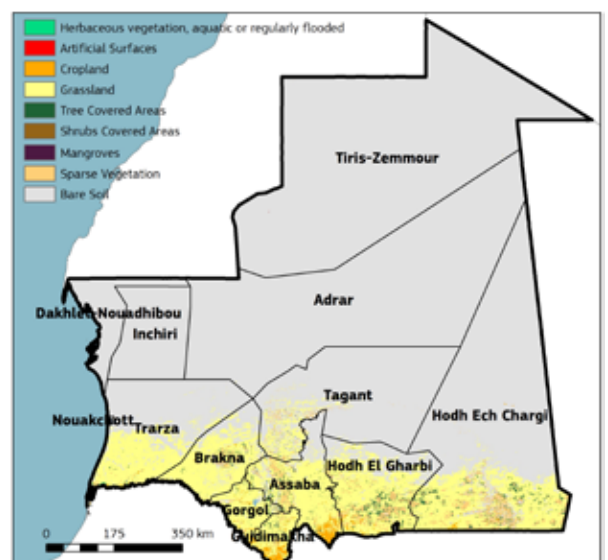
- Migration:** pays d'immigration important pour les pays voisins mais il s'agit surtout d'une immigration de transit. Parmi les facteurs de l'immigration en Mauritanie est sa proximité géographique avec l'Europe.

L'agriculture

La Mauritanie est caractérisée par un gradient pluviométrique marqué. Alors qu'à l'extrême sud du pays il peut avoir jusqu'à 450 mm de pluie par an, à l'extrême nord il ne pleut en moyenne que 50 mm par an. L'agriculture se concentre donc dans le sud du pays, particulièrement le long du fleuve Sénégal.

Il est estimé que le pays dispose d'un potentiel de terres aptes à des activités agricoles de 502 000 ha, soit environ 0.5% de la superficie totale du pays. L'agriculture est de nature vivrière et les exploitations agricoles d'origine familiale. Les paysans ont très peu recours aux intrants chimiques (engrais ou produits phytosanitaires). Les principales cultures que l'on retrouve sont le riz, le sorgho, et le maïs.

L'élevage constitue la principale activité du secteur rural. Il est essentiellement pratiqué dans le sud du pays, dans la zone sahélienne. On retrouve des élevages pastoraux, nomades ou transhumants, mais aussi de plus en plus d'élevage sédentaire, associées à des systèmes de culture.



Disponibilité alimentaire

Production

	Année	Quantité (1 000 tonnes)		Surface (1 000 ha)		Rendement (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Cultures	Rice, paddy	202.00	293.22	40.90	57.10	4,952.20	5,134.80
	Sorghum	90.97	57.20	187.82	134.87	484.30	424.10
	Dates	22.48	22.67	9.90	10.24	2,272.20	2,213.60
	Pulses	22.00	22.96	55.00	58.40	400.00	393.20
	Beans, dry	10.44	10.54	12.05	12.12	866.70	869.20
	Wheat	6.68	7.06	3.16	3.49	2,117.20	2,020.30
	Maize	6.23	12.57	13.16	18.43	473.10	681.80
	Vegetables fresh	4.63	4.45	0.89	0.76	5,195.10	5,854.40
	Millet	3.95	1.82	14.91	7.95	265.10	229.50
	Fruit fresh	3.15	3.12	0.80	0.77	3,950.80	4,051.00

Source: FOSTAT

	Année	2013	2014
		(1 000 tonnes)	
En tonne	Pêche (dont poissons, crustacées, mollusques)	387.83	-
	Viande et abats	108.57	109.21
	Œufs de poule	5.81	5.81
	Lait	397.37	416.55
Par tête	Ovins	10,073,318	10,575,000
	Caprins	6,714,042	7,040,000
	Poulets	4,600,000	4,600,000
	Bovins	1,773,543	1,800,000

Source: FOSTAT

Importations

	Année	Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur	
			% (sur le total de la valeur des importations)	En million€
Année 2014	Total des importations agricoles	1 217,97	100,00	279,35
	Wheat and meslin	448,21	29,11	81,32
	Dairy products	80,62	18,52	51,73
	Rice	165,23	15,84	44,24
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	12,33	34,45
	Vegetables other than leguminous	141,85	5,43	15,16

Source: Comtrade

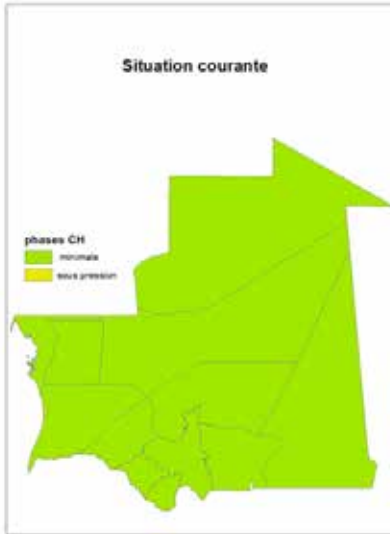
Exportations

	Année	Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur	
			% (sur le total de la valeur des exportations)	En million€
Année 2014	Total des exportations agricoles	1,43	100,00	435,67
	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/A	96,89	422,11
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	3,02	13,15
	Fruits	1,43	0,09	0,41

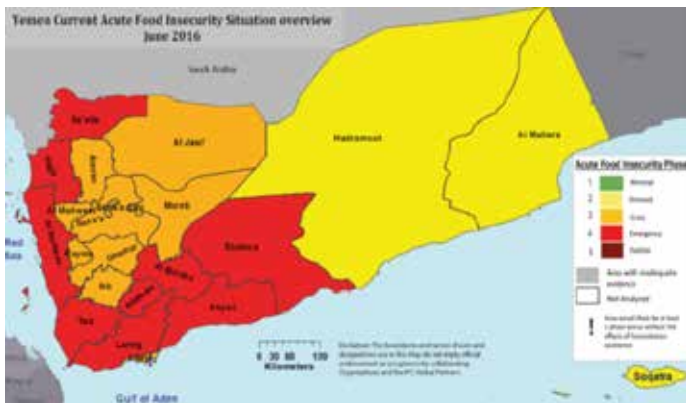
Source: Comtrade

Avec 75% du territoire désertique et très peu de terres arables, les ressources productives agricoles de la Mauritanie sont limitées. Le bilan céréalier sur les dernières années indique un taux de couverture des besoins alimentaires se situant autour de 35%. Les besoins de consommation sont donc aussi couverts par l'importation de céréales, notamment depuis le Sénégal, le Mali et surtout l'Europe, ainsi que par l'aide alimentaire qui est récurrente en Mauritanie. Le ratio moyen aide alimentaire/importations commerciales sur les 5 dernières années est de 13%. Les principaux produits alimentaires importés sont le blé (qui représente 29% des importations agricoles), le lait (18% des importations agricoles), et le riz (15%). Les importations de blé n'ont eu de cesse d'augmenter depuis les années 1980.

Sécurité alimentaire



En Mars 2016, l'analyse Cadre Harmonisé a estimé la production à 341 753 tonnes toutes spéculations confondues contre 371 858 tonnes en 2014-2015; soit une baisse de 8% par rapport à 2014-2015 et une augmentation de 14% par rapport à la moyenne des 5 dernières années. D'autre part, les marchés des produits alimentaires étaient bien approvisionnés en denrées alimentaires de base. Les prix étaient globalement stables à l'exception du riz importé dont les prix affichaient une hausse au cours des deux derniers mois (Janvier-Février). En Mars-Mai 2016, la même analyse a placé 1 Wilaya sur les 13 en phase 2/Stress, alors que les Wilayas restantes étaient classées en phase 1. Malgré ça, certaines zones structurellement vulnérables dont notamment: l'Aftout, l'Afollé, la Bande frontalière avec le Mali, ainsi que les Moughataa d'Aoujeft, de Ouadane et de Chinguitty en Adrar. La phase 1¹ appelée minimale: entre mars et mai 2016, le nombre des personnes qui se trouvent en phase 1 s'élève à 3 157 480, environ 82% de la population totale. La phase 2² appelée sous pression: entre mars et mai 2016, le nombre des personnes qui se trouvent en phase 2 sous pression en Mauritanie s'élève à 611 000, soit environ 16% de la population totale.

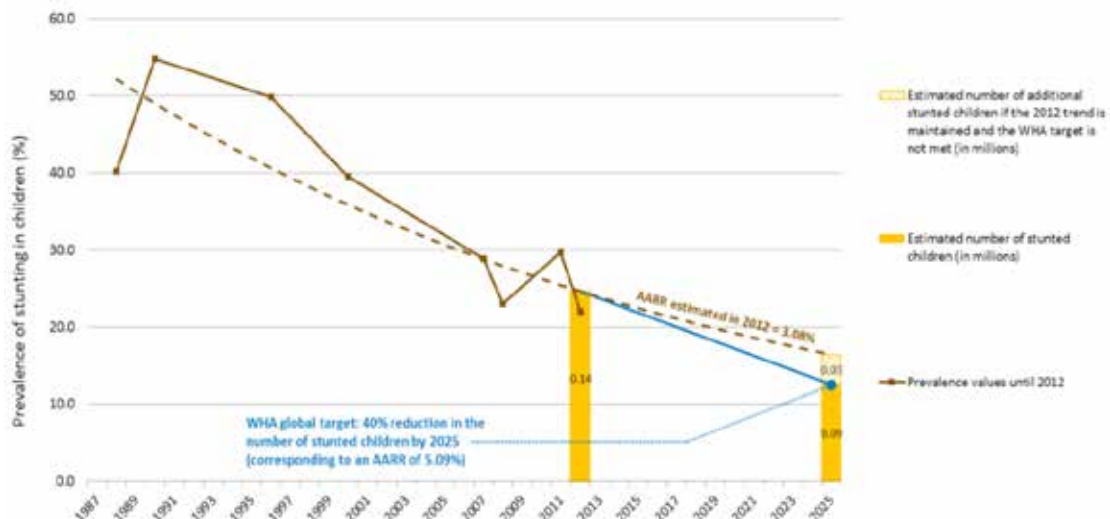


Analyse de tendance en matière de l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle.

L'analyse des résultats du Cadre harmonisé (CH) sur les 4 années (2013-2016) ne met pas en évidence une tendance à la hausse des populations classées en phase 2 (sous pression) et en phase 3 et plus (crise et plus). Sur une population totale de 3 633 282 (2016), sur les 4 ans d'analyse CH, la population sous pression (phase 2) oscille entre 626 000 et 836 000 alors que celle en crise et plus (phase 3 & +) se trouve entre 149 000 et 250 000. C'est-à-dire qu'environ moins d'1/3 de la population (23%) nécessitent des actions de résilience alors qu'environ seulement 7% de la population sont en besoin humanitaire. Les données du graphique proviennent de l'Analyse CH, Oct-Nov. 2013-2015 et CH projetée Juin-Aout 2016.

Analyse des tendances du retard de croissance et les projections³

Malgré le progrès enregistré en matière de réduction de la prévalence du retard de croissance, des disparités régionales subsistent en Mauritanie. La malnutrition aigüe ainsi que l'anémie restent des problèmes majeurs de santé publique. La nutrition n'est pas une priorité dans l'agenda de l'Etat et cela est due au manque de connaissances appropriées à tous les niveaux et tous les secteurs. A travers la préparation du prochain cadre stratégique national pour une croissance accélérée et une prospérité partagée, et par des actions et programmes financés par l'Union Européenne, cette dernière voudrait convaincre le Gouvernement du rôle essentiel de la nutrition dans le sous-développement persistant. En 2012, 140 000 enfants de moins de 5 ans étaient en retard de croissance. Etant donné la tendance actuelle et considérant la croissance de la population, 120 000 enfants seront en retard de croissance en 2025. Cependant, l'objectif de WHA implique plus d'efforts par le gouvernement et les partenaires de développement afin d'atteindre 30 000 enfants en plus et les prévenir du retard de croissance.



Le Projet de budget de l'Etat pour l'année 2016 s'équilibre en ressources et en charges à la somme d'environ 1 143 milliards d'euros, en hausse d'environ 30 407 millions d'euros (12 milliards d'Ouguiya) en valeur absolue et de 2,68% en valeur relative par rapport à 2015 (439 milliards environ d'Ouguiya). Le Ministère du Développement Rural (MDR) a été scinde en deux ministères: le Ministère de l'Agriculture (MA) et le ministère de l'Elevage (ME). Concernant leur budget, la loi de finances a changé en Mauritanie car à partir de cette année, les budgets sont réalisés par objectif et sur 3 ans avec glissement annuel possible. Ils sont actuellement en cours de finalisation.

1. La sécurité alimentaire et le développement rural trouve une place importante dans le deuxième axe du Cadre Stratégique de Lutte contre la Pauvreté pour 2011-2015 (CSLP III) "l'ancrage de la croissance dans la sphère économique des pauvres".

2. Les orientations des CSLP qui se sont succédés se déclinent dans la Stratégie Nationale de Développement du Secteur Rural à l'Horizon 2025 (SDSR) assortie d'une Loi d'Orientation Agropastorale (LOAP) (2013) et de la Stratégie Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire (SNSA) (2011-2015) ainsi que dans le Programme National d'Investissement Agricole et de Sécurité Alimentaire (PNIA)

3. La Mauritanie est en train de mettre en place une Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Prospérité Partagée (SCAPP, 2016-2020) dont les objectifs sont en parfaite adéquation avec les orientations du secteur de l'élevage définis par le pays à travers sa Stratégie de Développement du Secteur Rural (SDSR). L'un des objectifs réside dans le renforcement de la résilience des pauvres et des personnes en situation de vulnérabilité face aux phénomènes climatiques extrêmes et environnement.

4. Sur la période 2015-2017, les programmes développés dans le secteur agricole vont concourir par l'augmentation de la production nationale à améliorer de façon substantielle la balance commerciale alimentaire par le passage de son statut déficitaire à équilibré et ce à travers: la couverture totale de besoins nationaux en riz et en céréales traditionnelles et dattes, l'amélioration de la couverture des besoins en blé de 15%, en produits maraîchers (50%) et en sucre de (65%).

Dans le cadre du financement du Programme Indicatif National (PIN) 2014-2020, l'UE a octroyé 181 millions d'EUR, soit 93% du budget PIN avec comme secteurs d'intervention : Secteur Sécurité alimentaire et agriculture durable : 78 millions d'EUR (40%); Secteur Etat de Droit: 59 millions d'EUR (30%), Secteur Santé: 44 millions d'EUR (23%) et le reste c'est-à-dire 14 millions d'EUR (7% du PIN) alloué aux mesures transversales d'appui.

i L'indice de Gini indique dans quelle mesure la répartition des revenus entre les individus ou les ménages au sein d'une économie s'écarte de l'égalité parfaite. Le coefficient de Gini est compris entre 0 (égalité parfaite) et 100 (inégalité absolue). Exemple : en 2011, Belgique : 28.4 - Bénin : 43.6

ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7

Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4)

Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.

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Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

1 Phase 1 minimale : Au moins quatre ménages sur cinq sont capables de couvrir leurs besoins alimentaires et non alimentaires sans recourir à des stratégies d'adaptation inhabituelles, ni dépendre de l'aide humanitaire.

2 Phase 2 sous pression : Même avec l'aide humanitaire, au moins un ménage sur cinq dans la zone se trouve dans la situation suivante ou pire : une consommation alimentaire réduite et d'adéquation minimale mais incapacité de se permettre certaines dépenses non alimentaires essentielles sans s'engager dans des stratégies d'adaptation irréversibles.

3 Fiche nutrition en anglais https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/mauritania-nutrition-country-fiche-and-child-stunting-trends_en

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 27.21 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 67

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2015**: 525

GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 45.1

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2015: 0.574 (139th)

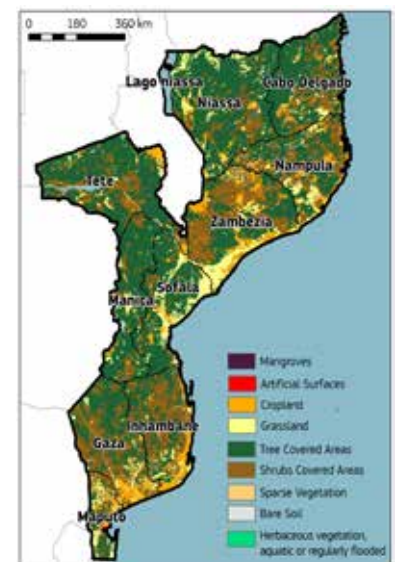
Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	25.19	2014
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	80.50	2012
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 180 /188)	0.42	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	54.70	2011
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	43.10	2011
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	6.10	2011
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	25.30	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	14	2016
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	14	2016

Country overview

- Mozambique:** experienced a strong economic growth; its per capita GDP increased 4.2% in 2000s and 4.6% in 2010s and since 1992, Peace Agreement has been successful at the post war reconstruction. However, despite its growth and stability remains one of the poorest countries in the world, ranked as the 7th poorest in 2015 by IMF according to the per capita GDP's purchasing power parity; and is heavily dependent on foreign aid. Despite the achievement to meet the MDG1 hunger targets, the country faces systemic challenges on chronic under nutrition, poverty and households' vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity. These challenges are aggravated because the Mozambique is highly vulnerable and regularly hit by floods, cyclones, and drought.
- Agriculture:** is the largest sector of the economy and is a key source of overall growth since provides employment to 80% of the population in 2012 statistics. It is largely dominated by small (generally less than 2 ha) subsistence farms. Drought conditions in 2016 heavily stressed the agriculture and the number of people in need of assistance varied between 1.2 and 2.0 million people. About 315 000 people have received food assistance in 2016. The devastating effects of El Niño left households facing depleted food stocks, and less than 10% of the households will have some cereal from harvest. Food prices have doubled since last year.
- Migration:** increased dramatically from 252 591 migrants leaving the country in 2010 to 713 867 in 2015. The economic uncertainties and effects of climate impacts in 2015 induced meagre harvest and increased food prices leading to out migration. The main destinations are in order of importance: Sothern Africa region, particularly South Africa (449 710 people in 2015) and Swaziland; the Eastern Africa region, mainly to Zimbabwe and Malawi and Tanzania; and the EU region (80 093 people in 2015), to Portugal and Spain. The country also hosts large number of asylum seekers and refugees from neighbouring nations, particularly from Malawi and Lesotho.

Agriculture

Mozambique's agricultural sector is the largest contributing to the national economy, historically accounting for about 25-30% of national GDP and employing about 80% of total labour force. The largest subsector is subsistence agriculture that provides a living for the vast majority, with 3.2 million farmers that produce 95% of the agriculture GDP. It is dominated by small size farms, growing mainly cassava, maize and rice as staples; other food crops include sorghum, millet, rice, beans, groundnut, sweet potatoes and a variety of vegetables. Cash crops are produced by large enterprises, in particular sugarcane, banana, tobacco, and cashew. In 2009 tobacco and sugar were the top exports, followed by sesame seeds, cotton, cashew nuts. Despite the importance of the sector for poverty and food security alleviation a constant decline of agricultural yields for staple crops occurred in the past decade. Among the main factor reducing yields are the effects of climate variability and extreme events like floods in 2014/15 and drought in 2015/16; other detrimental causes for low productivity are potentially the decline in soil fertility induced by shorter fallow periods, as well as poor farming infrastructure and technology uptake (irrigation, fertilizer, improved seeds). In addition, farmers report post-harvest losses around 30-40% for maize, which are due to lack of appropriate handling and storage infrastructure. Despite the large size of the country, agriculture is practiced on less than 10% of the arable land, mainly under rain fed conditions (only 3% of the arable land is currently irrigated). Along with agriculture, small scale fishing is an important activity due to its extensive coastal areas and large lakes.



Food availability

Production

		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
Crops	Years	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	Cassava	4,303.00	5,304.19	780.00	870.30	5,516.70	6,094.70
	Sugar cane	3,166.00	3,619.51	46.15	46.30	68,603.90	78,178.50
	Sweet potatoes	1,468.57	2,400.00	50.00	71.50	29,371.50	33,566.40
	Maize	1,207.00	1,357.22	1,608.00	1703.50	750.60	796.70
	Bananas	570.00	575.00	75.00	75.00	7,600.00	7,666.70
	Beans (dry)	283.00	186.06	776.68	455.40	364.30	408.60
	Coconuts	260.00	251.37	83.00	82.60	3,132.50	3,043.00

Source: FOSTAT

		Years	
		2013	2014
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	228	-
	Meat	205.47	208.52
	Eggs	44.40	54.08
	Milk	78.92	80.27
Heads	Chickens	21,253,000	22,470,000
	Goats	4,360,000	4,780,644
	Pigs	1,773,000	1,873,296
	Cattle	1,651,000	1,587,936

Source: FOSTAT

Imports

		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
			% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros
Year 2014	Total agricultural imports	1,484.82	100.00	622.59
	Rice	740.62	22.06	137.31
	Wheat and meslin	383.16	20.63	128.44
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	14.54	90.55
	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/A	11.72	72.96
	Meat and edible meat offal	N/A	5.90	36.75

Source: Comtrade

Exports

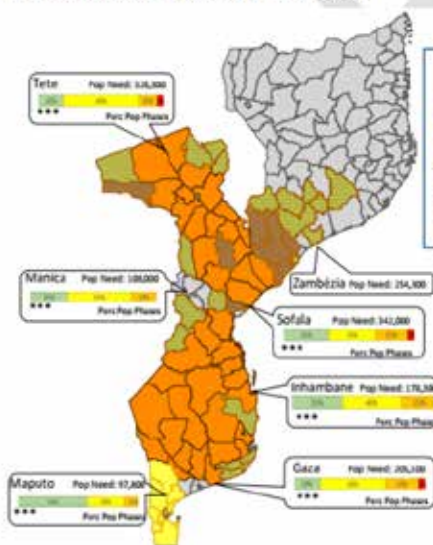
		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
			% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros
Year 2014	Total agricultural exports	596.00	100.00	538.62
	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	67.67	48.95	263.67
	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	324.63	19.80	106.66
	Cotton	N/A	6.54	35.20
	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/A	6.25	33.65
	Fruits	119.75	5.33	28.72

Source: Comtrade

In 2014, Mozambique exported \$7.27 billion and imported \$10.3 billion, resulting in a negative trade balance of \$3.04B. The main exports are Aluminum (34%) and petroleum (17%). In terms of food, Mozambique is net importer of grain, as of August 2016 the country has a negative cereal balance estimated to be at 912,000 tonnes, mainly due to the drought induced agricultural failure.

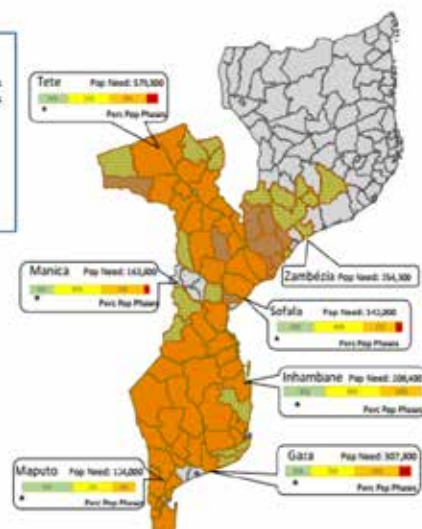
Food security

IPC Current Acute Analysis (Mar – Jun 2016)



IPC Acute Classification for Mozambique, March-June 2016

IPC Projected Acute Analysis (Oct 2016 – Feb 2017)



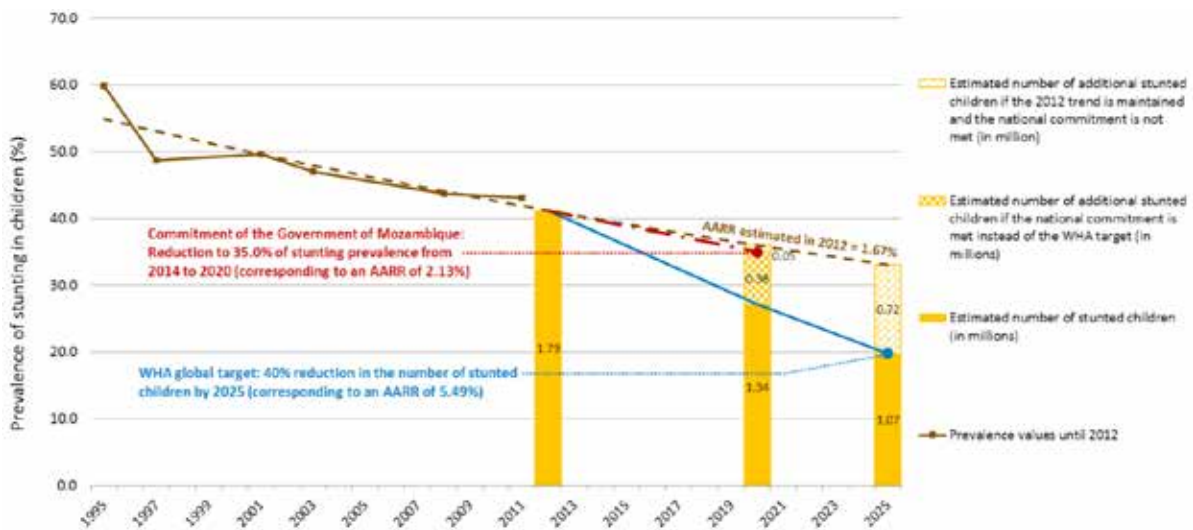
IPC Acute Classification for Mozambique, October-February 2017

IPC Mozambique, March 2016 Update, IPC Brief on Mozambique

The latest Integrated Food Insecurity Phase Classification (IPC) in March-June 2016 indicated that 1.5 million people were in crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 5% in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). La latest report by SADC in June estimates a total of 2 million people are facing food insecurity. The food insecurity in Mozambique is recurrent and affected by climate variability. Yields of staple crops are low and post-harvest losses generally large. Despite of being a net grain importer, the harvest performance and water availability for livestock greatly determine the food security situation in the country. The country experienced the worst drought in 35 years, affecting the South and Central regions more severely, the most impacted are Gaza, Tete, Sofala, Maputo and Inhambane, totaling 516 113 hectares and 245 473 farmers, and about 69% of the livestock.

EU Analysis of nutrition

Despite Mozambique’s impressive economic growth, high levels of stunting persist with little change over the last decade. As many as 43% children are stunted, half of them severely so. Anemia is widespread among children and women of reproductive age. Geographical disparities and socioeconomic inequities are huge. High agriculture production areas considered “food secure” have the highest prevalence of stunting. The line graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of 1.67% (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 2.13 (red broken line) and 5.49% (blue line) to meet the government’s own commitment and the WHA target (respectively). In 2012, 1 790 000 children under-five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 1 790 000 children will be stunted in 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts by government and development partners to reach an extra 720 000 children and avert them from stunting. Emphasis has to be placed in Mozambique on decentralizing the operationalization of the national multi-sectoral plan to reduce chronic undernutrition at grass-roots level. Strengthening of institutional and organizational capacities of the public, private and civil society stakeholders and improving accountability will be crucial for advancing political commitment and the nutrition agenda. The EU is firmly committed by focusing on the two most populous provinces with stunting above 40%, investing in improved governance in food security and nutrition and scaling up actions at subnational level.



Budget

Despite of the importance of other sectors (mining and oil) for overall economic growth, the country's development vision perceives agriculture as the main means to reduce rural poverty by increasing productivity and access to technology and markets. According to the Maputo (2003) and Malabo (2014) Declarations, the government committed to allocate at least 10% of the national budget to the agriculture development. Since 2009, the total public spending in the food and agriculture sector vary between 6 and 7.5%.

Government budget (MZN\$ 243,358.2 million or EU\$ 2,800 million in 2016) has not increase with the recently introduced taxation policies to extractive mining activities; this difficulties public budget and the negative impacts of El Niño on agriculture, and high food prices (doubled since 2015) drove inflation levels above 10%. The current budget (OE) for 2016 preview that total government spending in the Agriculture and Rural Development sector of MZN\$ 15,340.3 million (7.4% of total budget). However, from this budget the majority is invested in export crops rather than subsistence farming.

Government orientation in the sector

1. The National Development Strategy (ENDE, Estrategia Nacional De Desenvolvimento) 2015-2035, which encompasses the Government's Five-year Plan (Plano Quinquenal do Governo- PQG) 2015- 2019, focuses on inclusive growth and highlights the role of agriculture as a fundamental component of development and industrialization. The PQG is operationalized through annual implementation plans (Plano Económico e Social –PES) and budgets (Orçamento do Estado-OE).

2. National Agrarian Investment Plan (PNISA) 2013-2017 with a budget of US\$ 4 billion, 85% allocated to production and productivity activities. Its objectives are: (i) to reach an average growth of the agricultural sector of 7 percent per year in the next 10 years; (ii) to reduce chronic malnutrition in children under 5 years of age from 44% in 2008 to 30 % in 2015 and 20% in 2020, and (iii) to halve the proportion of people suffering from hunger by 2015.

3. The agricultural strategy is the Plano Estratégico de Desenvolvimento do Sector Agrário (PEDSA) 2011-2020, is regulated by the PNISA, its objective is “to contribute towards the food security and income of agricultural producers in a competitive and sustainable way, guaranteeing social and gender equity.”

4. National Strategy for Basic Social Security (ENSBB), is a comprehensive social safety net programme, being expanded through the Programa de Subsídio Básico (PSSB) and the Programa de Acção Social Productiva (PASP). The budget for this program; increased from US\$ 13 million in 2008 to US\$ 57 million under the 2013 budget, and US\$ 85 million in 2014. An allocation of around 0.8 percent of GDP was envisaged by the Government for the 2014–16 budget. The PSSB and PASP are complemented by the Direct Social Plan (Programa de Apoio Social Directo – PASD) that provides short term support to households affected by a shock.

5. Food Subsidy Programme - 1990 (Programa Subsídio de Alimentos, PSA, since 1990) is the largest unconditional cash transfer programme targeting extremely poor households in which no adult is able to work. Since 2014 the PSA aims to expand its coverage to national level and ensure greater focus on children as indirect beneficiaries.

6. National Irrigation Strategy (2010-2019), attempts to improve public irrigation infrastructure to support the highly vulnerable agriculture sector. It provides the regulatory frameworks for operation, maintenance and management of public irrigation infrastructure.

7. National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (ENSAN I, 2008-2015), is operationalized through the National Plan for Food Security and Nutrition (PASAN II). The program adopted an integrated approach and comprises six specific goals and five strategic pillars that correspond to the main dimensions of food and nutrition security with a human rights perspective.

Subsides

Despite the several programs for agriculture and development, the country is highly dependent on foreign aid. Gross Official Development Assistance was about 2,223 US\$ million in 2014, from which around 100 US\$ million are allocated to production sector and 250 US\$ million to program assistance sector. The EU total support was about 120 US\$ million, allocated to: programme assistance, economic, infrastructure, production and humanitarian aid sectors.

i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6

ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7. Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Agriculture employment % of employed population : [source Faostat](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7

iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59. Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.

Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Population in food crisis as % pf total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 53.90 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 65.90

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2015**: 1,203.51

GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 38.1

Gender Inequality Index (GII) **2015**: 0.374 (80th)

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	37.80	2015
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	70.00	2015
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 148 / 188)	0.54	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	27.8	2015
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	35.10	2009-10
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	7.90	2009-10
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	14.20	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	3.2	2015
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	3.2	2015

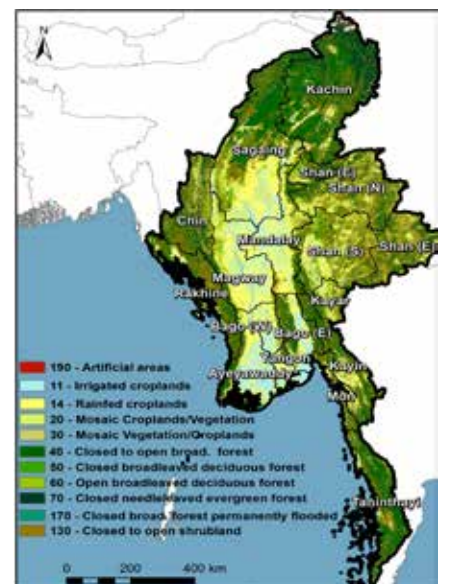
Country overview

- **Republic of the Union of Myanmar:** 13th largest economy (out of 30) in the East Asia and Pacific region (2015). After its independence in 1948, becomes first a republic, then a military regime after a coup d'état (1962-2011). Democratic reforms started 2011 and general democratic elections in 2015. First non-military president elected in March 2016. Several conflicts and civil wars ongoing in the country since independence. Lack of basic infrastructure in the country, destroyed during the continuous wars. GDP annual growth of 7% for 2015, 8.5% in 2013 and 2014. GDP growth estimated at 8.1% for 2016/17 fiscal year. Rapid urbanization but with high prevalence of poverty as 41% of the urban population live in slums. Since 2000, the country starts to export petroleum and gas, representing around 37-41% of the total exports in 2010-2014.
- **Agriculture:** nearly 66% of the population lives in rural areas (2015). Dried legumes, rough wood, rice, fish and crustaceans represent 20% of total exports (2014). Noticeable deforestation, coincident with rough wood exports to China and India, forest area from 60% to 48.6% (1990-2010).
- **Natural disasters:** the country is prone to numerous disasters, such as earthquakes and landslides, but floods and storms (i.e, tropical cyclones) most relevant. From 2006 to 2015, 13 flood events affected 9.4 million people. In the same period 4 storms occurring affected 2.7 million people in the country. In the last decade, ie 2006-15, on average 1.2 million people per year affected by natural disasters. Monsoonal rains and Cyclone Komen triggered severe, widespread floods and landslides in July and August 2015. Cyclone Komen displaced 1.3 million people and generated losses equivalent to 3% of Myanmar's GDP (2014/15). Agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and housing, accounting for about 90% of total disaster Komen's losses.
- **Migration:** population movements in Myanmar connected to the 50 years of military regime, violent conflict and natural disasters. Despite democratic reform, nearly 500 000 people are still internally displaced by 2015. 106 000 refugees present in the Thai-Myanmar border, 232 000 in Bangladesh, 89 000 in Malaysia and 15 000 in India by 2015. Countries of migration include Thailand (1.99 million), Malaysia (252 000) but also Saudi Arabia (200 000) or USA (100 000).

Agriculture

Agriculture is the backbone of its economy, produce paddy rice, pulses, beans, sesame, groundnuts, sugarcane, lumber, and fish. After economic transition from planned economic system to market-oriented economic system in 1988, agricultural policies of Myanmar pay attention on boosting production and promotion of agricultural exports.

Between 25-50% of rural households are landless i.e. without tillage rights. Land grabs are already observed within the country (e.g. rubber plantations in the hilly areas of eastern Shan State where the Chinese government subsidizes Chinese agri-businesses under its opium substitution program).



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Rice, paddy	26,372.10	26,423.30	6,872.40	6,790.00
Sugar cane	10,307.40	11,128.40	167.20	176.40	61,647.10	63,086.20	
Beans, dry	4,398.95	4,651.09	2,994.53	3,017.25	1,469.00	1,541.50	
Maize	1,600.60	1,693.40	434.80	398.80	3,681.20	4,246.20	
Sesame seed	539.80	519.40	1,143.20	1,073.20	472.20	484.00	
Pigeon peas	578.80	575.10	631.20	611.60	917.00	940.30	
Cassava	524.00	485.00	43.61	39.07	12,014.50	12,413.60	

Source: FAOSTAT

	Years	Years	
		2013	2014
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	3,786.84	-
	Meat	2,464.42	2,716.14
	Eggs	429.00	443.95
	Milk	2,335.48	2,560.69
Heads	Chickens	219,377,000	258,194,000
	Cattle	14,992,823	15,481,101
	Pigs	12,566,827	13,760,958
	Goats	4,964,542	5,615,439

Source: FAOSTAT

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural imports	428.51	100.00	622.03
	Food preparations	100.00	34.74	216.10
	Beverages, non alcoholic	149.01	26.54	165.07
	Beer of barley	157.99	20.70	128.77
	Coffee, extracts	21.51	18.02	112.09

Source: FAOSTAT

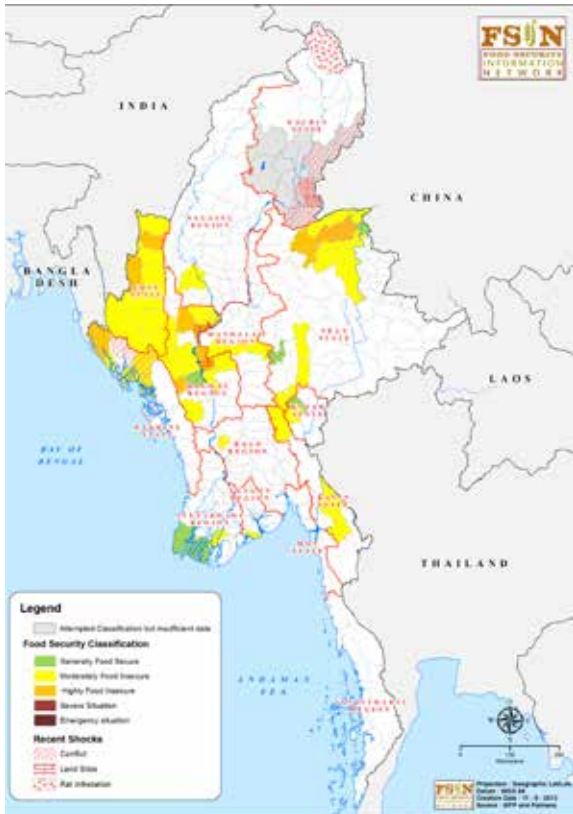
Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural exports	-	100.00	1,052.59
	Beans, dry	1,370.00	93.73	986.54
	Sesame seed	33.30	2.86	30.07
	Maize	70.00	1.65	17.36
	Chick peas	19.95	0.93	9.84
	Crude materials	NA	0.83	8.78

Source: FAOSTAT

Myanmar's mostly exported agricultural products are crustaceans, rice and dried legumes (OEC 2014).

Food security

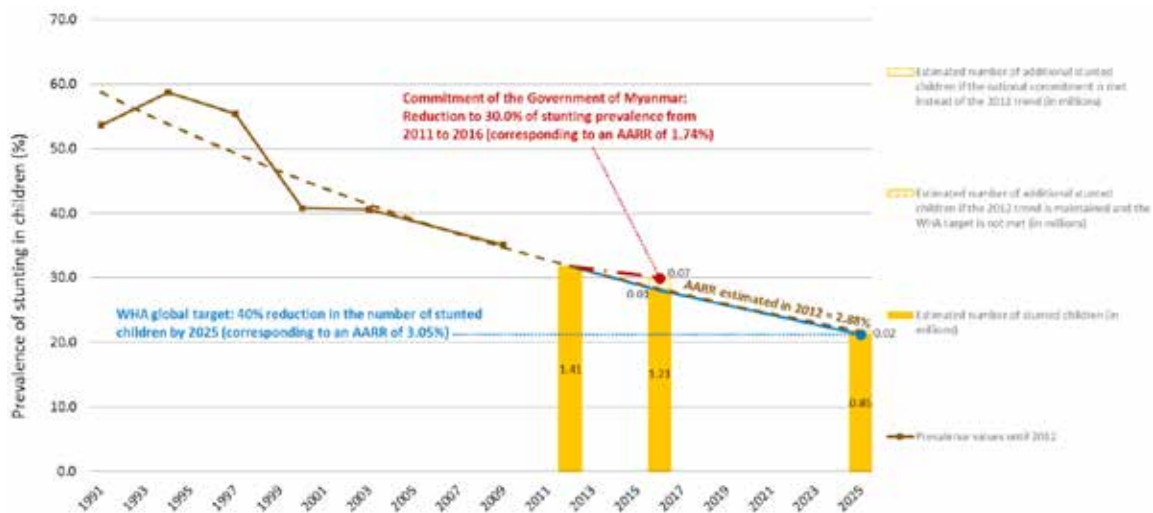


A quarter of the population in Myanmar (or 15 million people) is estimated to live in poverty with rural areas accounting for over 75% of the country's poor. In border areas such as Chin and Shan States rural poverty rates surpasses 50%. Landlessness is very high and prevalent in rural areas across the country (49.9%) according to a baseline survey in 2012. There are different mechanisms and processes related to land titling, land concessions, agri-business and the like – all of which carry different opportunities and threats. Half of rural household experience 2 month/year without adequate food supply (A Strategic Agricultural Sector and Food Security Diagnostic for Myanmar, Michigan State University, USAID July 2013). Chin state has the highest food poverty incidence at 25% followed by Rakhine (10%), Tanintharyi (9.6%) and Shan (9%). Food security situation challenged by the large and widespread flooding event starting in July 2015, affecting 9 million people in the country (ECHO estimated this number as high as 20 million people). In low-resilient low production remote areas, such as Chin and Rakhine states, there is a risk that the populations did not recover fully as in other areas affected by the flooding. Overall, livestock and fisheries were affected by the flooding in localized areas with losses of livestock and damage to fish and shrimp farms, resulting in reduced animal protein intake in the most affected areas. For the majority of farming households, the main impact of the July flooding was related to the increased costs for replanting and the delayed harvest. Landless households and/or those depending primarily upon day labour, and especially non-skilled day labour, remain among the most vulnerable. They faced a gap in wages during August and have difficulties in obtaining credit. Those

households without access to considerable domestic/foreign remittances from family members were also observed to be more vulnerable under these circumstances.

EU Analysis of nutrition

The stunting rates in Myanmar have decreased considerably over the last two decades (from 55% in 1997 to 35% in 2010). However this figure remains very high (the third highest rate of undernutrition in South East Asia), and there remain significant disparities across wealth groups and across regions, with Chin State showing a prevalence as high as 58% compared to 24% in Yangon. Inadequate feeding practices are also an issue, with only 41% of infants being appropriately fed. The line graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of 2.88 % (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 1.74% (red broken line) and 3.05% (blue line) to meet the government's own commitment and the WHA target (respectively). In 2012, 1 410 000 children under-five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 870 000 children will be stunted in 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts by government and development partners to reach an extra 20 000 children and avert them from stunting. Overall Myanmar needs to accelerate slightly the pace of stunting reduction in order to meet its WHA targets. The EU is supporting the nutrition mainstream into multi-sectoral policies and the enhancement of nutrition sensitivity of specific sectoral guidelines, by supporting the National Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

First public budget review recently available, World Bank. Priority of the new government is on health and education expenditure, neglected in last decades.

Government orientation in the sector

Relevant documents are:

1. National Economic and Social Development Plan 2012-2016, Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development, 2011
2. National Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition (NPAFN) 2012-2016, Ministry of Health, June 2013
3. National Strategic Framework on Rural Development, Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development, October 2013
4. National Strategy on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and Home Fortification 2011/12-15/16, Ministry of Health, revised in 2011/12 has prioritized
5. A Strategic Agricultural Sector and Food Security Diagnostic for Myanmar, Michigan State University, USAID July 2013

Myanmar Agriculture Policies:

- Agricultural policies are oriented towards (FAO, 2016): a) emphasize production and utilization of high-yielding and good quality seeds, b) train and educate farmers and extension staff on advanced agricultural techniques c) implement research and development activities for sustainable agricultural development, d) protect farmers rights and benefits e) assist farmers to get fair price on their produce, f) assist in lowering production costs, increasing high quality crop production, developing and strengthening of markets g) encourage transformation from conventional to mechanized agriculture, production of crops appropriate with climate and extension of irrigated area, h) undertake renovation and maintenance works on old irrigation, pumping and underground water systems, i) support rural development and poverty reduction activities through development of agriculture sector, j) encourage local and international investment in agriculture sector for the development of advanced agricultural technology and commercial agricultural production.

Supporting programmes are:

1. Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT), Multi-Donor Trust Fund managed by UNOPS, USD 208 million
2. Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN), by UNICEF, WFP, FAO, WHO, Ministry of Health
3. Three Millennium Development Goal Fund (3 MDGs), MDTF with UNOPS, USD 334 million
4. World Bank's Health Coverage Program, USD 100 million
5. National Action Plan to implement Zero Hunger Challenge for Myanmar, Forthcoming
6. Formulation and Operationalization of a National Action Plan for Poverty Alleviation and Rural Develop-

Subsides

The EU contribution by the Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2014-2020 for all sectors is 688M €, of which 241M € are for the FNSSA sector.

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) Percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.
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¹ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/504121467987907393/Realigning-the-union-budget-to-Myanmar-s-development-priorities-public-expenditure-review>

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 2.40 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 54.32

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2016**: 4,140.5

GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 63.9

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2015: 0.474 (108th)

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	6.69	2015
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	31.40	2013
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 127 / 188)	0.63	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	28.70	2009
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	23.10	2013
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	7.10	2013
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	42.30	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	30.34	2016
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	24.80	2016

Country overview

- **Namibia:** economy is ranked 22 in Sub-Saharan Africa. Economy lacks diversification and the most important sector is mining. Political stability has helped economic growth (4.5% in 2015) and to some extent poverty reduction in Namibia, however extreme social and economic inequities inherited from apartheid persist. Main challenges are poverty, inequality (one of the highest in the region) and unemployment (26.9%, UN Data 2014). The country is also vulnerable to environmental shocks (including drought) due to its fragile ecosystems. Bantu, aboriginal Khoi and San ethnic groups are the majority of the population, but it is the 10% of Namibians with European origins who controls the economy (and own the commercial farms).
- **Agriculture:** contributes for 6.7% of Namibia's GDP and about 70% the population depends on agriculture for its livelihood. Crops are limited to the north, whilst livestock farming occurs in various areas countrywide. About 25-40% of the population lives in rural areas. Only 2% of Namibia's land receives sufficient rainfall to grow crops. Most of the rivers are ephemeral, and irrigation is only possible in Oranje, Kunene, and Okavango valleys. Droughts are common, recent ones occurred in 2006/2007, 2012/2013, 2014/2015, and El Niño-related drought of 2016. Namibia is classified as an upper middle-income country. Although the food and nutrition security situation has improved considerably in the last two decades since independence, this is still a top priority issue for the Government. Food insecurity is more prevalent in the north-western regions mainly due to prevailing chronic poverty and droughts. Main contributing factors to food insecurity and under-nourishment are the high poverty rate, inequality of the income distribution, and the incidence of HIV/AIDS.
- **Migration:** 93 888 migrants are hosted in Namibia while 145 852 Namibians have left the country, of which 4 475 to Europe

Agriculture

Namibia has the driest climate in sub-Saharan Africa. 92% of total land is classified as desert, Arid or Semi-arid. For only 8% of the country precipitation is greater than 500 mm. There are typically two rainy seasons: a small rainy season between September and November, and a larger rainy season between February and April. Drought is a common phenomenon throughout the country. Low and variable rainfall and the inherently poor soils are major obstacles to optimal agriculture production. Despite its marginal contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the agriculture sector remains central to the lives of the majority of the population. Whilst the contribution of agriculture to GDP has declined in the past decades, about 70% of Namibia's population is dependent directly or indirectly on it for a livelihood. The agriculture sector is indeed the highest employer with 172 530 people employed in 2012, which represented 27.4% (31.4 in 2013) of total employment (2012 Namibia Labour Force Survey). Namibia's agriculture sector consists of two types of land ownership: freehold titles and non-title deed. The commercial sector covers about 44 % of the total land though it accommodates only 10% of the population while the communal sector covers about 41% of the total land area and accommodates about 60% of the population. Due to climatic conditions, commercial farmers are predominantly engaged in livestock farming, with small-stock dominates the activities in the south. Crops are limited to the north, whilst livestock farming occurs in various areas countrywide. Livestock sub-sector accounts for 60% of GDP produced by agriculture. Cattle and goats are more common in the northern and central regions, whilst goats and karakul sheep are more typical in more arid southern regions. The main cereal crops are maize, millet and sorghum. They are usually sown in November-December and harvested in June. Wheat is cropped during winter from May to October-November by commercial farms on about 2 000 ha and is irrigated. The cereal balance is however negative (-215 000 t).



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Tubers and roots	362.04	368.71	40.00	42.33
Maize	40.00	68.00	16.70	27.47	2,395.80	2,475.40	
Millet	25.00	37.00	105.11	156.19	237.90	236.90	
Grapes	23.34	23.77	5.89	6.00	3,960.80	3,962.10	
Onions, dry	23.15	26.71	1.34	1.41	17,302.50	18,991.00	
Fruit Fresh	21.36	22.18	2.91	3.02	7,336.70	7,334.00	

Source: FOSIAT

	Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Years	
		2013	2014
Tonnes	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	485.74	-
	Meat	80.49	88.67
	Eggs	4.57	4.61
	Milk	120.00	119.70
Heads	Chickens	5,350,000	5,400,000
	Cattle	2,634,418	2,882,489
	Sheep	2,188,758	2,044,156
	Goats	1,693,145	1,892,439

Source: FOSIAT

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2014	Total agricultural imports	427.17	100.00	305.36
	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	97.74	13.58	41.47
	Dairy products	16.96	10.82	33.05
	Meat and edible meat offal	N/A	10.46	31.93
	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/A	9.95	30.39
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	9.53	29.10

Source: Comtrade

Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2014	Total agricultural exports	107.72	100.00	674.17
	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/A	73.49	495.48
	Meat and edible meat offal	N/A	12.44	83.86
	Live bovine animals	33.51	5.62	37.89
	Fruits	27.97	3.89	26.25
	Live sheep and goats	12.65	1.90	12.84

Source: Comtrade

In 2014, Namibia exported for 6B USD and imported for 8.5B USD, resulting in a negative trade balance. Nevertheless, agricultural trade balance is positive due to fish exports. The top exports of Namibia are diamonds, floating and submersible drilling equipment, uranium, copper, and frozen fish. Its top imports are floating and submersible drilling equipment, refined petroleum, diamonds, ships, and copper.

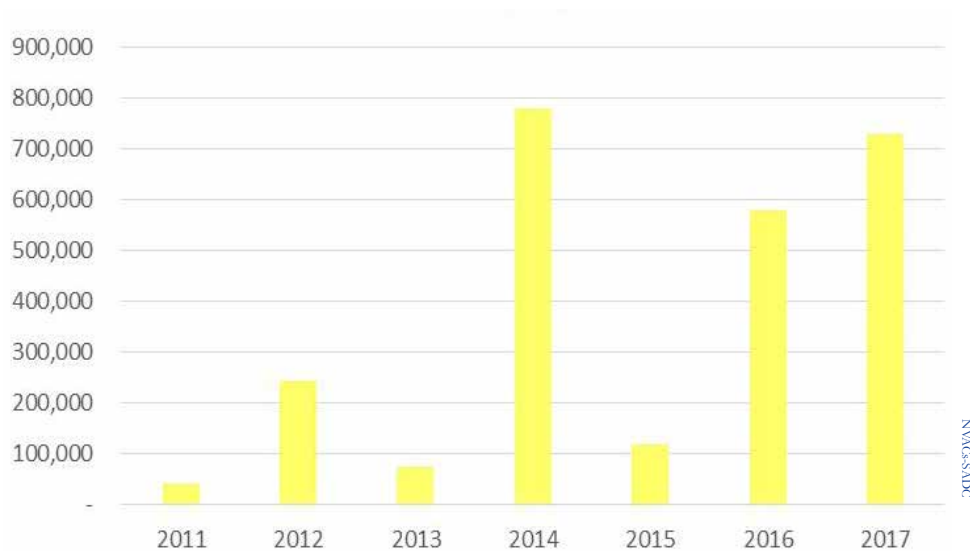
Food and nutrition security

Food security

El Niño - related drought is the main determinant of current food insecurity. Rainfall deficits starting in October 2015 have caused planting delays and possibly reductions and low crop performance in northern Namibia, mainly in the Kavango (East and West) and Zambesi regions. This part of Namibia is experiencing serious drought conditions for the third year in a row. Cereal stocks can be expected to be low and herds decimated by three consecutive drought seasons will not recover rapidly.

According to the latest NVACs-SADC survey for the year 2016/2017, 729 thousand people are in stress (IPC Phase 2) and 596 thousands in crisis or above. FAO-GIEWS reports that Government is planning to assist 640 thousands persons.

The figure below shows the population in stress phase since 2011.

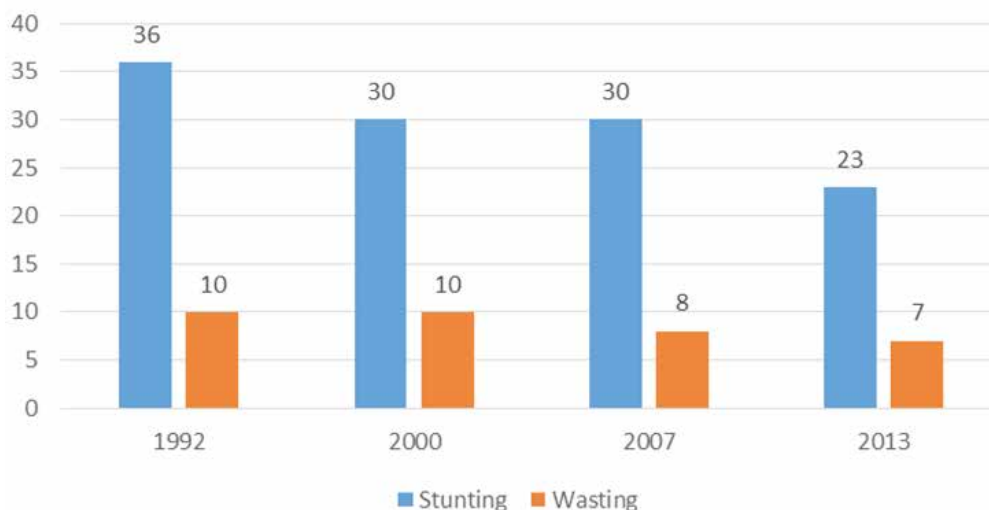


Phase 2 stress population

EU Analysis of nutrition

Undernutrition and mortality have diminished in Namibia in the last decades. The prevalence of stunting has been reduced from 36% in the early 1990s to 23% in the last national survey, in 2013. Overall, rural areas were more affected than urban (18% and 17% respectively) and high regional disparities were identified (Ohangwena showing highest prevalence with 37% and Khomas lowest with 13%). Wasting has also been reduced, from 10% to 7%, although is still above the 5% alert level of WHO. Micronutrient deficiencies are also high with 33% of the women of reproductive age with anaemia and 39% children 6-59 months of age vitamin-A deficient. Mother's low education and poor household wealth are among the basic drivers of stunting in Namibia, and caring and feeding practices are an issue: the rate of exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months of age is 49% and only 13% of children aged 6-23 months were receiving an acceptable diet in 2013.

According to the 2016 Global Nutrition Report¹, Namibia has experienced some progress in stunting but it is still off course to meet the WHA target in 2025.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

All data in this section are extracted from official documents from the Government of the Republic of Namibia: i) "Government's accountability report 2013/2014"; ii) "Namibia agriculture policy 2015"; and iii) "Strategic plan 2012/13 – 2016/2017, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry". About 151 million Euro are allocated to the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (financial year 2013/2014), 5% of the total government budget.

Government orientation in the sector

1. The government recognise that a major factor in agriculture's relatively lower performance has been the effect of droughts and floods on crops and livestock as a result of climate change.

2. Government has identified about 27 000 hectares of potential irrigable land of which about 11 000 hectares is under production. Therefore, there is scope to increase crop production. Livestock production has been dwindling over the years due to increasing bush encroachment. There is further scope to increase livestock production by addressing the challenge posed by bush encroachment.

3. A land reform is on going since 1990 with the objective reallocating part of the lands currently occupied by white farmers to the so-called "formerly disadvantaged people". However, the process was based on "willing buyer-willing seller" principle, resulting in high prices and low quality of the land offered. This in turn resulted in a slowdown of the process. Since 2003 the land reform strategy is being supported by the German government (GIZ).

4. In 2014, the Namibian Government was more than half way to achieving its goal of redistributing a total of 15 million hectares of land by 2020. All in all, some 25 per cent of commercial farmland has so far changed ownership.

Subsidies

In the financial year 2013/2014, 4 million Euro (2.7% of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry budget) were allocated to "Subsidies and other current transfer", including subsidized seeds and fertilizers programmes.

EU-DEVCO contribution by bilateral programs: 68 M€ from 11th FED, from which 20M€ are for FNSSA sector.

i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6

ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) – Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 – Germany : 0.7

Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

iii HDI – Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) – A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7

iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.

Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.

Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) – Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.

Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

1 WHO Nutrition Landscape Nutrition Information System at <http://apps.who.int/nutrition/landscape/report.aspx> , Global Nutrition Report 2016, UNICEF Joint Report Estimates 2016th Edition, Namibia DHS 2013.

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 28.5 million people

Rural population (% of total population) **2015**: 81.4

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2015**: 732.3

GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 32.8

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2014: 0.497 (115th)

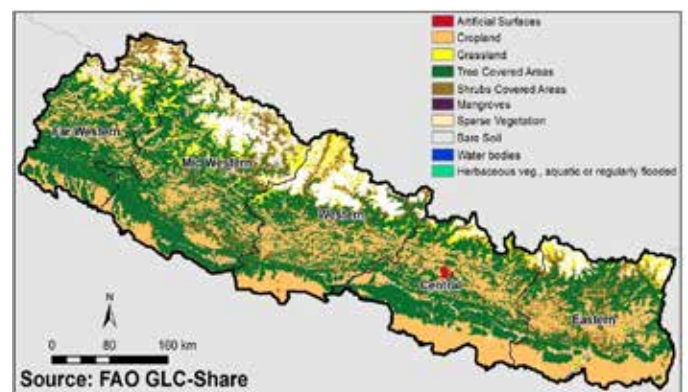
Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	32.78	2015
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	66.5	2013
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 145 /188)	0.548	2015
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	25.2	2010
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	37.4	2014
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	11.3	2014
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	7.8	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	6.1	2015
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	1.7	2015

Country overview

- **Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal:** the 5th largest economy (out of 8) in the South Asian region. Civil unrest since the mid-1990s followed by 10-year civil war. The country became a secular republic in 2008 but political turbulence continues and poverty remains a challenge. Growth in agriculture stagnated for about five decades. Quite inconsistent economic growth over the last decade, GDP annual growth of 4.3%. According to IMF, growth is projected to gradually rebound to around 5.5% by 2016/17. High Inflation remains an issue (IMF). Urban poverty highly prevalent, with 54% of its population living in slums (71% in 1991). Per capita GDP increased rapidly since 2003. 65% literacy rate (2015). Contribution of non-agricultural activities gradually increasing in the GDP, slow pace.
- **Agriculture:** is an agricultural country having 66% people directly engaged in farming. Farming is subsistent in nature and crop is mostly integrated with livestock. Arable land per capita have regressed from 0.18 to 0.08 ha per capita. Agricultural trade deficit, i.e. value of imports 10 times those of exports. Foodstuff exports include nuts, nutmeg, dried legumes, perfume plants, tea, juice, accounting for above 25% of the total.
- **Natural disasters:** country prone to floods, droughts, earthquakes, landslides and heatwaves. Floods were frequent in the last decade. Two earthquakes in Nepal on April and May 2015, have produced large devastation. The worst in the last 80 years, leaving 8 969 people died, 20 360 were injured and 8 million people affected. Destruction of 500 000 households and infrastructures with damaged estimated at 7 billion USD – one-third of Nepal’s GDP.
- **Migration:** an important migratory flow in the last decade, many forced by poverty and poor agricultural policies and harsh conditions. Around 542 947 Nepalese lived in India and additional 205 000 in Malaysia. Most migrate as low-paid agricultural laborers. Important outmigration as labor workforce to Saudi Arabia (380 000), Qatar (151 000) and the United Arab Emirates (44 000). Remittances of growing importance since 2000s, estimated at over 6.7 billion USD (2015), representing 32% of Nepal’s GDP. In 2015 2.6 M people were displaced because of the earthquake 2015.

Agriculture

Nepal is divided into three agro-ecological zones: Mountain, Hills and Terai. Livestock are raised from the plains of the Terai to the rain shadow areas of the Himalayas, and there is a strong integration of crops with livestock, forestry and marketing in all agro-ecological regions. The role of livestock in each agro-ecological zone is 80% of precipitation falls during June to October. The western part receives comparatively less rain than central and eastern parts. The average rainfall in the country is a little above 1 000 mm. Nepal is richly endowed with agro-biodiversity. Rice, maize, millet, wheat, barley and buckwheat are major staple food crops. Oilseeds, potato, tobacco, sugarcane, jute and cotton are important cash crops. Lentil, gram, pigeon pea, blackgram, horsegram and soyben are the relevant pulse crops. Most Nepalese farmers grow diversified crops in order to hedge against erratic and uncertain conditions. Human and animal labours are major sources of farm power. Fresh water fish culture is another emerging enterprise in Terai whereas rainbow trout in the hills and in the lower mountains. L’élevage constitue la principale activité du secteur rural. Il est essentiellement pratiqué dans le sud du pays, dans la zone sahélienne. On retrouve des élevages pastoraux, nomades ou transhumants, mais aussi de plus en plus d’élevage sédentaire, associés à des systèmes de culture.



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Rice, paddy	4,504.50	5,047.05	1,420.57	1,486.95
Vegetables fresh	3,301.68	3,421.03	246.39	254.93	13,400.10	13,419.40	
Sugar cane	2,930.00	2,998.00	64.48	65.67	45,438.30	45,649.00	
Tubers and roots	2,845.42	2,971.75	227.23	235.77	12,522.00	12,604.10	
Maize	1,999.01	2,283.22	849.64	928.76	2,352.80	2,458.40	

Source: FOSSINT

		Years	
		2013	2014
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	21.50	-
	Meat	347.02	350.09
	Eggs	43.71	42.98
	Milk	1,770.21	1,792.20
Heads	Goats	9,786,354	10,177,531
	Cattle	7,274,022	7,243,916
	Buffaloes	5,241,873	5,178,612

Source: FOSSINT

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros (M €)	
Year 2015	Total agricultural imports	1,716.78	100.00	795.72
	Rice	616.83	24.22	192.74
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	18.86	150.05
	Vegetables other than leguminous	310.41	8.47	67.39
	Maize (corn)	281.12	8.25	65.65
	Fruits	145.26	6.10	48.54

Source: Comtrade

Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	M €	
Year 2015	Total agricultural exports	64.34	100.00	87.50
	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms	3.01	44.15	38.64
	Tea, whether or not flavoured	11.00	18.23	15.95
	Nuts (including coconut)	8.32	17.61	15.41
	Ginger, saffron, turmeric (curcuma), thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices	25.26	5.56	4.86
	Meat and edible meat offal	N/A	4.02	3.52

Source: Comtrade

Food security

Nepal did not reach self-sufficiency in terms of food production. The country's vulnerability to high food prices, a challenging and isolated geography, civil unrest and insufficient infrastructure complicate efforts to improve livelihoods, establish functioning markets and transport food to achieve food security. In addition, frequent natural disasters negatively affect livelihoods and food security.

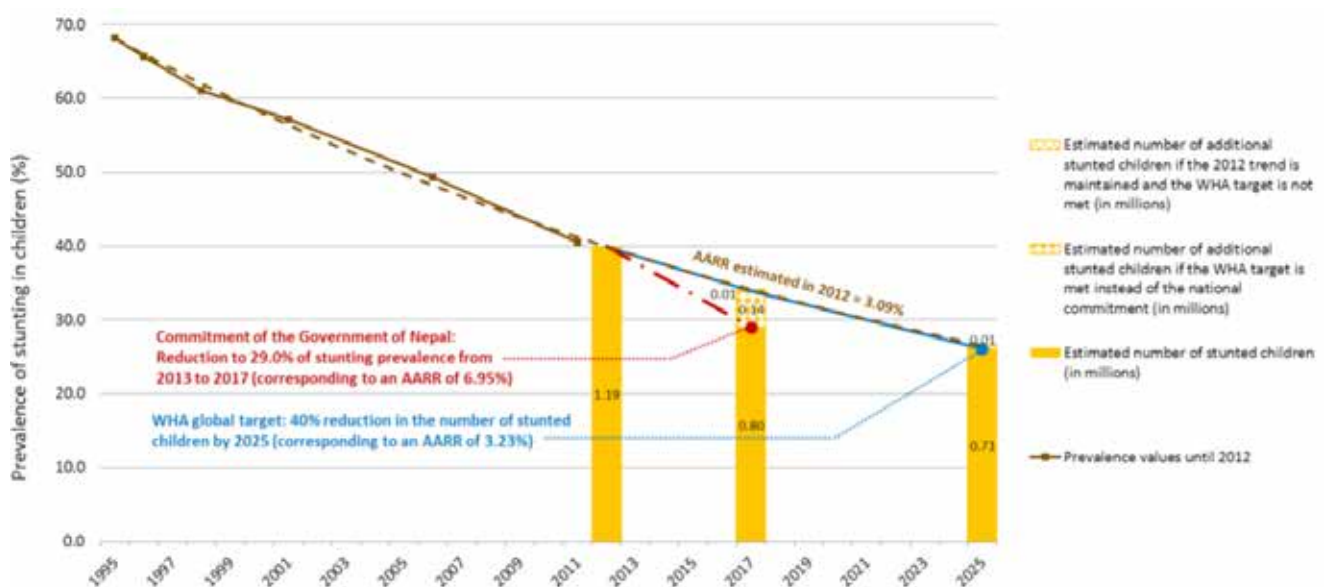
The recent earthquakes and landslides hitting Nepal have exacerbated these underlying conditions, through the destruction of dwellings, road and other critical infrastructure, rising prices of food commodities in national markets or disrupting income-generating activities, all of which is affecting food security in the country. For instance, 700 000 people have been pushed into poverty as a result of the disaster, especially in remote areas near the quake epicentres. Two internationally-funded surveys conducted in May and September 2015 in 11 districts showed a significant improvement across all food security indicators since May 2015, with less than one fifth (17.7%) of all households falling below the acceptable threshold for food consumption as of September, relative to 45.9% in May. Higher levels of inadequate food consumption were noted in rural areas, and particularly on most isolated locations (correlated with elevation), households relying on-farm labour and low skilled daily labour, and those of Dalit caste.

The improvement in food security is likely due to several factors, including the large amount of humanitarian assistance provided, the start of the harvest of summer crops, and the restoration of access to markets and improvements to their general functionality. Pockets of food insecurity and vulnerability do persist however, most notably in Dolakha, Sindhupalchok, Gorkha, Sindhuli and Ramechhap, where more than a fifth of all households had inadequate (poor and borderline) food consumption at the time of the assessment.

A positive correlation between a household's food market access (in travel time) and their food consumption status is observed. The nearer the food market is, the better off the households' food consumption and dietary diversity are. Nevertheless, a majority (84.8%) of households reported the need for food or cash assistance in the next six months, reflecting the need to continue supporting households across Nepal.

EU Analysis of nutrition

Nepal has achieved impressive rates of stunting reduction, from 57.1% in 2001 to 37.4% in 2014. Nevertheless, it remains among the countries in the world with the highest prevalence of stunting. Moreover, wasting rates are also high at 11%, a rate that is unchanged since 2001. Micronutrient deficiencies are widespread, with 46% of children under five being anaemic, and only 32% of children 6-23 months of age receiving an adequate diet in 2014. The line graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of 3.09 % (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 6.95% (red broken line) and 3.23% (blue line) to meet the government's own commitment and the WHA target (respectively). In 2012, 1 190 000 children under-five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 720 000 children will be stunted in 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts by government and development partners to reach an extra 10 000 children and avert them from stunting. Overall, Nepal needs to slightly accelerate the pace of stunting reduction in order to meet its WHA target by 2025. The EU supports the Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan (2013-2017) with the development of capacities, the strengthen of the national nutrition information system and nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions in the five core sectors of health, agriculture, WASH, education and governance.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

Estimated Government budget (fiscal year 2016/17) for the Agricultural sector in Nepal equals 2.6% of the total, very similar to the year 2015/16. It is noteworthy that the 2016/17 budget increased 49% relative to the previous year to boost the economy after the earthquake rising to 9 billion EURO, and approximately 10% was granted by international donors. Thus the agricultural budget increased from 165 million EURO in 2015/16 to 236 million EURO in 2016/17

Government orientation in the sector

The Government of Nepal vision of agriculture's role is:

1. Total Factor Productivity (TFP) growth is the main source of future agricultural growth. TFP requires not only land, labour and capital, but also such things as technology, innovation, efficiency, human resource capacity, and governance. TFP growth contributed between 40% and 70% of agricultural output growth in Asia over the last 50 years.

2. At early stage of development, agricultural growth is the main engine of poverty reduction because most of the poor are in rural areas. Lower inequality enhances the impact of growth on poverty reduction.

3. Increasing urbanization presents challenges that traditional food systems are not well prepared for. Integration of smallholder farmers with modern value chains is a feasible response to these urbanization challenges.

4. As the economy moves closer to middle income status, the development of the rural nonfarm sector (including agri-food manufacturing, services, marketing and logistics), becomes increasingly important in closing the gap between rural and urban areas.

5. The most important document is the Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS), which is envisaged to transform Nepal's farm sector in the face of common challenges such as climate change, food price volatility, low productivity and water stress, will be implemented by the fiscal year 2016-17 and represents the vision of the government to transition into a middle income country in the next 10-20 years. Main points are:

6. The Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan (MSNP, 2014), in particular through its "nutrition sensitive" interventions, includes actions related to water and sanitation, food security and nutrition sensitive agricultural issues. This plan is also supported by the EU.

7. The Climate Change Policy (2011) has the objective of improving livelihoods by mitigating and adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change, adopting a low-carbon emissions development plan. The National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2010) identifies the implementing priority actions and has launched a process to formulate and implement the National Adaptation Plan (NAP).

8. The Nepal Trade Integration Strategy (NTIS 2016), seeks to address the outstanding trade and competitiveness challenges confronted by the country's export sector.

9. The Amendment of Some Nepalese Acts to Establish Gender Equality Act (2006), known as the "Gender Equality Act", that repealed and amended 56 discriminatory provisions and incorporated other provisions to ensure women's rights

Subsidies

The total amount of EU's Multiannual Indicative Programme 2014-2020 for Nepal is 360M€. FNSSA sector's part is 116M€ (32%). It includes money taken off from other sectors for food security, after the earthquake.

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: [Source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.
Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
Population in food crisis as % pf total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Further readings

<http://moad.gov.np/public/uploads/1292575832-ADS%20English%20Volume%201%20%202.pdf>

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 6.08 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 41.22

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2014**: 2,086.90

GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 40.5

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2015: 0.462 (103rd)

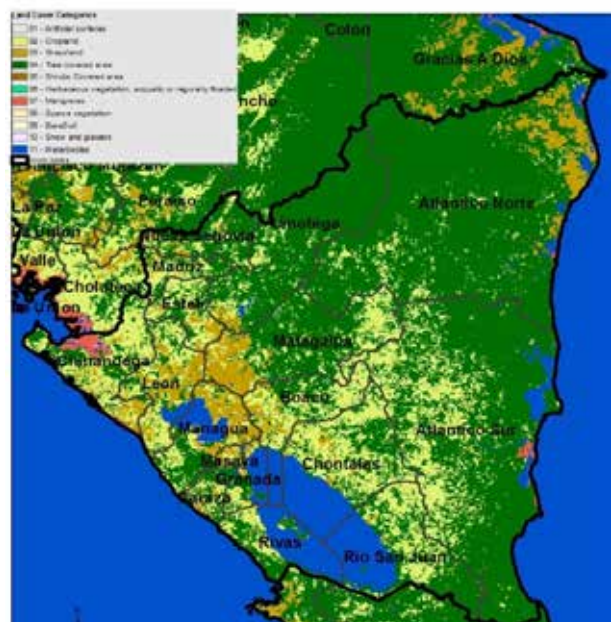
Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	20.53	2014
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	32.20	2010
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 124 / 188)	0.63	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	29.60	2014
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	17.3	2012
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	2.1	2006
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	16.60	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	16.9	2015
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	8.5	2015

Country overview

- **Nicaragua:** is the least developed country in Central America by nominal GDP, and the second poorest in the Latin America, ranking very low in terms of GINI index (132/187) and HDI (125/188). 29.6% of the population lives under the poverty line in 2014 and the 16.6% is undernourished. Not only Nicaragua has to overcome the after-effects of civil war and dictatorship, but it is also the place of recurrent natural disasters (hurricanes, earthquakes and El Niño events). The country ranks 4th in the Long term- Climate Risk Index (1995-2014)¹. In addition, mafias are developing on the drug trafficking route to the United States.
- **Agriculture and economy:** the country has highly diversified ecosystems, Nicaragua benefits from agricultural, mineral and forest resources. Nevertheless, the strong dependence on agricultural exports remains today. The manufacturing sector is developing slowly. Foreign direct investments are significant (6.6% of GDP in 2015) as well as multi- and bi-lateral loans (main donors being the IMF and the BID). A "Nicaraguan canal" is under construction in order to connect the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean, similarly to the Panama Canal. Developments indicators are encouraging: the poverty prevalence is reducing (from 42.5% in 2009 to 29.6% in 2004) and the GDP is growing at a 4% to 6% pace since 2010.
- **Migration:** the level of migration is relatively high in Nicaragua, according to the latest data 638,958 people (i.e. 10% of the population) left the county in 2015. The majority leaving to other developing countries (345,249 people); Migration is bipolarised between Costa Rica (47% of the migrants) and the United States (40%)². Remittances are a major source of income for Nicaraguan households, equivalent to 9.4% of the country's GDP (USD 1.13 billion in 2014).

Agriculture

Agriculture is the primary economic activity of Nicaragua, (20% of the GDP³). The agriculture sector is predominantly small family farms (60%). Most family farms (82%) are engaged in agriculture, 17% in aquaculture, and are mostly either from indigenous or from African descendant in the Caribbean coast. They produce 56% of the corn and 66% of the beans (main food crops), but also cash crops, such as vegetables (38%), cocoa (31%), coffee(28%), fruits (55%), etc⁴. The main season (*Primera* from April to September) and a shorter second cycle (*Postrera* from August to January). The central region counts with a third season "Apante" (from November to March) in which beans are produced. Apart from the main cash crops (sugarcane and coffee) and extensive livestock farming, basic grains, tuber and roots are the main agricultural production. The main subsistence crops grown are maize and beans, but also rice and plantain. The main structural deficiency of the sector is unequal land distribution,, with 59.4% of farms smaller than 7 ha, and 25.6% between 7- 35 ha, while 0.6% are larger than 350 ha⁵. Land concentration occurred after land reform by selling state farms for development of large-scale holding on the agricultural frontier (mainly cattle for exports and oil palm)⁶.



Food availability

Production

		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
Crops	Years	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	Sugar cane	7,041.33	6,375.60	70.86	71.33	99,372.00	89,381.80
	Maize	545.94	368.00	331.83	243.88	1,645.20	1,509.00
	Tubers and roots	467.65	421.90	53.37	47.76	8,762.60	8,833.30
	Rice, paddy	377.47	385.00	90.82	88.71	4,156.30	4,339.90
	Beans, dry	262.81	183.60	281.74	237.23	932.80	773.90
	Coffee, green	83.95	89.70	108.07	115.92	776.80	773.80

Source: IOSTAT

		Years	
		2013	2014
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	40.36	-
	Meat	250.92	270.34
	Eggs	30.70	32.17
	Milk	768.00	769.00
Heads	Chickens	21,100,000	22,200,000
	Cattle	3,740,000	3,750,000
	Pigs	494,000	494,000

Source: IOSTAT

Imports

		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
			% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros
Year 2014	Total agricultural imports	436.66	100.00	275.97
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	34.35	94.79
	Rice	126.93	15.70	43.33
	Maize (corn)	154.49	11.14	30.75
	Dairy products	10.56	8.35	23.05
	Wheat and meslin	79.99	7.75	21.39

Source: Comtrade

Exports

		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
			% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros
Year 2014	Total agricultural exports	1,025.01	100.00	1,481.41
	Meat and edible meat offal	N/A	23.73	351.50
	Coffee*	115.17	20.30	300.72
	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/A	15.83	234.45
	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	455.27	10.54	156.21
	Dairy products	97.85	9.28	137.52

Source: Comtrade

* whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion.

Main food imports in 2014 were: foods (baked goods, flavoured water, soybean meal, animal food, tobacco and malt extract). Top agricultural imports were animal and vegetable fats and oils (mostly soybean and palm oil) followed by rice and maize. Almost all the palm and soybean oil was imported from Central America provided with 96% of palm oil from Costa Rica, Honduras and Guatemala, while 66% of the soybean oil originated in the USA, as well as 73% of the imported maize. Half of the rice was imported from Brazil. Food and agricultural products (43% of merchandise exports in 2014) dominate agricultural exports. Coffee (8%), beef meat (11%), crustaceans (5%), cane sugar (3.8%) and rolled tobacco (2.7%) are the leading agricultural exports. Although historically the USA have been the biggest market for Nicaraguan sugar, in 2014 almost half of sugar exports went to Venezuela as a result as new commercial agreements between both countries⁷.

Food and nutrition security

Food security

Food insecurity in the country is closely linked to poverty, with many natural events further affecting the vulnerable population⁸. Nicaragua made great progress in reduction of the prevalence of food insecurity by halving its prevalence during 1992-2014. It reached the MDG objective on hunger reduction in 2012; however it still has the highest level of food insecurity in CA (over 16.8 %)⁹. The food security depends on agriculture production, and rural poor experience a period of food shortage (lean period), usually between April and August depending on amount of harvest stocks.

The country is highly vulnerable and recurrently affected by hazards (floods, droughts, hurricanes, and earthquakes). In years 2014, 2015, and 2016 the agricultural season presented drought periods or very irregular rainfall¹⁰. In 2016, the effects of El Niño left parts of the population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) from April to September due to grain losses, depleted food stocks and the reduction of work opportunities in coffee and livestock. Most vulnerable were subsistence farmers, agricultural labourers and small coffee producers, in the north Pacific and north-west¹¹. In November, hurricane Otto made landfall in the Caribbean South region (Rio San Juan, Rivas and Zelaya) causing 11,678 people to seek refuge and water scarcity due to lack of energy¹². Also, a yellow alert in the Northern-Pacific was declared due to earth quake of 7.2 level (out of 10 scale).

Poverty prevalence is high and remains a structural cause¹³. In 2009 poverty prevalence was 42.5% with 14.6% in extreme poverty. By 2015, poverty was reduced to 30% and extreme poverty to 8% (living under US \$ 1.25 daily)¹⁴. Most of poor concentrate in rural areas (63% poor, and 26% extremely poor)¹⁵. High levels of malnutrition and food insecurity prevail in Nueva Segovia, Madriz and Jinotega. Also, unequal or inadequate food distribution is causal factor, with food inadequacy prevalence of 24.1% over the years 2014-2016, and average dietary energy supply adequacy above 100% (117% in 2013-2015)²⁰.

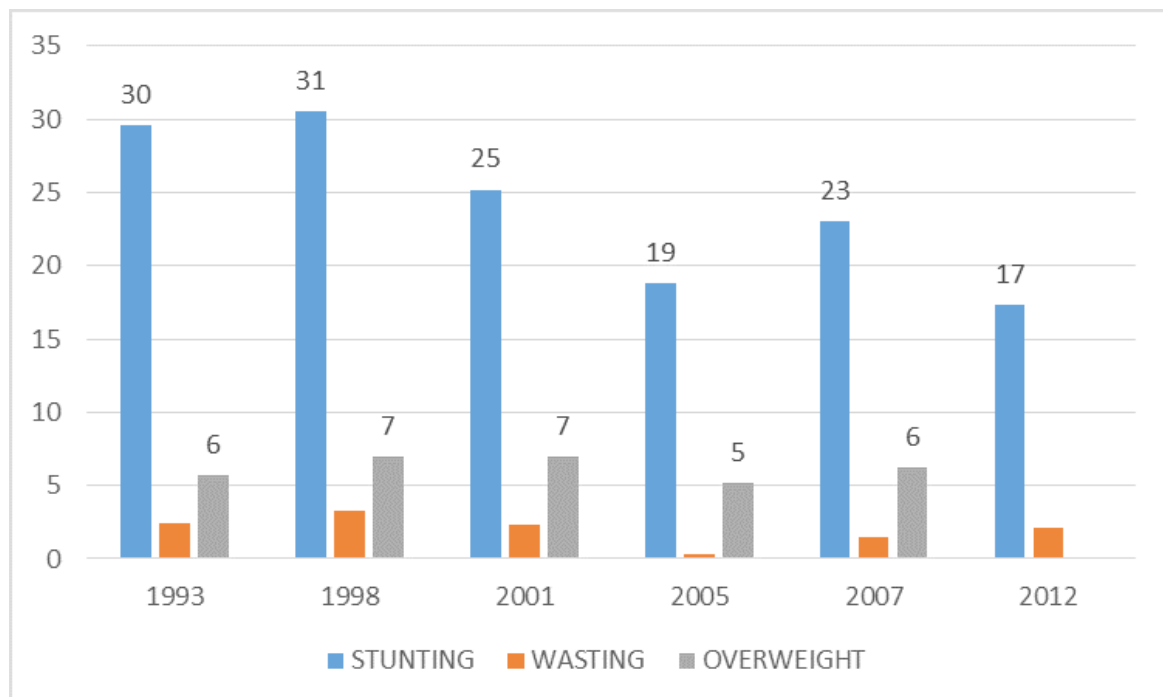
EU Analysis of nutrition

The stunting rates have decreased in recent years, showing a prevalence of 17,3% in 2012 (go on see graph below Prevalence of stunting, wasting and overweight in Nicaragua), which is considered acceptable according to the WHO thresholds. However this figure masks important regional differences with departments like Madriz (30%), Nueva Segovia or Jinotega (28% in both) showing much higher rates as compared to Rivas (9%) or León (11%) and Granada (11%).

The overweight prevalence among children has remained between 5 and 7% over the past 20 years, but the adults overweight and obesity rates are on the rise. The prevalence of overweight increased from 45% to 50% among rural women and from 52% to 58% among the urban in the period 2006-2012. Moreover, the obesity rates were as high as 26% in urban areas and 18% in rural ones in year 2012.

Nicaragua is experiencing the malnutrition double burden (stunting and raising overweight and obesity), and should focus efforts in reducing stunting and adult overweight in the most vulnerable populations, while preventing the rise of overweight and obesity in children. The country implemented a national plan for the eradication of stunting, and set a national target to reduce the national prevalence to 12% in year 2015 although no updated data is available yet to assess its achievement¹⁶.

Nicaragua also passed a national law on food and nutrition sovereignty in year 2009, which included a specific policy on food and nutrition security within the agricultural sector.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

The government has implemented fiscal policies to increase the national budget. The budget for 2016, was C\$ 63 324.6 million), from this 56.6% (C\$ 28 721.9 million) is spend in the social service sectors, most in Education (40.3%), Health (30.9%), Housing and Community Services (21%), Social Assistance (5.2%)¹⁷.

Government orientation in the sector

- Plan del Buen Gobierno, goals and objectives for the year 2016 emphasizing on: Community level attention to: health and production of basic staple grains. Investment in social services is an emphasis in the medium term planning of the country. The national policy for FSN, Ley de Soberanía y Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional (2008) established the national system for FNS. Plan Nacional de Desarrollo Human (PNDH, 2012-2016), emphasizes economic growth, social equality and well-being, generation of employment, reduction of poverty and hunger. [Programa Nacional de Alimentos \(PNA, 2008\)](#), with objective to increase employment, incomes, food production and food quality, via the improvement of value chains of: rice, beans, maize, sorghum, etc.
- El Plan Nacional "Hacia la Erradicación de la Desnutrición Crónica Infantil en Nicaragua 2008-2015"
- Estrategia de Desarrollo de la Costa del Caribe. A focused strategy to reduce poverty, with investments in education, health, infant and children, and vulnerable population affected by natural hazards in the Caribbean Coast.
- Programa Productivo Alimentario implemented by MEFCCA, provides the transfer Bono Productivo y Alimentario (BPA), which attempts to reach 75 000 families (targeting female households' heads, small producers) with productive assets (animals).
- Programa Integral de Nutrición Escolar (PINE, 2007 to present), a school feeding program.
- Programa Solidario [Patio Saludable](#) (MEFCCA-FAO) promotes the production of healthy food in urban and peri-urban areas.
- Plan Especial de Producción de Granos Básicos y Café, Cristiano, Socialista, Solidario (CRISSOL), facilitates access to credit, technical assistance, certified seeds/seedlings for the production of staple (maize, beans) and for coffee, sesame, apiculture, cacao.
- PRORURAL: articulates PNA, Programa Nacional Forestal, and Programa Nacional Agro-industrial Rural.
- Fondo Nacional de Emergencia de Soberanía y Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional, emergency fund established to attend FSN emergencies triggered by natural disasters, economic and social crisis.
- Programa Nacional de Educación Técnica en el Campo, developed in coordination with state institutions, local authorities, and universities with the objective capacity building of the rural population (targeting about 41,000 producers).
- Componente Contingente de Respuesta a Emergencias (CERC) y Mecanismos de Respuesta Inmediata
- Seguro contra Riesgo de Catástrofe (World Bank credit) for insurance against natural hazards.
- [Proyecto de Apoyo a la Producción de Semillas de Granos Básicos para la Seguridad Alimentaria](#),
- Programas de Apoyo a la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa, attends family farms and small enterprises with technical advice and technology transfer.
- Plan Nacional para la Transformación y Desarrollo de la Caficultura, to facilitate access to credit for coffee production.
- Programa de Reconversión de la Ganadería de Nicaragua, to increase productivity of cattle while reducing impacts.

Subsides

In recent years, Nicaragua is among the most important recipients of foreign aid in LAC region. In 2014, Nicaragua received in total US \$ 430 million in foreign aid, being the 7th recipient in LAC region (5% of total for the region). In 2016, Nicaragua received financial subsidies and support from 22 external sources to the national budget (C\$ 3 664.3 million), in order of importance: World Bank, European Union, Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID), Swiss Government and Development Cooperation Agency (COSUDE), Governments of: Japan, Holand, Spain; Fondo Internacional de Desarrollo Agrícola (FIDA), Nordic Development Fund, Canada, and World Food Program, among others¹⁸.

i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6

ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source WorldBank](#) – Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 – Germany : 0.7. Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) : [Source WorldBank](#) – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Agriculture employment % of employed population : [source Faostat](#) – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) – A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population) : [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7

iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5) : [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5) : [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59. Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population) : [source FAO](#) – Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.

Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

[1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18](#)

Population totale (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 19.11 millions d'habitants

Population rurale (% de la population totale): 81,53

PIB par habitant (\$ US courants) **2014**: 427,37

Indice GINIⁱ 2013: 34,6

Indice d'inégalités de genre (IIG) 2015: 0.695 (157th)

Indicateurs agricoles ⁱⁱ	Valeur%	Année
Valeur ajoutée agricole en % du PIB	36,70	2014
Part de l'agriculture dans l'emploi (% de la population en emploi)	56,90	2005
Indicateurs de développement ⁱⁱⁱ	Valeur	Année
IDH - indice du développement humain (Rang : 188 / 188)	0,35	2014
Ratio de la population pauvre en fonction du seuil de pauvreté national (% de la population)	48,90	2011
Indicateurs de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle ^{iv}	Valeur%	Année
Prévalence du retard de croissance chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Stunting)	43,00	2012
Prévalence de l'émaciation chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Wasting)	18,70	2012
Prévalence de la sous-alimentation (% de la population)	9,50	2015
Totale de la population en insécurité alimentaire en % de la population totale	26,6	2015
Population en crise alimentaire en % de la population totale	3,6	2015

Country overview

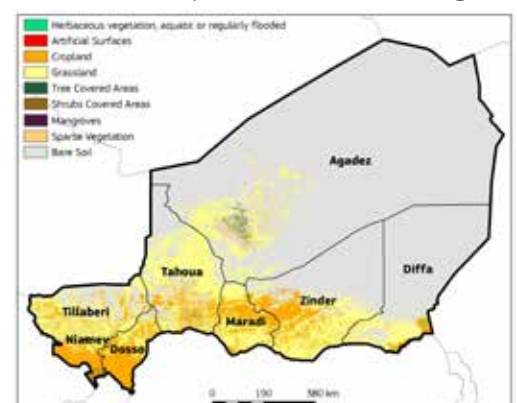
- Le Niger:** demeure un pays pauvre (indice de pauvreté proche de 50%), à très forte croissance démographique (3,9%) et en situation d'insécurité alimentaire chronique bien que son PIB ait presque triplé depuis les années 1990 et qu'il affiche un taux de croissance de l'ordre de 5%. Classé parmi les pays les moins avancés (PMA), il occupe aussi la dernière place au classement IDH. L'activité économique nigérienne a été historiquement limitée par son enclavement géographique et par la prédominance de zones arides et semi-arides (80% du territoire). La zone semi-aride et aride au Nord de Tahoua est un lieu de pastoralisme nomade, à l'exception de quelques enclaves telles que les oasis et zones d'exploitations minières. Le pays est structurellement fragilisé par des dysfonctionnements institutionnels, des successions de conflits armés dans sa partie sahélienne et l'occurrence périodique d'épisodes de sécheresse. En 2016, la Banque Mondiale estime que le potentiel de croissance économique du Niger est en premier lieu dépendant des conditions climatiques, des projets d'investissements publics et de la situation sécuritaire (la menace terroriste est incarnée au Sahel par "al-Qaida au Maghreb islamique" et "al-Mourabitoune", et par "Boko Haram" autour du lac Tchad).
- Agriculture:** faiblement industrialisé, le PIB du Niger provient essentiellement des activités de service et de l'agriculture (générant respectivement 37% et 36% du PIB nigérien). La population du Niger est concentrée aux trois quarts dans la zone au Sud de Tahoua (15% du territoire), la plus arrosée. A 81% ruraux, les ménages nigériens vivent essentiellement des activités d'agriculture et d'élevage vivriers. Ses principales recettes extérieures proviennent de la vente d'uranium et de pétrole, suivis par la vente de bétail sur pied et de produits agricoles de rente (dont oignons, riz blanchi et riz décortiqué). La balance commerciale du Niger est néanmoins largement négative (- 133%). Les importations de riz blanchi ou semi-blanchi ont plus que triplé depuis les années 2000 et représentent aujourd'hui le premier poste des importations en valeur (11% du total des importations, 42% des importations agricoles).
- Migration:** bien qu'il n'existe pas de statistiques migratoires officielles, l'émigration au Niger est jugée de niveau modéré et essentiellement tournée vers des pays d'accueil en Afrique de l'Ouest, au premier rang desquels le Burkina Faso et la Côte d'Ivoire.

L'agriculture

Au Niger, l'agriculture se pratique essentiellement dans la zone au Sud de Tahoua alors que l'élevage valorise plutôt les zones semi-arides et arides au Nord de Tahoua. L'agriculture nigérienne est familiale, pratiquée sur des exploitations de petite taille et peu intensive en produits agro-chimiques. Les cultures alimentaires pluviales prédominent, telles que le mil et millet, le sorgho, le manioc en association avec des légumineuses (niébés, arachides, haricots). Le riz est aussi cultivé dans les zones de décrue du fleuve Niger.

Les cultures commerciales et de contre-saison comme les oignons et poivrons, sont cultivées sur les 40 000 ha irrigués (1,45% de la surface arable). L'élevage nigérien, aux trois quarts pastoral nomade ou transhumant, produit en premier lieu des petits ruminants (caprins et ovins), suivi par les bovins et dans moindre mesure des camélidés.

La gestion de l'espace agricole donne lieu à des tensions entre éleveurs et cultivateurs, exacerbées par la démographie et la désertification.



Disponibilité alimentaire

Production		Quantité (1 000 tonnes)		Surface (1 000 ha)		Rendement (kg/ha)	
Cultures	Année	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	Mils	2,921.98	3,321.75	7,082.96	7,358.25	412.50	451.40
	Pois à vache, secs	1,794.89	1,593.17	5,135.77	5,325.17	315.70	299.20
	Sorgho	1,320.49	1,425.98	3,565.08	3,572.33	349.50	399.20
	Oignons, sec	736.27	783.13	19.97	22.63	36,859.60	34,599.90
	Arachides non décortiqués	342.77	403.42	760.45	778.99	450.70	517.90
	Fruits frais	301.86	300.29	51.00	50.01	5,918.80	6,004.60
	Sucre, canne	194.58	226.93	5.59	5.47	42,346.50	41,364.90
	Mangues	169.18	151.03	35.92	40.00	4,709.80	3,775.80

Source: IOSTAT

		Année	
		2013	2014
En tonne (1 000 tonnes)	Pêche (dont poissons, crustacées, mollusques)	45.00	-
	Viande et abats	149.49	156.65
	Œufs de poule	8.70	8.83
	Lait	1,050.63	1,097.83
Par tête	Poulets	17,700,000	18,000,000
	Ovins	10,732,453	11,108,089
	Caprins	14,311,115	14,883,559
	Bovins	10,733,314	11,377,312

Source: IOSTAT

Importations		Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur	
			% (sur le total de la valeur des importations agricoles)	En million €
Année 2014	Total des importations agricoles	622.91	100,00	280.63
	Riz	363.24	42.13	118.24
	Huile et graisse d'origine végétale ou animale	N/A	18.37	51.55
	Produits laitiers	20.31	13.79	38.69
	Sucre de canne ou de betterave et sucrose chimiquement pur, sous forme solide	75.57	10.24	28.74
	Coton	N/A	5.15	14.47

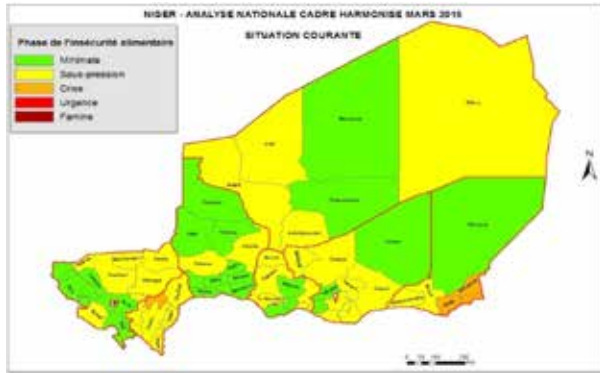
Source: Comtrade

Exportations		Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur	
			% (sur le total de la valeur des exportations)	En million €
Année 2014	Total des exportations agricoles	154.54	100.00	75.36
	Riz	37.46	22.85	17.22
	Huile et graisse d'origine végétale ou animale	N/A	20.12	15.16
	Coton	N/A	14.70	11.08
	Légumes, autres que légumineuses	69.66	13.16	9.91
	Sucre de canne ou de betterave et sucrose chimiquement pur, sous forme solide	17.97	10.08	7.60

Source: Comtrade

D'après le Ministère de l'Agriculture nigérien, la production céréalière de la campagne 2014/15 couvrait à 95% les besoins nationaux. Néanmoins, alors que la production de mil, sorgho, maïs et fonio dépassait les besoins alimentaires de la population (production nette de 4 046 million (M) de tonnes (t)), seulement 20% des besoins en riz étaient couverts par la production domestique (production nette de 68,9 M de t) et 4% dans le cas du blé (production nette de 4,6 M de t). L'importation de 1,7 M de t de mil, sorgho, maïs et fonio et de 338 934 t de riz (dont 60 t d'aide) a cependant permis au Niger de présenter un bilan céréalier global excédentaire de 2,02 M de t. En effet, la disponibilité apparente en céréales (production nette + stock initial + importations) s'élevait à 338 kg/hab./an contre des besoins estimés à 231 kg/hab./an. Toutes sources alimentaires confondues, le déficit alimentaire global nigérien est en baisse continue depuis 1995 (FAO), s'établissant à 56 kcal/pers./j en moyenne 2014/16. Néanmoins, si les disponibilités protéiques moyennes sont en augmentation constante depuis 1996, les disponibilités protéiques moyennes d'origine animale ont chuté drastiquement depuis 2007.

Sécurité alimentaire



Le contexte du pays reste fragile suite au contexte durable d'insécurité alimentaire, de forte malnutrition globale des enfants de moins de cinq ans et de déplacement de populations fuyant les conflits dans les pays voisins, comme le Mali et le Nigéria. Les crises alimentaires consécutives, l'extrême pauvreté, les déplacements de populations et la rapide croissance démographique continuent d'éroder la résilience des gens. Les moyens d'existence étaient stables (mars-mai 2016) dans l'ensemble avec une forte dégradation dans les régions affectées par le conflit de Boko-Haram et une dégradation faible à moyenne dans les départements ayant enregistré des déficits fourragers importants (notamment les départements de Bermo, Dakoro, Abalak, Tanout, Aderbissenat, d'Ingall, Tchintabaraden, Tillia, et

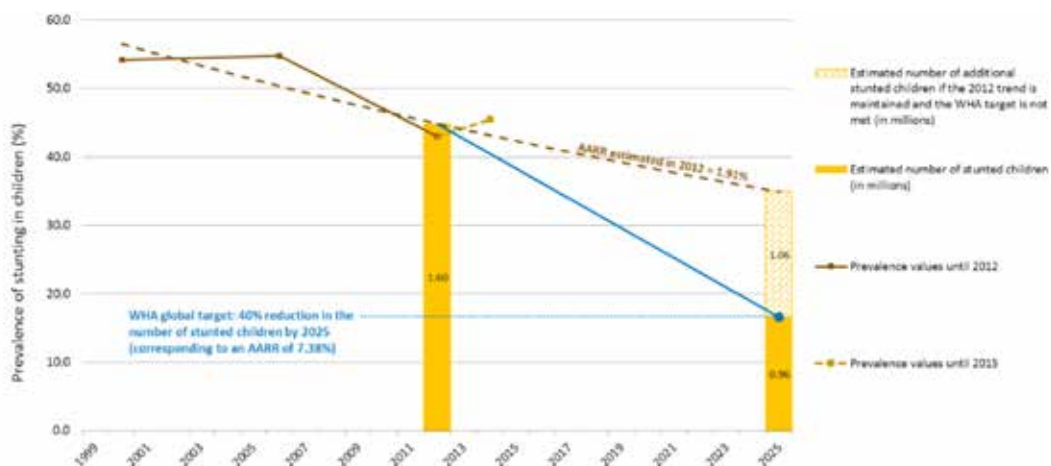
Tassara). Malgré l'insécurité dans la Région de Diffa, les marchés des céréales étaient bien ravitaillés et un début de levée de certaines restrictions observées était en faveur de l'amélioration de l'accès aux zones marginales. La phase 1² appelée minimale: entre mars et mai 2016, sur un total de 63 départements, 25 étaient en phase 1 (Minimale) et le nombre des personnes qui se trouvent dans cette phase s'élevait à 13 318 000 par rapport au total de la population (environ 67.3% de la population totale). La phase 2³ appelée sous pression: entre mars et mai 2016, 34 sur 63 départements étaient en phase 2 (Sous pression) avec 3 488 004 personnes concernées, soit environ 17,8% par rapport au total de la population.



Analyse de tendance en matière de l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle: l'analyse des résultats du Cadre harmonisé (CH) sur les 4 années (2013-2016) met en évidence une tendance à la hausse des populations classées en phase 2 (sous pression) avec un pic en 2015 où la population en phase représentait environ 24% de la population totale. Par rapport à la phase 3 et plus (crise et plus), il n'y a pas clairement une tendance qui se dégage sur les 4 années mais force est de constater que l'année 2013 ressemble à l'année 2016 où la population dans cette catégorie représente environ 6% de la population totale. Donnée du graphique: compilation données analyse CH, Oct-Nov. 2013-2015 et CH projetée Juin-Aout 2016.

Analyse des tendances du retard de croissance et les projections⁴

La situation nutritionnelle au Niger s'améliore depuis 2006, mais les taux de malnutrition chronique sont toujours au-dessus de 40% affectant au total environ 1,6 millions d'enfants. L'âge de la femme à la première naissance est étroitement lié avec la situation nutritionnelle de l'enfant au Niger pour une adolescente sur deux. La malnutrition aigüe globale ainsi que l'anémie sont également des fléaux. Le combat mené au Niger à toutes formes de malnutrition a fait de lui un Etat prioritaire et l'Union Européenne a pris des engagements pour appuyer ses initiatives en matière de nutrition. Par le biais de la sécurité alimentaire/résilience et les secteurs de politique social, l'Union Européenne cherche à démultiplier les synergies et ainsi générer l'impact sur la nutrition et avancer vers dans l'agenda de lutte contre la malnutrition. Le graphique linéaire montre la tendance historique de la prévalence du retard de croissance et la projection future (basée sur les données jusqu'à 2012) avec le taux annuel moyen de réduction (average annual rate of reduction AARR) de 1,91% (la ligne pointillée marron) et le AARR projeté de 7,38% (ligne bleue) pour atteindre l'objectif de WHA. Il n'y a pas d'objectif défini par le gouvernement pour les enfants de moins de 5 ans. En 2012, 1 600 000 enfants de moins de 5 ans étaient victimes de la malnutrition chronique. Suivant la tendance actuelle et considérant la croissance de la population, 2 020 000 enfants afficheront un retard de croissance en 2025. Toutefois, l'objectif de WHA appelle à plus d'efforts que le gouvernement et ses partenaires de développement devront fournir afin d'atteindre 1 060 000 enfants en plus et les prévenir du retard de croissance.



Interventions publiques dans le secteur

Budget

La loi de finances pour l'année 2016 adoptée en novembre 2015, détermine le budget général de l'Etat du Niger, en recettes et en dépenses à quelque 1.786.128.517.216 F CFA, soit une hausse de près de 4% par rapport à celui de 2015.

Les orientations du gouvernement dans le secteur

Au Niger, le Plan de Développement Economique et Social (PDES, 2012-2015) est le cadre de référence des politiques/stratégiques sectorielles et des interventions des partenaires techniques et financiers.

La Stratégie de l'Initiative 3N « Les Nigériens Nourrissent les Nigériens » a été adoptée par décret 2012-139/PRN du 18 Avril 2012 ; son objectif global est de « contribuer à mettre durablement les populations nigériennes à l'abri de la faim et de la malnutrition et leur garantir les conditions d'une pleine participation à la production nationale et à l'amélioration de leurs revenus ». De façon spécifique, il s'agit de renforcer les capacités nationales de productions alimentaires, d'approvisionnement et de résilience face aux crises alimentaires et aux catastrophes.

L'initiative 3N (i3N) est bâti sur les acquis de la Stratégie de Développement Rural et s'inscrit dans le processus de mise en œuvre du Plan de Développement Détaillé pour l'Agriculture en Afrique (PDDAA) et de la Politique Agricole Commune de la CEDEAO (ECOWAP) ainsi que la Politique Agricole de l'UEMOA (PAU).

Le plan d'action 2016-2020 de l'i3N (version du 20/06/2016) met en évidence 5 axes stratégiques ont le quatrième est relatif à la Réduction de la Vulnérabilité à l'Insécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle.

Subventions

Les subventions et autres transferts courants passent de 208,47 milliards FCFA en 2015 à 241,58 milliards FCFA en 2016, alors que les dépenses d'investissements qui seront exécutées par l'Etat, passent de 1.044,02 milliards FCFA en 2015 à 1.077,02 milliards FCFA en 2016, soit une augmentation de 33,30 milliards FCFA correspondant à 3,16%. Avec une contribution totale de € 49 millions pour l'année 2015 et un budget initial de € 38 millions en 2016, la Commission européenne figure parmi les principaux bailleurs de fonds apportant une aide vitale et d'urgence au Niger.

L'Union Européenne (UE) est aussi un membre fondateur de l'Alliance Globale pour l'Initiative Résilience (AGIR), un projet visant le renforcement de la résilience des familles les plus vulnérables d'Afrique de l'Ouest. AGIR s'est fixé pour mission d'atteindre l'objectif 'Zéro Faim' d'ici 2032.

Le Niger s'est montré très proactif en matière de prise en compte des objectifs d'AGIR et a déjà validé ses Priorités nationales en matière de résilience. Ces dernières sont actuellement en train d'être traduites dans la politique nationale, dans le cadre d'une approche multidimensionnelle à la gestion de la dénutrition.

i L'indice de Gini indique dans quelle mesure la répartition des revenus entre les individus ou les ménages au sein d'une économie s'écarte de l'égalité parfaite. Le coefficient de Gini est compris entre 0 (égalité parfaite) et 100 (inégalité absolue). Exemple : en 2011, Belgique : 28.4 - Bénin : 43.6

ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) – Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 – Germany : 0.7

Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4)

Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) – A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7

iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.

Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.

Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) – Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.

Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

1. Source : CILSS/AGRHYMET, Analyse CH de Mars 2016, Accra/Ghana.

2. Phase 1 minimale : Au moins quatre ménages sur cinq sont capables de couvrir leurs besoins alimentaires et non alimentaires sans recourir à des stratégies d'adaptation inhabituelles, ni dépendre de l'aide humanitaire.

3. Phase 2 sous pression : Même avec l'aide humanitaire, au moins un ménage sur cinq dans la zone se trouve dans la situation suivante ou pire : une consommation alimentaire réduite et d'adéquation minimale mais incapacité de se permettre certaines dépenses non alimentaires essentielles sans s'engager dans des stratégies d'adaptation irréversibles.

4. Fiche nutrition en anglais https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/senegal-nutrition-country-fiche-and-child-stunting-trends_en

Total population (projections **UN 2016**): 187 million people
Rural population (% of total population): 53.06
GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2014**: 3 203.30
GINI Index¹ **2009**: 42.97
Gender Inequality Index (GII) **2014**: N/A

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	20.24	2014
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	48.60	2007
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 152 / 188)	0.51	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	46.00	2009
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	32.90	2014
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	7.90	2014
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	7.00	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)*	29.9*	2016
Population in food crisis (% of total population)*	8.7*	2016

*Not representative of the national level. Current data concerns only 91,969,254 population in 16 states located in the northern part of the country (Cadre Harmonisé analysis, October-December 2016), which is around 50% of the whole population in Nigeria.

Country overview

- Nigeria:** is also the most populous African country with 187 million inhabitants (UNFPA, 2016)¹: one of every 7 Africans is Nigerian and three of the 10 largest cities in the continent are in Nigeria. The country is now facing an unprecedented economic, political and security crisis. Conflict in the north-east of the country epitomised by the Boko Haram terrorist organisation is one of the country's greatest challenges. However, this phenomenon is linked to lingering internal tensions which have accumulated since the end of the military rule in 1999 (e.g. conflicts over access to natural resources, ethno-religious struggles, etc.) (IOM, 2016²).
- Economy:** is a West African country and the 1st African economy in GDP terms, representing 26% of all consumption in Africa (McKinsey Global Institute, 2016)³. Its growth trajectory (6.4% GDP growth average in 2003–2013 (National Bureau of Statistics in McKinsey Global Institute, 2014⁴) has been weakened and it is expected to fall into recession with a decline of 1.7% of GDP (IMF, 2016⁵). This is also in sharp contrast with the growth projection of the non-oil-exporting neighbours (e.g. 8.5% GDP growth for Ivory Coast). In 2015, agriculture and fisheries represented the single largest sector (~20% of GDP) and employed almost 50% of the workforce. However the Nigerian economy is showing great signs of diversification with all services making almost 60% of the economy followed by manufacturing (9.5%), oil and mining (6.5%) (National Bureau of Statistics, 2016⁶). With USD 20 billion a year of formally registered remittances, Nigeria is the 5th largest world recipient and it equated 7.5 % of GDP in 2013 (World Bank in IOM, 2016⁷). 33% of its population still live below an adjusted purchasing power parity 1.4 US\$ /day poverty line (World Bank 2014⁸). In terms of exports, Nigeria remains an oil dependent country (97.3% of value in Q3, 2016⁹), which translated the vulnerability of public finances to the decline in oil prices.
- Migration:** the most acute migrant crisis is that of internally displaced persons which total more than 1.8 M individuals (IOM¹⁰) as a result of the insecurity linked to terrorism (i.e. Boko Haram). More than 1M Nigerians live abroad in 2013, 35.6% in African countries; 34.2% in Europe, and 26.4% in North America (OIM, 2016¹¹). Nigerians made 11% of recorded illegal migration to Europe in the 2nd quarter of 2016 (~8500 individuals, 1st nationality represented, along with Eritreans), (Frontex, 2016¹²).

Agriculture

Agriculture is the first sector providing jobs with around 49%. Nigeria is a diversely endowed country running from semi-arid in the North to humid agro ecological zones to the South and allows for a large range of crops (sorghum, millet, maize, groundnuts and cotton in the northern savannah; cassava, yams, plantains and maize in the middle belt; and oil palm, cocoa and rubber in the south; rice is in the low-lying and seasonally flooded areas). The last available agricultural census is outdated (1994). FAOSTAT (2016¹³) estimated arable land at 34M ha, permanent crops 6.5M ha and pastures at 30.3M ha. Land is mainly worked by small holders under customary-land right use. More recent representative surveys (LSMS-ISA) indicate small-holders hold an average of 2.5 plots at an average of 0.5ha (National Bureau of Statistics, 2014¹⁴). Although inorganic fertilizer use has doubled over the last decade, recent survey data indicate that low marginal physical product and high transportation costs significantly reduce the profitability of fertilizer use (Liverpool-Tasie et al. 2015¹⁵). However, larger farming operations are now developing both with national and international investors. Livestock is important in Nigeria with 60% of the ruminant livestock population is found in the country's semi-arid zone and mostly managed by pastoralists.



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Tubers and roots	90,789,087	108,069,230	14,189.58	14988596
Maize	8,422.67	10,790.60	5,762.70	5,849.80	1,461.60	1,844.60	
Oil palm fruit	8,000.00	7,962.21	3,000.00	3,031.66	2,666.70	2,626.40	
Vegetables fresh nes	6,500.12	6,681.69	740.67	746.85	8,777.60	8,946.50	
Sorghum	5,300.27	6,741.10	5,449.20	5,437.20	972.70	1,239.80	
Rice, paddy	4,823.33	6,734.00	2,931.40	3,095.80	1,645.40	2,175.20	
Cow peas, dry	4,630.54	2,137.90	3,593.30	3,701.50	1,288.70	577.6	
Citrus fruit, nes	3,800.00	3,783.83	795.00	791.52	4,779.90	4,780.40	
Taro (cocoyam)	2,932.53	3,273.00	606.98	639.98	4,831.30	5,114.20	
Plantains	2,980.33	3,039.93	481.65	486.62	6,194.00	6,247.00	

Source: FOSTAT

		Years	
		2013	2014
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	721.36	-
	Meat	1,456.98	1,485.55
	Eggs	650.00	660.00
	Milk	570.00	585.00
Heads	Chickens	134,839,000	144,952,000
	Goats	70,699,218	72,466,698
	Sheep	40,318,809	41,326,780
	Cattle	19,374,029	19,542,583

Source: FOSTAT

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2014	Total agricultural imports	2,623.24	100.00	4,789.50
	Wheat and meslin.	N/A	27.35	1,310.06
	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/A	19.84	950.03
	Dairy products	233.37	13.60	651.36
	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	1,376.12	13.42	642.56
	Rice	752.41	10.68	511.32

Source: Comtrade

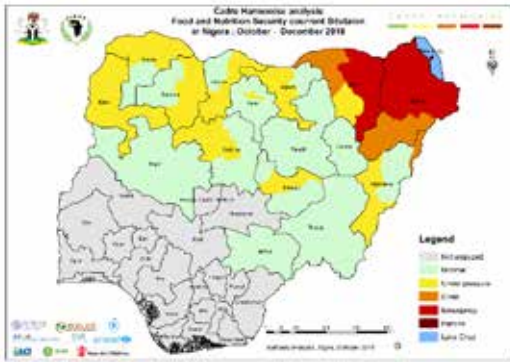
Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2014	Total agricultural exports	20.89	100.00	1,289.63
	Cocoa beans, husks, skins and shells	N/A	38.74	499.54
	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	0.32	32.51	419.19
	Cotton	N/A	11.56	149.03
	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/A	5.46	70.44
	Nuts (including coconut)	N/A	5.40	69.70

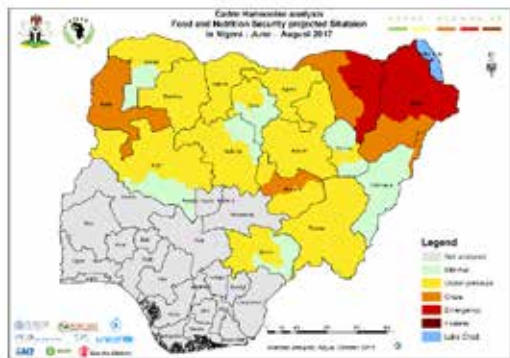
Source: Comtrade

Although the 2016/17 cereal and tuber productions are expected to be good, the depreciation of the Naira (national currency) as a result of the drop in oil revenues, food prices have been continuously rising both for imported and domestic cereals (FAO, 2016¹⁶). The average year on year cereals' price increases were between 100 and 150% between 2015 and 2016 (August) (USAID, 2016¹⁷). The country faces a structural deficit in rice and wheat being among the greatest international importers of both. Average yearly imports hovered at 1.5 million MT of rice and 4.2 million MT of wheat over the 2011-2013 period. The currently economic crisis (including the Naira depreciation) has translated into reduced import volumes since 2014 (USAID, 2016¹⁸).

Food security



The Cadre Harmonisé analysis conducted in October 2016 has covered sixteen (16) states of Nigeria: Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gombe, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Niger, Plateau, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe and Zamfara). In the current situation (October-December 2016), there was no area classified in Famine (IPC/CH phase 5). Three zones were found Emergency (IPC/CH phase 4) and five zones in Crisis (IPC/CH phase 3). In terms of population estimated in different IPC/CH phases, around 18.6 million, 6.2 million, 1.8 million and 55,000, respectively in stressed (phase 2), Crisis (phase 3), Emergency (phase 4) and Famine (phase 5). In total, around 8.1 million are in crisis and more (phase 3 to 5).



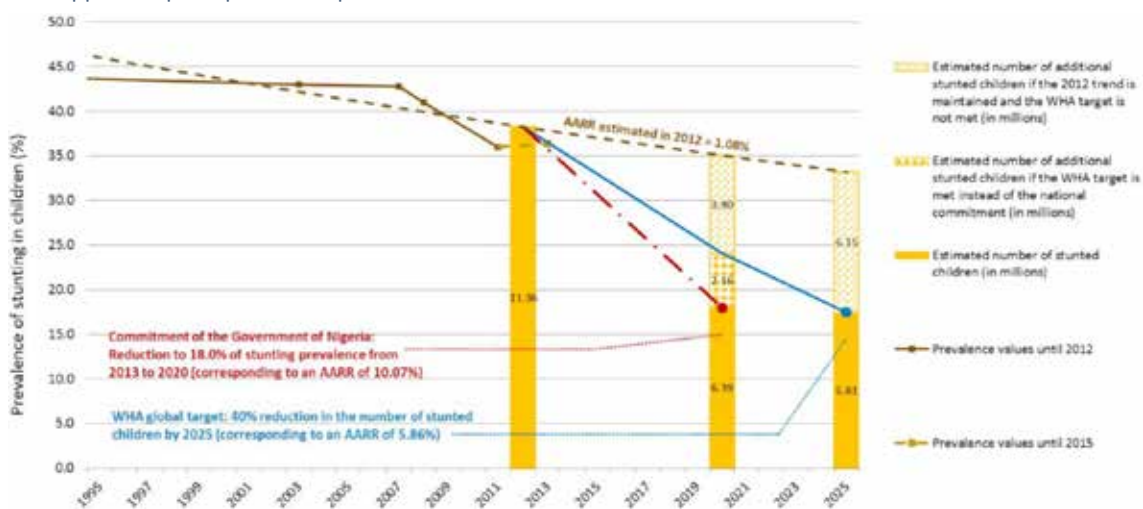
All the 55,000 population in Famine were located in Borno state. In the projected situation (June-August 2017), the zones in phase 3 will increase from five zones to ten zones. Around 22.9 million will be in stressed situation, which represent 23% of increase comparatively to the current situation figure.

Around 8.7 million, 2 million and 1 121 300 will be respectively in Crisis, Emergency and Famine. In the last phase of Famine, all population concerned will be located in Borno and Yobe states. Therefore, for the projected situation, around 10.9 million of population will be in Crisis and more (IPC/CH phase 3 to 5), which means 35% of increase compared to the current situation.

CIJSS, CH analysis October-December 2016.

EU Analysis of nutrition

Out of the 165 million stunted children worldwide, Nigeria accounts for over 11 million, the second-highest number, after India. The national average figures for stunting (33% in 2014) mask the much higher level of stunting at 50% prevalence in the northeast and north-west of the country where insecurity, frequent droughts and the lack of basic, essential services exacerbates the situation. The prevalence of wasting is also extremely high: it was estimated as 8% in the 2014 SMART national survey but as 18% in the DHS 2013, well beyond WHO's threshold of 15% considered critical for public health. Although these discrepant figures for surveys conducted in consecutive years may be masking survey methodological differences, both surveys claimed to be representative at national level and in both wasting prevalence were significantly higher in the northern states. The line graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of 1.08 % (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 10.07% (red broken line) and 5.87% (blue line) to meet the government's own commitment and the WHA target (respectively). In 2012, 11 360 000 children under-five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 12 960 000 children will be stunted in 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts by government and development partners to reach an extra 6 150 000 children and avert them from stunting. Some gains are being made in reducing the prevalence of stunting over the past few years, but the challenge remains enormous due to the unequal distribution of wealth and resources across the country. The number of affected children is projected to increase, as Nigeria's population is likely to double over the next 20 years. The political commitment to nutrition policy at federal level needs to be translated into effective action at state and local government levels with the support of principal development actors.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

As reported in the [Overview of the 2016 budget and the strategic implementation plan for 2016 budget of change](#), the 2016 Budget of Change has been designed to actively pursue macroeconomic policies and growth strategies that will reflate the economy by investing in key infrastructure and social development. The budget was also guided by the 2016 – 2018 Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and Fiscal Strategy Paper. The 2016 budget was around 6060 trillion of Naira (26,4 Trillion of euros) with an amount of 75,8 billion of Naira as a total budget allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development. The 2016 Nigeria budget represents 44% of increase compared to the 2015 budget.

Government orientation in the sector

To address the nutrition situation of Nigeria, a National Strategic Plan of Action for Nutrition has been devised that builds off other strategic documents such as Vision 20:2020 and the National Strategic Health Development Plan for 2009 to 2015. It is in view of comprehensively addressing the problems that this plan has been formulated as a guide for action for the Health Sector component of the National Food and Nutrition Policy (NFNP).

The general objective of the Strategic Plan of Action is to build upon the framework outlined in the National Food and Nutrition Policy to improve the nutritional status throughout the lifecycle of Nigerian people, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups including women of reproductive age and children under five years of age.

Subsides

EU humanitarian funding: €59.5 million in 2017

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
 - ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) – Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 – Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
 - iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) – A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
 - iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) – Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.
Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
Population in food crisis as % pf total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
- 1 UNFPA (2016) State of the World Population: https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/The_State_of_World_Population_2016_-_English.pdf
 - 2 OIM (2016) Migration in Nigeria: A Country Profile 2014. <https://publications.iom.int/books/migration-nigeria-country-profile-2014>
 - 3 McKinsey Global Institute (2016) Lions on the Move II: Realizing the potential of Africa's Economies. <http://www.mckinsey.com/global-themes/middle-east-and-africa/lions-on-the-move-realizing-the-potential-of-africas-economies>
 - 4 McKinsey Global Institute (2014). Nigeria's renewal: Delivering inclusive growth in Africa's largest economy. <http://www.mckinsey.com/global-themes/middle-east-and-africa/nigerias-renewal-delivering-inclusive-growth>
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 - 6 National Bureau of Statistics (2016) Formal and Informal Sector Split of Gross Domestic Product -2015. <http://nigerianstat.gov.ng/report/403>
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 - 8 World Bank (2014) Nigeria Economic Report. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2014/07/19883231/nigeria-economic-report-no-2>
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 - 15 Liverpool-Tasi et al. (2015) Is increasing inorganic fertilizer use in Sub-Saharan Africa a profitable proposition? Evidence from Nigeria. World Bank Policy Research Working paper 7201. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/999851468290138101/pdf/WPS7201.pdf>
 - 16 FAO (2016) Perspectives de récolte et situation alimentaire, n.2, juin 2016. <http://www.fao.org/3/a/15710f.pdf>
 - 17 USAID (2016) FEWES NET. Nigeria Market Monitoring Bulletin, October 2016. http://www.fewes.net/sites/default/files/documents/reports/NIGERIA_MMB_20161019-2016-Aug_withAnnex_rpdf
 - 18 USAID (2016) FEWES NET. Nigeria Market Monitoring Bulletin, October 2016. http://www.fewes.net/sites/default/files/documents/reports/NIGERIA_MMB_20161019-2016-Aug_withAnnex_rpdf

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 193,2 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 60.8

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2015**: 1,468.2

GINI Index¹ 2013: 30.69

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2015: 0.546

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	25.2	2016
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	43.5	2014
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 147 / 188)	0.550	2015
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	29.5	2013
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	45	2012
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	10.5	2012
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	22	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	2.6	2015
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	0.8	2015

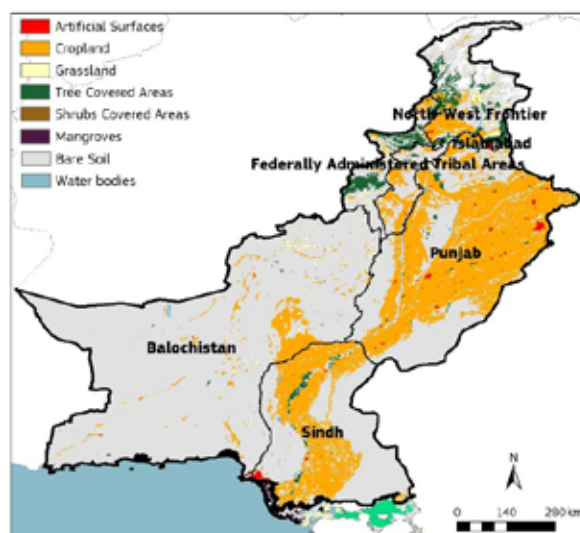
Country overview

- **Pakistan:** political stability and security in the country are limited in several regions, including Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Azad Jammu and Kashmir, and Gilgit-Baltistan due to militant attacks and military operations against the Taliban in tribal areas. Access to education remains low and completion rate for primary education is among the lowest in the world. Substantial progress in reducing poverty from 64.3% in 2001/2002 to 29.5% in 2013/2014 as the government adopted a revised poverty line¹.
- **Agriculture:** it constitutes the largest sector of economy (25% of GDP) and employs 43.5% of the country's labour force. Livestock contributes 56.6% to agricultural value added. Agriculture performance has been poor in recent years with low growth (3.1% in 2011-12 and 3.3% over the last decade). The sector needs to grow at 5% for reducing poverty and reaching the growth targets of 7-8% for national economy. About 60% of the population lives in rural areas and is directly linked to agriculture.
- **Natural hazards²:** Pakistan is one of the most natural disaster prone countries in the world with droughts (i.e. 2013-2014 drought in Sindh), floods (i.e. in 2010-2011, in 2015 heavy monsoon rains triggered Glacial Lake Outburst Floods – GLOF – landslides and river and lake overflow, affecting some 1.7 million people¹) and earthquakes (i.e. 2005, in 2015 a 7.5 earthquake jolted North-western Pakistan affecting 4.6 million).
- **Migration:** Pakistan is among the ten countries which together account for 75% of all the world's IDPs³. There are 1.6 million registered Afghan refugees and another 1.5 million undocumented, mostly in Khyber, Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and Punjab. However, the number returning to Afghanistan has grown, especially undocumented refugees (721,000 undocumented Afghans⁴ returned since January 2016), since Pakistani authorities have included the repatriation of refugees in a new anti-terrorism action plan. In 2015, natural disasters produced the displacement of nearly 666,000 people due to the earthquake and 333,000 due to flooding. At the beginning of 2017, around 504,000 people remain internally displaced mainly in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province and the Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) that are affected by large-scale displacements due to insurgency⁵.

Agriculture

Pakistan's agriculture community consists of small farmers with low to middle productivity due to various limitations as slow rate of technological innovation, problems with quantity and quality of input supply, limited investment in infrastructure and marketing and trade restrictions. A 2010 Agriculture census showed that out of the total 8.3 million existing private farms, 65% were less than 2 hectares and represented 19% of the land. Almost 80% of the cultivated area is irrigated and cropland production is closely linked with the availability of irrigation water and very conditioned by climatic disturbances. Pakistan has two crop seasons:

Kharif, starting from April-June and harvested during October-December. The main crops are sugar cane, rice, cotton, maize and moong. Rabi, starting from October-December and is harvested in April-May. The main crops are wheat, gram, lentil, tobacco and barley. Livestock plays an important role in the economy of the country with 58.6% of the agriculture value added in overall agriculture. Nearly 8 million families are engaged in livestock production and earn more than 35% of their income from this activity. Fisheries contribute a 2.17% to agriculture and growth (3.25%) against 2014-15.



Food availability

Production⁶

Crops	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2014	2015P*	2014	2015P	2014	2015P
		Sugar cane	67,826	65,475	1,141	1,132	55,062
Wheat	25,086	25,482	9,204	9,260	2,726	2,752	
Rice, paddy	7,003	6,811	2,891	2,748	2,422	2,479	
Cotton	2,372	1,712	2,961	2,917	802	587	
Maize	4,937	4,920	1,142	1,144	4,323	4,301	

Source: MNISR

*P- Provisional. Pakistan Ministry of National Food Security and Research

Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)		Years	
		2014	2015
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Milk	42,454	43,818
	Meat	3,696	3,873
	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	499	501
	Eggs	14,346	16,188
Heads	Poultry	932, 000,000	1, 016, 000,000
	Cattle	41,200,000	42,800,000
	Goats	68,400,000	70,300,000
	Buffaloes	35,600,000	36,600,000

Source: MNISR

Imports⁷

Year 2015		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
			% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros
	Total agricultural imports	2,599.40	100.00	4,164.27
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	40.11	1,670.44
	Cotton	N/A	14.35	597.54
	Tea, whether or not flavoured	164.64	9.91	412.89
	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	694.28	9.28	386.30
	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled	404.70	5.42	225.86

Source: Comtrade

Exports

Year 2015		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
			% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros
	Total agricultural exports	7,257.52	100.00	6,918.17
	Cotton	N/A	52.64	3,641.48
	Rice	4,055.23	25.11	
	Fruits	680.49	4.48	310.26
	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/A	4.28	296.29
	Meat and edible meat offal	N/A	3.44	237.71

Source: Comtrade and MNISR

Food production is sufficient to feed all Pakistanis. In 2015-2016, the agriculture sector recorded a negative growth of -0.19% against a growth of 2.53% in recent years mainly due to the -6.25% negative growth of crops because of climatic disturbances. The 2017 rabi wheat crop is forecasted to reach a record level of 26 million tonnes due to positive rainfall in the Punjab and Sindh provinces (where 90% of the total wheat production is produced). Pakistan is the fourth largest cotton producer in the world. In 2015, Pakistan exported 2,397,513 million rupees and imported 4,664,151 million rupees, resulting in a negative trade balance of -2,266,638 million rupees. Agricultural exports are the main source of foreign exchange, including cotton and cotton based products, which contribute over 55% of its exports earning. Exports are also highly concentrated on few markets in North America, China, Afghanistan and Germany. Main imports are mineral fuels (16% of total imports) and manufactured goods (16%). Others include: beverage and tobacco (12%), animal and vegetal oils and fats (10%). Main import partners are China, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Food security

Even if Pakistan is a nationally cereal food secure country with basic food stuff available in most parts of the country, food security has experienced a sharp decline in recent years due to a combination of militant activity, natural disaster and economic instability⁸.

At the beginning of 2017, overall food security conditions in the country were stable following two consecutive years of good harvest and large carryover stocks of the main staples. Moreover, the 2017 rabi (winter) wheat crop season is expected to be favourable due to adequate irrigation water supplies and overall favourable weather conditions.

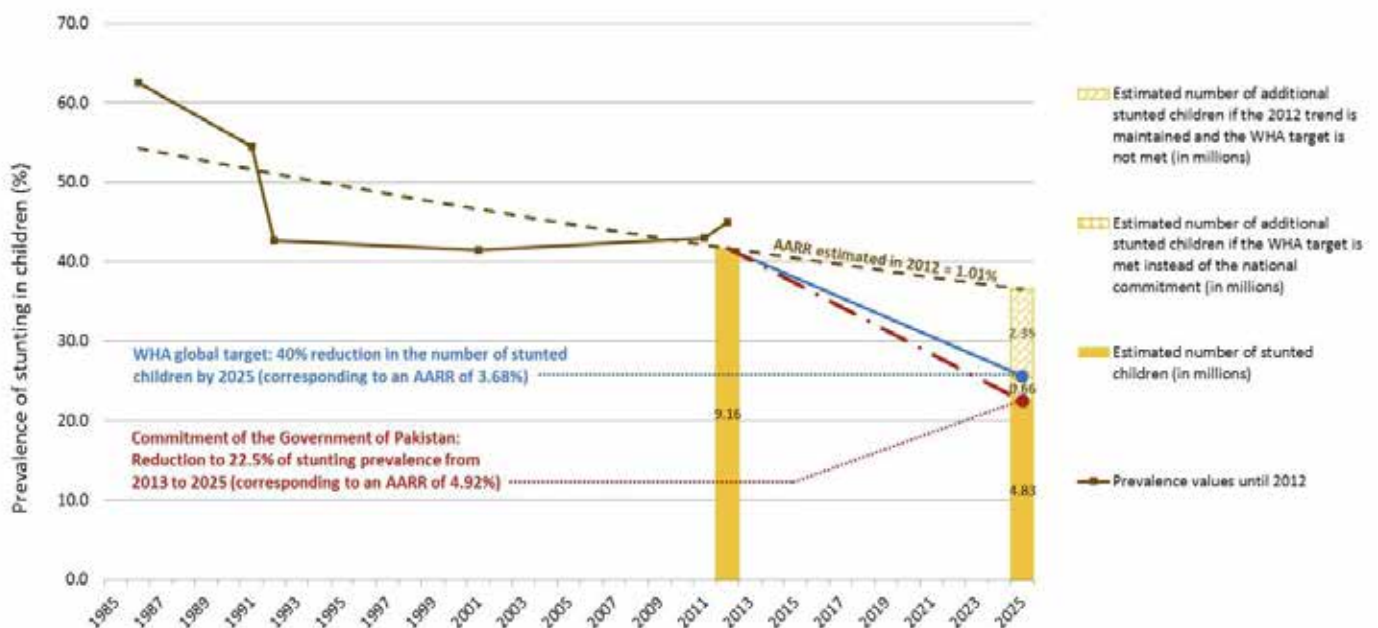
Despite its continuously growing amounts of agricultural production, the country is struggling with significant levels of food insecurity, particularly and recurrently in the Tharparkar District and surrounding areas of Sindh Province, where a below-average drought-affected cereal production for the third consecutive year, coupled with losses of small animals has aggravated the food insecurity situation.

The most food insecurity people are also located in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) regions that are still affected by the return process, after the large-scale displacement due to insurgency in FATA. Households in the northern parts of the country have also not fully recovered from the impact of the earthquake in October 2015. Moreover, floods and snowfalls in Balochistan since the end of January have raised concerns of possible food shortages⁸.

EU Analysis of nutrition⁸

Globally, Pakistan has the third highest number of children under five affected by stunting (over 9 million). Stunting rates (45%) have remained virtually unchanged for decades, and the wasting rates have been persistently high (above 10%), indicating chronic vulnerability. Micronutrient deficiencies are also widespread and anaemia affects 50% of children under five years of age. Inappropriate child-feeding practices are among the underlying causes with a low rate of exclusive breastfeeding in children under 6 months (38%), and only 15% of children 6-23 months of age receiving an adequate diet.

The line graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of 1.01 % (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 4.92% (red broken line) and 3.68% (blue line) to meet the government's own commitment and the WHA target (respectively). In 2012, 9 160 000 children under-five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 7 840 000 children will be stunted in 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts by government and development partners to reach an extra 2 350 000 children and avert them from stunting. Overall, Pakistan needs to accelerate the pace of stunting reduction significantly in order to meet its WHA targets in 2025. This will require sustained multi-sectoral action and a shared commitment to address the root causes of extreme poverty, reflecting deep social inequality



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

The total outlay of the Government of Pakistan (GoP) budget 2016-2017 is Rs 4,894.9 billion. This size is 10% higher than the size of budget estimates in 2015-16. The allocation under Agriculture, Food, Irrigation, Forestry and Fishing is Rs 27,517 million compared to the Rs 23,497 million in 2015-16.

Government orientation in the sector

[Pakistan Vision 2025](#). In 2014, the Government of Pakistan (GoP), adopted a long-term development strategy, which pretends to transform Pakistan into an upper middle-income country by 2025 and a top ten economy by 2017. Vision 2025 focuses on seven pillars that aim to implant macroeconomic stability through the promotion of inclusive growth, and envisages a hunger-free Pakistan.

The GoP developed the [11th Five Year Plan \(2013-2018\)](#) for the implementation of Vision 2025. The plan aims at improving agricultural productivity, profitability, competitiveness and environmental safety on a sustainable basis. Its main objective is to achieve a stable growth rate during the plan period in order to ensure national food security, reduce rural poverty, and support the overall growth of the country.

In 2013 national experts from the Ministry of National Food Security and Research (MFSR), the Pakistan Agriculture Research Council and the National Agriculture Research Centre supported by FAO, drafted [the Agriculture and Food Security Policy \(2013\)](#). The document formulates a food security policy at the federal level, with the objective of halving malnutrition by 2030 and bringing food insecurity down to zero by 2050.

In 2015, the Ministry of Food Security and Research, drafted the National Agriculture and Food Security Action Plan (2015), which will be a part of the comprehensive National Agriculture and Food Security policy.

In 2013, the Climate Change Division (GoP) launched the Framework for the Implementation of [Climate Change Policy \(2014-2030\)](#), which was developed for mainstreaming climate change concerns into decision-making so that it creates enabling conditions for integrated, climate-compatible development processes.

Subsides

The European Union has adopted the [Multi-annual Indicative Programme for the period 201-2020](#) (350 million euros), which provides for the following priorities: i) Rural Development, ii) Education, Food and Nutrition security and ii) Good Governance, Human Rights and Rule of Law. In this framework, a number of projects promoting community-driven rural development have already been implemented as SUCCES that started in 2015 in Sindh (80 million euros).

[AFS-WINS: Women and Children/Infant Improved Nutrition in Sindh \(Merlin\) \(2013-2016\)](#) from the European Union with 11, 062, 815 euros to strengthen the capacity to address the high rates of malnutrition in the district of Thata of the Sindh Province.

[FAO in collaboration with the GoP launched the National Zero Hunger Action Plan \(2012-2017\)](#), which is a five-year plan aimed at targeting 62 million food-insecure Pakistanis. The strategy is based on granting access to food, and aims at strengthening family farming, with US\$16 billion allocated by the government to its implementation. Some of the major interventions foreseen include: providing support to food-insecure households through cash or food distribution of nutrition and fortified commodities in disaster-hit areas; expanding farm outputs and market access; implementing targeted social safety nets, rationalizing market prices of food commodities; and increasing diet diversification.

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 200 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 – Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP): [Source Worldbank](#) – Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 – Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI – Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) – A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. Example : in 2014, Norway : 0.944 – Burundi : 0.400. Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source Worldbank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 – Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source 2014 Ghana demographic and health survey, 2014 GDHS](#). Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59. Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) – Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.
Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Global food crisis report 2017](#)

1 <http://reliefweb.int/map/pakistan/pakistan-humanitarian-situation-echo-daily-map-22012016>

2 Echo Factsheet Pakistan http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/pakistan_en.pdf

3 <http://www.internal-displacement.org/assets/publications/2016/2016-global-report-internal-displacement-IDMC.pdf>

4 https://afghanistan.iom.int/sites/default/files/Reports/iom_return_of_undocumented_afghans_weekly_situation_report_15-21_january_2017.pdf

5 ACAPS Pakistan <https://www.acaps.org/country/pakistan>

6 FAO GIEWS 22 February 2017 <http://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=PAK>

7 Atlas Media Pakistan <http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/profile/country/pak/>

8 2016 EU Nutrition Country Fiche, WHO Nutrition Landscape Nutrition Information System at <http://apps.who.int/nutrition/landscape/report.aspx>, Global Nutrition Report 2016 and Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2016 Edition UNICEF

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 4,42 million people

Rural population (% of total population) **2015**: 24.75

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2015**: 2 866.8

GINI Indexⁱ 2009: 34.46 (101th)

Gender Inequality Index (GII): NA

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	4.52	2014
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	10.50	2013
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 113 / 188)	0.68	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	25.80	2011
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	7.40	2014
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	1.20	2014
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	NA	NA
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	37.2	2015
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	0.0	2015

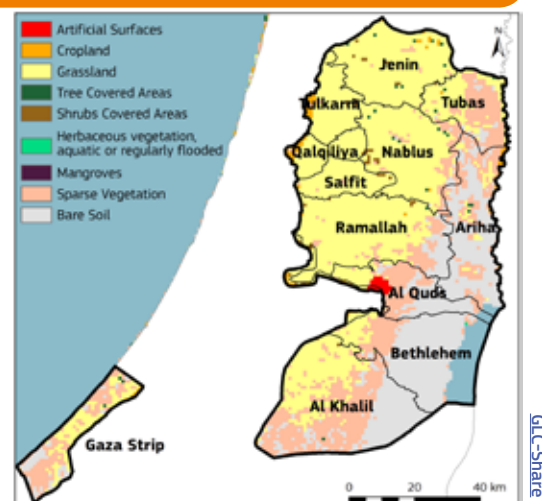
Country overview

- Palestine:** is the third smallest economy (out of 21) in the Middle East & North Africa region. Modern de jure sovereign state in the Middle East recognized by 136 UN members. The State of Palestine claims the West Bank (bordering Israel and Jordan) and Gaza Strip (bordering Israel and Egypt) with East Jerusalem as the designated capital. Most areas claimed by the State of Palestine occupied by Israel since 1967 in the aftermath of the Six-Day War. Protracted conflict with Israel with its most recent event being a 50-day attack launched by Israel on 8 July 2014 . Literacy rate at 96.67% (2015) and illiteracy among women reduced from 20.3% in 1997 to less than 6% in 2014 (UNDP 2014). Unemployment rates very high in Gaza (42%) and high in West Bank (18%), even higher for those between 15 and 29 years old. Poverty reduced from 35.5% in 2007 to 25.8% in 2011. Political uncertainties, conflict risk and access restrictions continue to inhibit private sector investment in the West Bank. Irregular GDP growth, recession in 2014 and sluggish recovery. Real GDP growth of 2.7% at West Bank and 5.5% in Gaza in 2016, averaging 3.3% in 2016. High dependency on foreign aid. Projected growth by IMF to 3.5% in both 2017 and 2018 but risks persist and growth insufficient to sustainable economy. Favorable climate, historical and cultural heritage made Palestine a potential hotspot for foreign tourism.
- Natural hazards and Conflicts:** from 2006 to 2015, 6 disaster events (4 were floods) affected 95 000 people or 0.2% of total population annually. Palestinians in the Gaza Strip endured over ten years of blockade while in the West Bank the major issues remain occupation policies and violations in the form of seizure of Palestinian land used for Israeli settlement construction (ECHO, 2016). Most profound recent crisis was the 2014 Israel–Gaza conflict of July–August 2014. All governorates in Gaza witnessed extensive aerial bombardment, naval shelling and artillery fire, widespread loss of life (2 131 people, of which 75% civilians), livelihood destruction (more 110 000 people homeless and internally displaced) and access to basic infrastructure such as 450,000 people without access to water (equivalent to 10%) (OCHA, 2014).
- Migration:** by October 2016, yet 60 000 people internally displaced within the Gaza strip due to 2014 Israel–Gaza conflict (ECHO, 2016). Crisis lasted for nearly three decades until these refugees relocated into the USA (92 323), Australia (6 204), Canada (6 773), New Zealand (1 075), Denmark (875), Norway (570) and UK (358). Remittances essential to support Palestinians, ranging from 10–16% of its GDP.

Agriculture

Despite the historically rich Palestinian farming traditions, agricultural sector struggles due to protracted conflict with Israel. A rich variety of vegetables, fruits, legumes are cultivated including the culturally and economically relevant olives. Agricultural trade balance is negative with an imported value of 400 million EURO, nearly 4 times higher than exports valued at 116 million EURO.

Agriculture contributes significantly to Palestinian income, exports, food security and job creation. However, the sector has been operating well below potential. Its relative contribution to the gross domestic product and exports has been declining, while the absolute size of agricultural output has been fluctuating, with a discernible downward trend.



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
		Crops	Tomatoes	222.14	221.47	1.75	1.76
Cucumbers and gherkins	165.40	167.19	2.85	2.83	58,090.1	59,067.7	
Olives	95.08	95.04	65.88	66.64	1,443.3	1,426.1	
Eggplants (aubergines)	56.88	57.73	1.15	1.17	49,229.2	49,273.3	
Potatoes	56.83	57.01	1.58	1.59	35,864.9	35,761.9	
Pumpkins, squash and gourds	47.44	47.62	2.56	2.54	18,557.3	18,742.8	
Grapes	41.30	40.56	5.30	5.21	7,793.6	7,784.3	
Wheat	32.82	33.00	17.15	17.38	1,913.8	1,899.4	
Onions, dry	31.90	32.13	1.15	1.15	27,639.5	28,029.3	
Chillies and peppers, green	22.58	22.98	0.67	0.62	36,633.6	37,194.5	

Source: FOSTAT

		Years	
		2015	2016
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	2.09*	1.93**
	Meat	67.17	65.16
	Eggs	25.04	24.81
	Milk	165.55	166.71
Heads	Sheeps	736,374	744,845
	Goats	197,007	158,726
	Cattle	36,730	38,059

Source: FOSTAT

*Data is from 2012 ; **Data is from 2013.

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural imports	903.30	100.00	399.96
	Alfalfa and pellets	260.00	9.66	38.64
	Wheat flour	70.08	6.84	27.38
	Rice	36.89	5.51	22.05
	Fresh fruits	50.00	5.25	21.00
	Nuts	11.26	5.14	20.57

Source: FOSTAT

Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural exports	142.15	100.00	116.21
	Chocolate products	3.81	9.39	10.91
	Chicken meat	9.07	8.84	10.27
	Cereal preparations	14.18	6.91	8.03
	Virgin olive oil	2.25	5.80	6.74
	Alcoholic distilled beverages	1.66	3.37	3.91

Source: FOSTAT

Food and nutrition security

Food security

The latest comprehensive survey conducted in 2014 showed that stunting and wasting were not public health concerns for the Palestinian Territory, where the prevalences were as low as 7% and 1% respectively. However, the prevalence of overweight in children under 5 has increased in recent years, reaching a national prevalence of 8.2% in 2014, that goes up to 10.9% in rural areas (well above the 7% WHO target for this indicator) and showing an important nutritional problem. Important to mention that the problem is concentrated in the West Bank where this prevalence is 9.8%. In the Gaza strip is 6.5%.

There is also room for improvement regarding young children dietary practices, as only 38.6% of children below 6 months were exclusively breastfed, and among children 6 to 23 months only 43.8% benefitted from a diet sufficient both in diversity and frequency. In Gaza again, this prevalence was as low as 33.9% compared to 51.6% in the West Bank.

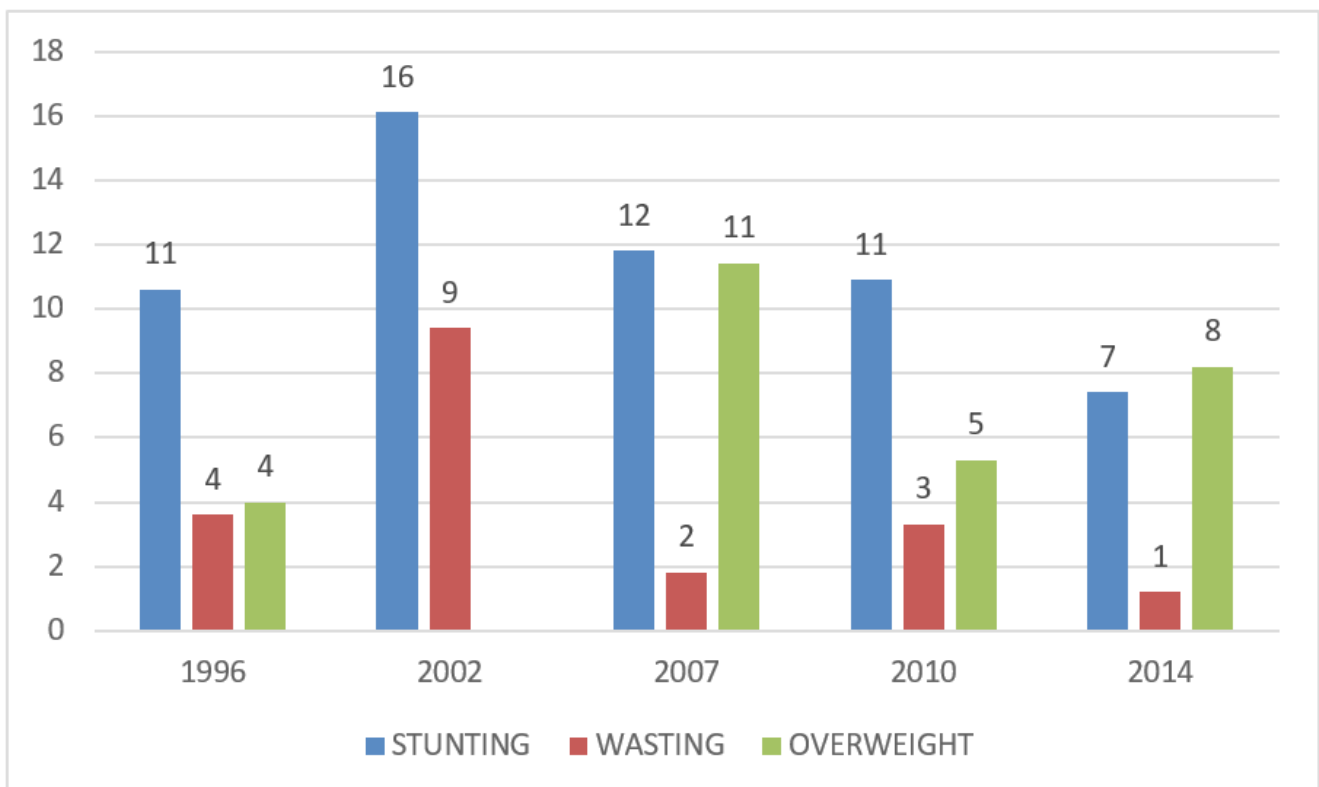
Food insecurity in Palestine is caused by unemployment, poverty, as well as high food prices. Therefore, issues of food insecurity are compounded by a lack of food sovereignty. Importantly little is known about the micronutrient nutritional status of Palestinians.

Analysis in nutrition

The occupation in the West Bank and the blockade of Gaza has provoked a long-lasting protection crisis with humanitarian consequences, especially in terms of access to health, water, education and livelihood opportunities. All of which in turn is increasing economic and social despair among Palestinians.

The Gaza blockade is now entering its tenth year. It continues to affect the lives and livelihoods of all Gazans. There is a continuous undoing of economic development and increased vulnerability of the population. Nearly 80% of Gaza's 1.8 million population receives some form of international aid, the bulk of which is food assistance.

The graph below shows the prevalence of stunting, wasting and overweight in West Bank and Gaza (%).



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

The budget of the Palestinian Authority was 3.2 billion EURO (13350 million INS) in 2017, of which 10% were committed to be spent in development programs. This budget was nearly the same in 2016. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) reported its budget of 2016 amounting to about 105 million shekels (25.3 million EURO) distributed on wages and salaries, operational and capital expenditures, in addition to approximately 24 million shekels (5.7 million EURO) on development agricultural projects (25%). This is far less than 1% of the total budget.

Government orientation in the sector

The current Palestinian Authority's orientation in the agricultural sector is comprised by the National Agricultural Sector Strategy (2017-2022) "Resilience and Sustainable Development"¹.

The current primary objectives for agricultural sector of the Palestinian's MoA are:

1. Intensify efforts to rehabilitate the agriculture sector in "Area C", (ie, area located in West Bank, 99% of which is excluded from Palestinian use and contains most of the West Bank's natural resources and open spaces)
2. Rehabilitate what the Israeli occupation has destroyed and support farmers who are affected by the Israeli occupation
3. Support and protect marginalized groups, especially small farmers, poor in rural areas, and women Bedouins
4. Provide agricultural control at borders and build national laboratories
5. Improve management of supply and demand on water used in agriculture
6. Sustainable management of land, increase in land area, reclamation of land, and sustainable utilization of agricultural biodiversity
7. Reduce the negative impacts of climate change and natural disasters
8. Support a sector-wide shift towards intensive and semi-intensive production systems and apply modern agricultural production systems in line with sustainable development requirements
9. Steer agricultural production to meet domestic and external market needs and enhance competitiveness
10. Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of agricultural institutions and develop their legal and coordination frameworks
11. Train and rehabilitate the human resources involved in agriculture (men and women)
12. Provide incentives to investment and partnership between the public and private sectors
13. Improve extension services, plant protection, veterinary services, research and agricultural marketing
14. Develop credit and financing systems for rural areas, risk prevention and agricultural insurance

An strategic review process for the period 2014-16 revealed that 42 programs have been implemented throughout 2014-2016. Out of these projects at least five will continue up to 2018. The Project's total budget reached 111 million EURO. More than half of the projects (51%) were implemented in the West Bank, whereas 15% were implemented in the Gaza Strip and 34% in both areas.

Subsides

The European Commission is the biggest donor of financial assistance to the Palestinians. The European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) is the main EU financial instrument for 2014-2020.

In 2016, EU funding through the ENI amounts to € 291.1 million. The bulk of it (€170.5 million) was channelled through the PEGASE Program for Direct Financial Support. €82 million have been allocated to UNRWA in support of Palestinian refugees. The remaining amount of € 38.6 million has been allocated to Support to governance (€ 8.1 million); Support economic enablers (€ 20 million) and support to East Jerusalem (€10.5 million).

i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6

ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7

Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) : [Source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7

iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.

Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.

Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.

Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

1 http://www.lacs.ps/documentsShow.aspx?ATT_ID=31791

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 7,46 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 87.02

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2014**: 2,268.16

GINI Index¹ 2009: 43.88

Gender Inequality Index 2015: 0.595 (143rd)

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	37.80	2004
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	72.30	2000
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 158 / 188)	0.50	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	39.90	2009
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	49.50	2010
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	14.30	2010
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	-	-
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	38	2015
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	20	2015

Country overview

- **Papua New Guinea:** although the GDP has been increasing in low rates, 2-4% over the last years given the annual rate 2.5% for population growth, the economy is stagnated and thus is at the bottom of the HDI list. Mining contributes largely to the government revenues and exports, generating about 20% of GDP and 90% of exports¹. However, lower prices for these commodities caused a great decline in government revenues and a declining GDP growth rate since 2014.

- **Agriculture:** is the main economic activity for the majority of the population. Primary production of staple crops are the main source of food to support the increasing populations demand. However, the sector suffers a series of structural weaknesses and face major environmental treats in recent years: El Nino induced drought, frosts and fire events in 2015-16, sea level rise and excessive rains.

- **Natural hazards:** the humanitarian situation due to effects from El Niño events in 2015/16 required food aid. International donors and government mobilized food aid: OCHA provided food to about 200,000 people²; WFP-Care delivered food to 144,000; provincial government also provided food aid. However, evaluation of the crisis response in 2017, indicated that despite some large volumes of food aid, the needs were so great and greatest in the most remote locations that villagers mostly helped themselves, aid was largely insufficient and took long to activate, with the added difficulties in deliveries, deaths were not avoided.

Agriculture

Papua New Guinea lies in the tropics neighbouring with Australia (to the south). Totalling 470,000 km² the country is comprised of the mainland and 600 islands. Its terrain is harsh and rugged, with large proportion not suitable for agriculture: are mountains, steep-sided valleys, turbulent rivers, and swamps in the southern-western parts. There are two main agro-ecological zones, the lowlands and the highlands. Agricultural cycle is characterized by one main wet season (cyclone season) from November to April and a dry season from May to October. The large majority (87%) of the population live in rural areas and rely on subsistence or semi- subsistence agriculture and other cash activities (trees, livestock). Agriculture is the principal economic activity, providing employment in the informal sector to a majority of the population (>70%). Staple crops include sweet potatoes, bananas, taro, yam, cassava, coconut and sago. Land degradation increased over time along with population growth, causing soils unable to support crops that require nutrients and take longer, such as bananas and taro. Thus, area under sweet potatoes increased more rapidly to supply domestic demands. In addition to staples, a broad variety of temperate and tropical vegetables are grow in the lowlands and highlands areas; also tropical fruits often grown in backyards. The backyard animals such as pigs and chickens, are the main source of animal protein. Coffee is the major cash crop, generating cash for about 2 million people it its majority small holders. The oil palm cultivation experienced a great increase recently, high-yielding genetic material has given PNG a comparative advantage. The industry has expanded to four mills in West New Britain and one each in Oro, New Ireland and Milne Bay provinces³. Major constrains to agriculture are: poor and complex laws, ineffective extension system, lack of effective National Agriculture Development Plan, lack of transport infrastructure, ineffective communication and lack of competency of public servants.



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Oil palm fruit	2,100.00	2,158.82	150.00	155.64
Bananas	1,246.92	1,166.03	73.44	75.08	16,979.20	15,531.30	
Coconuts	1,207.50	1,168.77	221.00	211.83	5,463.80	5,517.60	
Fruit Fresh Nes	1,032.86	1,042.58	118.28	125.19	8,732.30	8,328.20	
Sweet potatoes	675.35	671.74	129.03	131.30	5,094.30	5,116.00	
Yams	350.00	355.03	20.00	20.24	17,500.00	17,539.80	

Source: FOSTIA

	Years	2013	2014
		Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)
Meat	473.05	485.41	
Eggs	5.35	5.51	
Milk	0.23	0.23	
Heads	Chickens	4,400,000	4,400,000
Pigs	2,000,000	2,000,000	
Cattle	93,000	93,000	
Sheep	7,300	7,300	

Source: FOSTIA

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural imports	117.04	100.00	461.49
Rice	8.45	36.77	169.69	
Meat and edible meat offal	N/A	24.17	111.55	
Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	8.95	41.29	
Wheat and meslin	65.47	8.22	37.92	
Dairy products	4.56	6.09	28.12	

Source: Comtrade

Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural exports	1,002.09	100.00	859.28
Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	53.29	457.88	
Coffee*	8.03	23.02	197.80	
Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/A	12.44	106.93	
Cocoa beans, husks, skins and shells	950.83	7.60	65.32	
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	39.26	2.41	20.72	

Source: Comtrade

* whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion

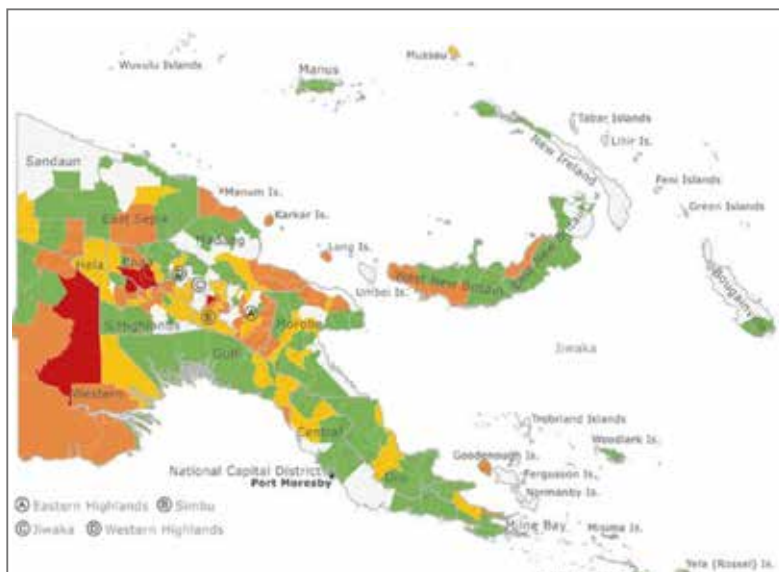
In 2014, Papua New Guinea experienced a positive trade balance (US\$ 3.69 billion), exporting US\$ 8.62 billion and importing US\$ 4.92 billion. The top export commodities are: gold (US\$ 1.73 billion, 20%), petroleum gas (\$US 1.69 billion, 20%), crude petroleum (\$US 1.28 billion, 15%), rough wood (9.3%), copper (8.7%), and palm oil (5.5%) followed by nickel mattes (3.6%). The country's main food imports in 2014 were edible preparations (1.5%), flavoured water (1.3%), wheat (1.3%), sheep and goat meat (1.2%), rice (1.1%), processed fish (0.69%) palm oil (0.56%), poultry meat (0.48%), animal food (0.46%), pasta (0.44%). Origins of imports were Australia (35%) Singapore (15%) and China(13%), Malaysia (8.4%), South Korea (5%), followed by Japan (3.5%), Indonesia (3%) and Thailand (2.6%).

Food and nutrition security

Food security

The country's food production is highly vulnerable to climatic induced stressors and hazards. Historically the country has been at higher risk of recurrent floods or excessive rains due to its location in the Pacific Ocean and less at risk of droughts. However, in 2015/16 a strong El Niño event caused a major drought, frost damages and fires. According to FAO in 2016 food shortage due to El Niño affected the large sector of subsistence farmers⁴. WFP estimated in 2015 about that 1.2 million people were severely food insecure, while 2.9 million were vulnerable to food insecurity⁵. The most affected regions were in the Highlands (>2,200m) in parts of Enga, Hela, SHP and WHP provinces; Inland Western Province (especially Nomad, Mougulu, Morehead); Highland fringe and foothills (Huon Pen, Gulf Morobe, EHP); small islands and the North Coast, Milne Bay⁶. Food prices increased dramatically due to the scarcity and markets were poorly supplied of some staples. The crisis was so large that during the WFP evaluation all affected villages reported deaths due to food shortage, more so in High and Severe Food Impacts areas where 53% and 68% of respondents reported famine related deaths. Some effects and consequences were still reported in 2017.

Other factor is sea levels rising, having negative effects over several islands: decreasing access to crops and ground water availability. Long-term treats to FSN are the low cash income and land degradation. High poverty levels remain high despite some advancements, in 1996 HIES data indicated that 53% of the population were in extreme poverty (USD 1.9/day), and by 2010 this



WFP and NDC, 2026. El Niño Food Security Impact on Papua New Guinea

Food Security Impact Map from the 2015 drought. Source: WFP NDC (2016)

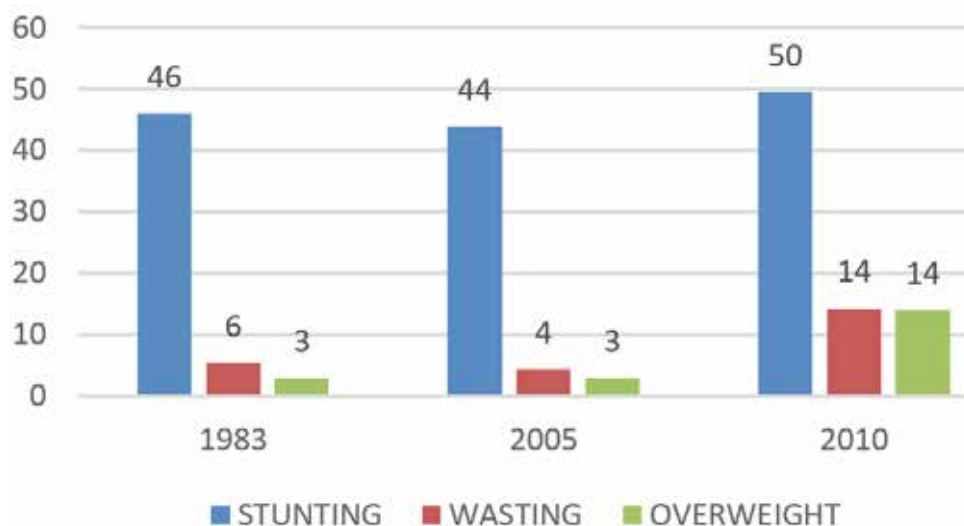
reduced to 38%. However poverty level (USD 3.2/day) remained as high as 65.6%, and 27% of the population were "food poor" or unable to consume the minimally nutritionally adequate diet⁷.

In addition, availability of improved sanitation and drinking water are of concern, in 2015 large parts of the population remains with unsafe water sources: surface (42%) or unimproved (18%), and only 21% had improved sanitation⁸. Migration to urban areas has increased, causing loss land and other resources, but also higher vulnerability.

Most vulnerable people are in: very high altitude locations, highland fringe locations, very small and small islands with high population densities.

EU Analysis of nutrition

The malnutrition situation has been deteriorating in Papua New Guinea over the last 30 years and at a faster rate in the last decade. The latest national survey conducted in 2009-2010 showed the worst nutrition indicators ever reported for the country. Half of the children under five (50%) were stunted, with the Highlands region showing the highest prevalence (58%) and the Momase region the lowest (48%). The prevalence in wasting also increased rapidly in the 2005-2010 period, from 4.4% to 14.3%, and this value raised up to 19% in the Islands region, the highest prevalence in the country. These values correspond to a situation of nutrition emergency, with mortality rates showing no significant decline in recent years.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

Public expenditures are decentralized, Provinces, Districts and Wards receive budgets to accomplish development investments, which historically emphasized the business, oil and mining sectors. However, since 2014, the GDP growth rate decreased or stagnated, due to low oil and mining commodities prices. This led to low investments and prevailing of poor roads, water and electricity supply that impact on commercial agriculture⁹. The 2018 budget plan, focus on non-mining sectors to increase revenues. The total income (including grants) is planned at K12.73 billion and expenses at K 14.71 billion with a shift from domestic to international borrowing, amounting public debt to K 25,807.6 million about 32.2% of GDP.

Government orientation in the sector

The Medium Term Development Strategy (MTDS) introduced in 1990's giving agriculture less importance part of macro-economic policy in each succeeding MTDS plan due to failure to become an engine of growth. A recent PNG National Food Security Policy (2000 to 2010) was introduced which highlighted the over dependence on food imports and proposed rain fed lowland rice production to be increased with cultivation of 100,000 has. In 1995, a major policy reform generated confusion regarding roles and responsibilities of government agencies. Despite food crises in 1997, 2015 and 2016 there is still lack of coherent public policy for the FNS sector. Department of national Planning and Monitoring: (DNPM, 1995) responsible for national Strategic Development Policy, development planning and preparation of development budget, aid coordination, monitoring and evaluation. Funds are given via provincial, district and ward grants. Underfunding and lack of efficiency in their use has been pointed as one of the reasons for stagnated development and increasing inequalities. Office of Rural Development (ODR) has the role of supporting provinces and districts in planning, implementing and monitoring rural improvement programs; funds come from grants, Social and Rural Development Program, and Targeted Community Development Program. District Services Improvement Programs, dedicated to improve service delivery at district level, include funds for agriculture. National Agriculture Council (1995), is a committee of national and provincial agriculture ministers with mandate to review national research, training and skills building in agriculture. Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL): its main policy function currently is food security, however it has been largely criticized for not performing this role and propose unrealistic policies or policies with lacking of sound analysis. Decentralization and devolution policies in 1995 created other institutions; DAL's role in policy making was restricted to food security. However, DAL retained most funding and staff, while cutting on responsibilities. National Agriculture Research Institute (NARI), The NARI Strategy and Results Framework (SRF) states that aims to enhance the productivity, efficiency, stability and sustainability of the smallholder agriculture sector. The SRF is implemented through programmes and projects that collectively should have impacts on improved food security, nutrition and health. National Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection Authority, prevents animal and plant diseases introduction and spread. The corporization of the export crops sectors caused the creation of: The Oil Palm Research Association, Coconut Cocoa Research Institute, Oil Palm Industry Corporation, Coffee Industry Corporation, Kikonas Industry Corporation, Livestock Development Corporation, Rubber Industry Corporation, Fresh Food Produce Corporation, PNG Spice Corporation. Agriculture Subcommittee of the Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council (CIMC) formed by all main players of the agriculture sector DAL, DMPM, private sector, commodity producers and civil society. Its mandate is to oversee the National Agriculture Development Plan and the sector, planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. During the 2015-16 humanitarian crisis policy instrument was the Recovery Plan, and the main government support programs were from: National Agriculture Sector Recovery Team; National Disaster Centre: Bearing the mandate for delivery of food relief, provide guidance and information to NGO's on national standards, prioritization of relief, and alignment with national food assistance mechanisms. Some support from the Provincial governments, Provincial Disaster Offices, District (DDAs) and Wards.

Subsides

During the 2015-16 humanitarian crisis the, main donors were: Foreign governments donors: OCHA (UN-CERF funding), DFAT, ECHO, Japan, USA, New Zealand; UN agencies: UNDP, WFP, UNICEF, FAO, IOM; NGO's: Care, Oxfam, World Vision, Save the Children. **EU funded projects: strengthening food production capacity and the resilience to drought of vulnerable communities:** a project that will be implemented in 11 provinces over the next four years (2017-2021), to promote drought resilience for coastal communities in Papua New Guinea launched by NARI and key stakeholders at Kiriwina Island in the Milne Bay province. **Western Pacific EU ARD Project (2011-2016)**, aiming at generation and adaptation of improved agricultural technologies to mitigate climate change-imposed risks to food production within vulnerable smallholder farming communities in Western Pacific countries. Implemented in PNG by NARI. **Specific objective:** to improve the food production capacity of smallholder farming communities in areas where precipitation deficits and/or excesses and soil salinity problems are becoming significant threats to agricultural production and productivity Total Cost EUR 3.66 million (PGK 13.0 million) EU Support EUR 2.93 million (PGK 10.40 million) NARI contribution EUR 0.73 million (PGK 2.6

i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6. ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) Percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7. iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59. Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity. Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#). Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher)

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 11.34 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 72.16

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2014**: 695.69

GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 50.8

Gender Inequality Index (GII) **2015**: 0.383 (84th)

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	33.12	2014
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	75.30	2012
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 173 / 188)	0.48	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	44.90	2010
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	37.9 (DHS 2014-15)	2014
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	2 (DHS 2014-15)	2014
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	31.60	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	20	2015, CFSVA
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	2.6	2015, CFSVA

Country overview

• **Rwanda:** is a landlocked, mountainous country with a total surface area of 26 339 km². The annual population growth rate of 2.6% (recorded 2012 census) is among the highest in Africa and the past decade average real growth exceeded 8%, one of the highest growth rates in the world. The estimated population in April 2015 was 11 262 564 people, based on National Institute of Statistics population projections (NISR, Nov. 2012). The population density of 416 per square kilometer (2012) is the highest in the East African region. Urbanization is an important phenomenon: between 2012 and 2015, the urban population increased from 1.7 million to an estimated 2.1 million.

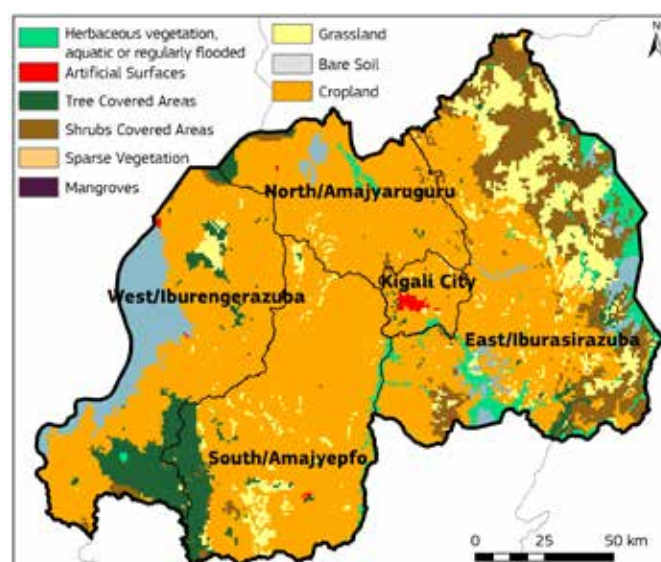
• **Agriculture:** the economy is dominated by agriculture and the service sector with a small contribution from the industry sector. For example, in 2014, 33% of GDP came from the agricultural sector and 14%, 47% from the industry and service sectors, respectively. In the total production (season A), cereals contribute for 11% (maize: 8%), while tubers-roots and banana are contributing respectively for 37% and 28%. Beans are the main pulse produced with around 7% of the total crop production. Drought: In Rwanda, it has been observed in the recent past that the really impact of El Niño is captured through a poor season B (March to June). This is critical as this season represents slightly more than half of the total annual crop production. The monthly rainfall anomalies show that May and June were much drier than the average, with rainfall deficits greater than 50% of the long-term average in the Eastern province and in large parts of the Southern and Northern provinces (draft technical report, JRC Oct 2016).

• **Migration:** people are migrating internally with the main destination: Kigali and the Eastern Province. As of August 2015, Rwanda accommodates nearly 146 000 refugees, mainly from the DR Congo and Burundi.

Agriculture

In Rwanda, the agriculture sector plays a key role as it occupies approximately 72% of the active population especially women and contributes around 33% of the national GDP. Agriculture contributes to 70% of the country's export revenue and to about 90% of national food needed.

According to the findings from the Seasonal Agricultural Survey (SAS) 2016 Season A conducted by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) from September 2015 to February 2016, the main crops grown were: Banana, Cassava, Beans and Maize, with respectively 23%, 21%, 20% and 12% of the total cultivated area. Other crops took 24% of the total cultivated area and the fallow land represented 15 % of the total arable land of Rwanda. In the same season (2016 Season A), the share of crop production by groups of crops in Rwanda was highest for Tubers and Roots (37%) followed by Banana (28%) and Cereals (11%).



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Bananas	3,291.85	1,804.650	342.69	322.09
Cassava	2,948.12	3,159.551	187.00	198.21	15,765.70	15,940.70	
Potatoes	2,240.72	2,213.556	164.69	164.15	13,605.60	13,484.80	
Sweet potatoes	1,081.22	940.786	112.44	140.98	9,616.30	6,673.30	
Maize	667.83	583.096	292.33	233.15	2,284.50	2,500.90	
Beans, dry	438.24	415.259	480.01	465.86	913.00	891.40	
Pumpkins, squash and	239.18	272.415	45.08	53.89	5,143.70	5,054.70	
Sorghum	157.49	140.58	109.12	137.23	1,443.30	1,024.40	
Avocados	151.85	161.52	18.73	19.00	8,105.00	8,501.00	

Source: FOSTAT

	Years	2013	2014
		Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)
Meat	95.69	101.27	
Eggs	3.08	3.09	
Milk	220.76	228.07	
Heads	Goats	2,702.750	2,532.000
Cattle	1,132.231	1,144.000	
Pigs	1,011.250	1,015.000	

Source: FOSTAT

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2014	Total agricultural imports	446.81	100.00	220.04
Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	27.48	60.47	
Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose in solid form.	80.83	19.05	41.92	
Wheat and meslin	133.93	18.44	40.58	
Rice	48.70	8.29	18.24	
Maize (corn)	89.60	7.73	17.01	

Source: Comtrade

Exports

	Quantity (1 000)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural)	Million euros	
Year 2014	Total agricultural exports	90.01	100.00	123.63
Coffee* ¹	16.26	37.04	45.79	
Tea* ²	24.03	35.20	43.52	
Rice	21.87	9.07	11.21	
Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	7.67	9.48	
Live bovine animals	7.04	4.43	5.48	

Source: Comtrade

*1 Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion

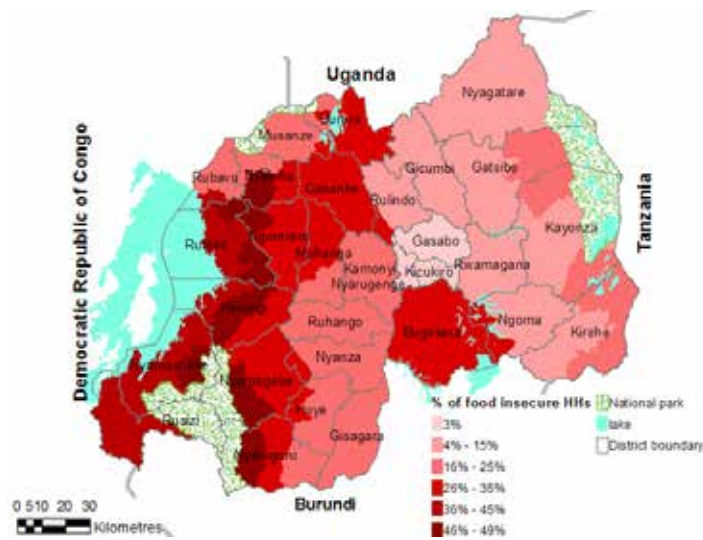
*2 Tea whether or not flavoured

According to the 2016 estimates from FAO-GIEWS, there is an expected increase of 5% in cereal production, compared to 2015. The high increase is observed in paddy rice (8%) followed by the maize and the sorghum with respectively 5% and 3%. When comparing the 2016 estimated production of cereals (912 000 tonnes) to the five-year average (877 000 tonnes), there is an increase of about 4%.

Food and nutrition security

Food security

Based on the CFSVA 2015, the CARI methodology, which is a combination of food security indicators into a composite one, in April-May 2015, 80% of all households were considered food secure and 20%, food insecure. In the 80% of households



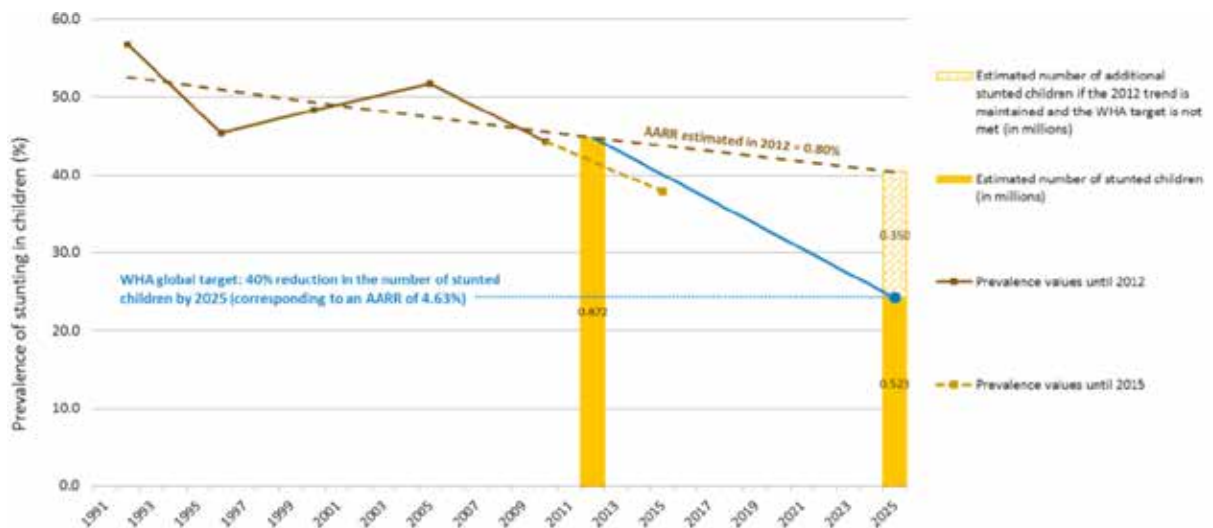
identified food secure, about 40% were found to be marginally food secure, which means that there is a risk of becoming food insecure. According to the CFSVA 2015, this category of “marginally food secure” contains households that are food secure based on their current food consumption, but with a lower coping capacity than the first group and greater vulnerability to the impact of shocks. In the 20% of households considered food insecure, 17% percent are moderately food insecure and around 3% are severely food insecure. The findings from the same survey (CFSVA 2015) show that at the provincial level, the highest percentage of food secure households is found in Kigali city, while the lowest percentage of food secure households is found in the Western Province. More than one third of all food insecure households are located in districts of the Western Province with the highest percentage of severely food insecure households (6%).

Rwanda. CFSVA April-May 2015.

According to FAO- Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) in the November 2016 outlook, acute food insecurity persists in eastern districts of Kayonza and Nyagatare following a below average 2016B output, harvested in June/July. Stocks have been quickly depleted and poor households started to rely on food markets earlier than usual. The lean season is expected to be long and hard until early December, when first 2017A season crops will be available for local consumption. Humanitarian assistance is assuring food security of more than 80 000 refugees from Burundi are hosted in the Mahama (Kirehe District in the Eastern Province) and Kigali camps.

EU Analysis of nutrition

Stunting rates have improved in the country since 2005 although they continue to be high (38% in 2015) despite the improvement in the provision of basic services in these last years. The age group most affected are children 6-18 months old with highest rates in the north and west of the country. Undernutrition is characterized by important inequalities, especially regarding the seasonal access to nutritious foods (in 2010, only 17% of children aged 6 to 59 months received an adequate diet). The line graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of 0.80 % (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 4.63% (blue line) to meet the WHA target. No national target has been defined for children under five, only for children under-two. In 2012, 872 000 children under-five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 873 000 children will be stunted in 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts by government and development partners to reach an extra 350 000 children and avert them from stunting. The commitment to reduce the stunting rate is well articulated in the key development strategies and is in line with the WHA global target. Current efforts must be stepped up to ensure that these targets are met. The EU has integrated nutrition security into its budget support program for the focal area on Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security, financed through the 11th European Development Fund.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

According to the Revised Finance Laws (2006–2015/16), adapted from Pamela (2014). The budget of the fiscal year 2016/2017 is around 1.998.2 million of USD with 90.05 million USD allocated to agriculture. This represents 4.5%, which remains below the 10% CAADP target. The previous year (2015/2016), the proportion of the budget allocated to the agriculture sector was around 4.3%.

Government orientation in the sector

By 2013 decentralization, performance based financing and good governance were defining national resource allocation and expenditure. The Millennium Development Goal regarding lowering the prevalence of underweight children was achieved.

The NFNP outlines the difference in conditions in 2013 including the multiyear period of rapid economic growth, lower poverty levels, higher GDP and family incomes, and a greatly enhanced expanding social protection programme. In addition, improved access to and utilization of health services had contributed to lower prevalence of morbidity and mortality. In terms of nutrition and household food security most indicators had improved.

The National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan (NFNSP) 2013–2018 highlights some issues like the persistently high level chronic malnutrition in children under two years which is also noted specifically in the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy for 2013–2018 (EDPRS 2). It also outlines key events and information sources that influenced the dramatic rise of nutrition and household food security on the national agenda.

The Health Sector Strategic Plan III (HSSP III 2012–2018) states that food supplements and food are primary “medicines” used to prevent malnutrition and the importance of linking social protection with food and nutrition to better assure access to key health services and food for the most vulnerable groups.

There is a Presidential Initiative that inspired nationwide emergency action to find and manage all cases of acute malnutrition in children (2009). Others included the multisector participation and consensus around Rwanda’s First National Nutrition Summit (2009), Second National Nutrition Summit (2011), completion of health facility and community level tools to more effectively promote and counsel on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN), development of the National multisector Strategy to Eliminate Malnutrition (NmSEM) (2010), a national Joint Action Plan (2012) to Eliminate Malnutrition (JAPEM) and District Plans to Eliminate Malnutrition (DPEM) in every district (2011).

Subsides

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 – Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) – Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 – Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) – A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 – Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) – Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) – Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) – Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.
Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
Population in food crisis as % pf total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Further readings

2016 EU Nutrition Country Fiche. WHO Nutrition Landscape Nutrition Information System. Global Nutrition Report 2016 and Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2016 Edition UNICEF.

<http://apps.who.int/nutrition/landscape/report.aspx>

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 199,910 people

Rural population (% of total population): 34

GDP per capita (\$ US current): 1 756.06

GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 50.8

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2015: 0.524 (122th)

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	12.56	2015
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	26.17	2006
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 142 / 188)	0.574	2015
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	66.2	2010
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	17.2	2014
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	4	2014
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	13.5	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	N/A	N/A
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	N/A	N/A

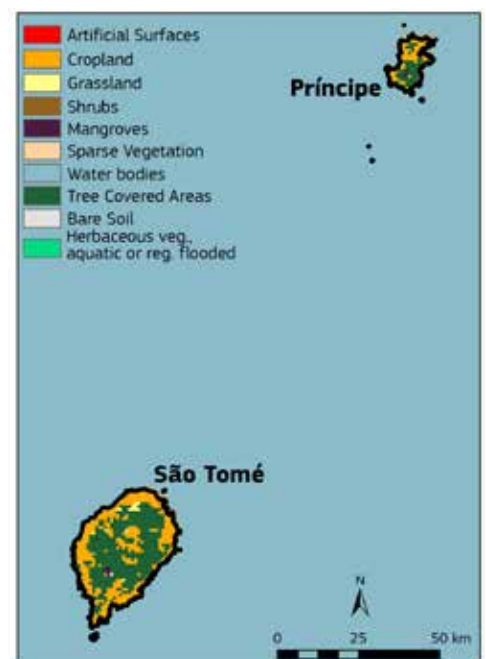
Country overview

- **Sao Tome and Principe:** the archipelago of São Tomé and Príncipe covers two islands and several islets in the Gulf of Guinea. Since the peaceful independence from Portugal in 1975, São Tomé and Príncipe is one of Africa's most stable and democratic countries. It is a multiparty, semi-presidential, democratic system. The country is highly dependent on imports to meet its needs; major imports are fuels, manufactured goods, consumer goods, and food, making it vulnerable to fluctuations in global commodity prices. The economy has become increasingly dependent on cocoa since independence from Portugal in 1975. Nevertheless, its cocoa production has substantially declined in recent years because of weather events (mainly drought), the market size and poor management. The decline in cocoa (but also coffee) plantations production represented one of the major causes for São Tomé and Príncipe to become one of Africa's poorest nations. Around two thirds of the adult population lives below the national poverty line. In 2015, more than 60% of the population is estimated to live below the national poverty line of US\$1.70 per day, and more than 40% to live with less than US\$1.25 per day. Mortality rate for children under five is 51‰.
- **Agriculture:** the agricultural sector is small. The major cultivated crop on São Tomé is cocoa, representing about 95% of exports. Other important crops are coconuts, bananas, palm kernels, and coffee. About 50% of the total land area is devoted to farming, primarily of export commodities, like cocoa and coconuts. Cereals are not cultivated on the islands and the total agricultural production is vulnerable to floods and landslides. Other than agriculture, also fishing is an important the economic activity in the archipelago.
- **Migration:** in the 1970s, two major mass departure occurred: the exodus of 4 000 Portuguese-born residents and the arrival of hundreds of refugees from Angola.

Agriculture

The agriculture occupies a secondary sector, accounting for 26% of the workforce, and contributing to more than 12% of the GDP. Moreover, despite investments to develop the country's production of food crops, São Tomé and Príncipe is still largely dependent on imports for meeting the population needs. The rich soil and the variety of microclimates are especially suited for cocoa (introduced from Brazil in the late 19th century), which is the major export crop. About half of all cultivated land is used for its production. Cocoa exports account indeed for about 96% of the total agricultural exports in 2015. Other relevant agricultural products produced in the archipelago are coconuts, bananas, palm oil and taro.

Almost all food production comes from small and medium-sized private farms. The poor state of the irrigation network, the lack of access to credit, the lack of an input supply system and the deterioration in international prices of agricultural products have all contributed to the sector's lack of competitiveness and production decrease in the last decades. The cocoa production decreased significantly from 10 000 tonnes in 1975 to 3 200 tonnes in 2014. Fishery is an important economic activity, mainly conducted at artisanal level activity. Fish provides a pivotal supply of animal protein to the local population. Furthermore, it represents an important income-generating activity for 29 communities that mainly rely on fish sales and consumption.



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Coconuts	54.10	63.62	11.00	12.89
Bananas	41.12	41.96	2.57	2.37	15,997.20	17,729.40	
Oil, palm fruit	16.20	16.56	1.70	1.74	9,529.40	9,493.20	
Taro	8.02	6.92	1.89	1.82	4,247.80	3,794.80	
Fruit, fresh	4.84	5.23	0.56	0.56	8,650.50	9,493.20	
Cocoa	2.62	3.20	24.50	23.03	106.80	138.90	

Source: HOSSTAT

		Years	
		2013	2014
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	4.91	-
	Meat	0.95	0.90
	Eggs	0.61	0.63
	Milk	0.17	0.18
Heads	Chickens	265,000	265,000
	Pigs	33,000	35,000
	Goats	5,700	5,700
	Sheep	3,200	3,200

Source: HOSSTAT

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2015	Total agricultural imports	14.60	100.00	17.75
	Rice	9.80	32.86	5.83
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	20.05	3.56
	Meat and edible meat offal	N/A	18.75	3.33
	Dairy products	1.47	13.19	2.34
	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	2.21	6.94	1.23

Source: Comtrade

Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2015	Total agricultural exports	3.55	100.00	7.51
	Cocoa beans	2.79	96.00	7.21
	Nuts (including coconut)	0.72	1.67	0.13
	Pepper	0.01	1.24	0.09
	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/A	0.61	0.05
	Coffee	0.00	0.24	0.02

Source: Comtrade

In 2016, São Tomé and Príncipe exported \$1.05M and imported \$138M, resulting in a negative trade balance of \$137M. The importance of the agricultural sector in the export earnings are relevant. During the last five years, the imports of São Tomé and Príncipe have decreased from \$154M in 2011 to \$138M in 2016. The agricultural imports are led by rice that represent 4% of the total imports of Sao Tome and Principe, wine, which account for 3.3% and wheat flour, accounting for 2.4%. The top importers are Portugal, South Africa, China and Spain. The country's economy relies most on the export of cocoa beans, which account for 68% of total export commodities. Other relevant food export commodities include fruits, nuts, and coffee. The main suppliers of exports are Germany (\$424k), followed by the Netherlands and Portugal.

Food and nutrition security

Food security

The trend of stunting in children under 5 was stagnant around 30% for more than 20 years, until it dropped drastically to 17% in year 2014. However, there were marked differences between the prevalence of stunting in the wealthiest (6,8%) and the poorest quintiles (25,5%), and by geography, with the South East region showing a prevalence (23%) more than double in relation to the 10% of the Autonomous Region of Príncipe.

Analysis of nutrition

Wasting and overweight in children under 5 also experienced drastic improvements in the 2009-2014 period decreasing from 11% to 4% (wasting) and from 12% to 2% (overweight). However, the results of the 2014 survey are pending some additional analysis and should be taken with caution, as noted in the UNICEF/WB/WHO Joint Malnutrition Estimates Database.

Moreover, the overweight and obesity according to the WHO estimations are high and on the rise. Adult women overweight, in particular, is raising from 40% in 2010 to 43% in 2014 and obesity from 16% to 18% in the same time-period.

Although they may not be evident, micronutrient deficiencies are widespread in São Tomé and Príncipe, Micronutrient deficiencies are also a concern in the country, with the anaemia prevalence in 43% of women of reproductive age in 2011 and vitamin A deficiency in 48% of children under 5 in year 2013.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

Sao Tome and Principe recorded a Government Budget deficit equal to 3.2% of the country's GDP in 2016. Government Budget in 2007 reached the best score of 121.5% of GDP, while in 2009 recorded the lowest score of -17.3% of GDP in 2009. In 2014, central government investment was: health expenditure (8.4% of GDP), agriculture (22.4% of Gross Value Added - GVA), Industry (10% of GVA) Services and other activity (67.7% of GVA).

Government orientation in the sector

São Tomé and Príncipe submitted its Second National Communication to the United Nation Framework convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2012 and its National Adaptation Programme of Action in 2007. In 2004, with the support of UNDP and GEF the country also prepared a National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation.

Policies related to FNS include:

1. [Código de comercializacao de produtos destinados à alimentacao de lactentes e crianças pequenas](#) (since 2002) in order to ensure an adequate food intake to children 0-36 months.
2. [National Poverty Reduction Strategy II, 2012-2016 \(2012-2016\)](#) by the Ministry of Planning and Development. It is aimed at promoting integrated and sustainable economic growth, developing human capital and improving basic social services and strengthening social cohesion and protection.
3. [Legislation applicable du sel iodé - arrête nombre 55/96.](#)

Subsides

[Plan cadre des nations unies pour l'aide au développement dans une optique d'un développement équitable, inclusive et durable à Sao Tomé e Príncipe- UNDAF 2017-2021.](#) National priority or goal: strengthen social cohesion and the internal and external credibility of the country. the commitment of the country to support the people of São Tomé and Príncipe in their development aspirations as expressed in the 2030 vision of the pay.

[Labour Law](#) and [Act n.1/90](#) by ILO. The Labour law includes a section with an analyses of national legislation for maternity protection in the areas of: maternity leave, maternity leave benefits.

The country benefits from the EU's cooperation programme for Portuguese-speaking African countries. In addition, São Tomé e Príncipe received €1.7 million of funding under the EU's Millennium Development Goal initiative to reduce maternal and child mortality.

The 11th European Development Fund assigned €28 million to the country; water and sanitation are the main intervention sectors. Furthermore, a specific programme supports the strengthening of agricultural exports.

i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6

ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7

Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7

iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.

Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.

Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.

Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Population in food crisis as % pf total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Population totale (projections ANSD 2016): 14,79 millions d'habitants

Population rurale (% de la population totale): 57

PIB par habitant (\$ US courants) **2014**: 1 067.1

Indice GINI¹ 2013: 40.3

Indice d'inégalités de genre (IIG) 2015: 0.521 (120th)

Indicateurs agricoles ⁱⁱ	Valeur%	Année
Valeur ajoutée agricole en % du PIB	15.8	2014
Part de l'agriculture dans l'emploi (% de la population en emploi)	46.10	2011
Indicateurs de développement ⁱⁱⁱ	Valeur	Année
IDH - indice du développement humain (Rang : 170 / 188)	0.466	2014
Ratio de la population pauvre en fonction du seuil de pauvreté national (% de la population)	46.7	2010
Indicateurs de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle ^{iv, v}	Valeur%	Année
Prévalence du retard de croissance chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Stunting)	18.7	2014
Prévalence de l'émaciation chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (Wasting)	5.9	2014
Prévalence de la sous-alimentation (% de la population)	10	2015
Totale de la population en insécurité alimentaire en % de la population totale	11.4	2015
Population en crise alimentaire en % de la population totale	0.2	2015

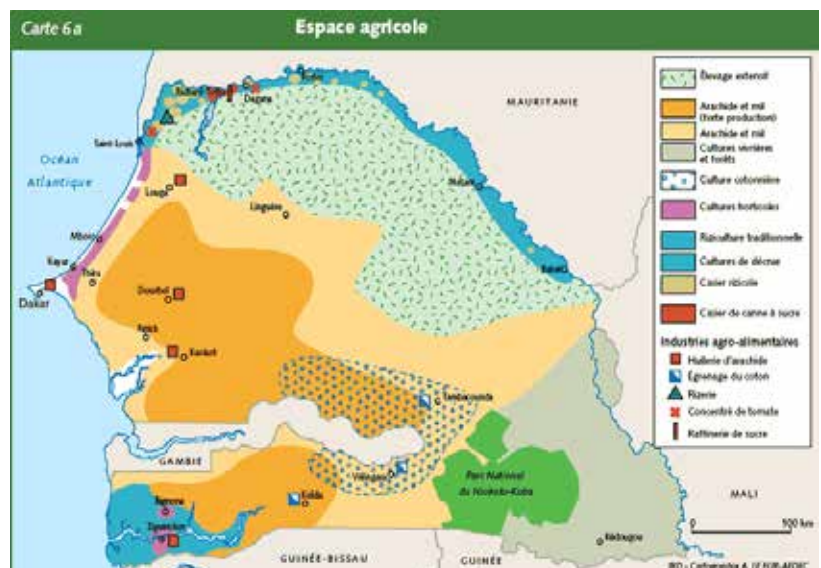
Caractéristiques du pays

- Senegal:** 4^e économie de la sous-région ouest africaine. Stabilité et gouvernance démocratique avec une alternance politique. Se situe parmi les pays les moins avancés avec une incidence de pauvreté avoisinant les 48%. Une croissance relativement faible (3.5% en 2013). Une économie peu compétitive par rapport à la moyenne des pays de la région. Importe un peu plus de 50% de son alimentation. Les principales recettes extérieures proviennent de la pêche et du tourisme. Le problème d'accès au foncier fait peser un risque sur la croissance économique, la sécurité alimentaire et la cohésion sociale, particulièrement en zone côtière et dans la vallée du fleuve.
- Agriculture:** et pêche maritime: emplois environ 46.10% de la population. Arachide, moteur de l'économie sénégalaise en crise depuis 2000. Récolte record en 2015 (1, 129 millions de tonnes d'arachide). Pêche maritime : 12% du secteur primaire. Emploi le 1% de la population en emploi direct: 129 500 personnes. Fournit 48.5% des apports en protéines. Problème de surpêche menaçant l'état des ressources halieutiques dans toute la région.
- Catastrophes naturelles:** fragilité liée à l'économie et aux conditions climatiques : sécheresse en 2006, 2007 et 2011 et inondations en 2009 et 2012. Chocs économiques (hausse des prix des produits alimentaires en 2008, crise financière mondiale de 2009 et une nouvelle flambée des prix en 2011).
- Migration:** le Sénégal est un pays de destination dans la région Afrique de l'Ouest et un pays d'émigration et de transit. Les remittances sont à 10.4% du PIB (1,56 milliard d'USD en 2013)¹. 82 % des fonds proviennent de l'Europe (environ 45 % d'Italie, 21 % de France, et 12 % d'Espagne).

L'agriculture

Caractéristiques de l'agriculture sénégalaise
755 532 ménages agricoles (pratique une culture donnée ou entretient une plantation, pratique l'élevage ou la pêche). Ils sont en majorité en zone rurale (73,8%).

La part des ménages agricoles urbains est 26,2%. Les producteurs agricoles sont dans la grande majorité des petits exploitants qui combinent cultures de rente (arachide) et cultures vivrières de subsistance (mil, sorgho, maïs). En termes de production, les cultures pratiquées restent majoritairement vivrières et portent, pour l'essentiel, sur le mil, le niébé, le maïs, le riz et le sorgho. La principale culture industrielle reste l'arachide.



Production

	Année	Quantité (1 000 tonnes)		Surface (1 000 ha)		Rendement (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Cultures					
	Mil	515.37	408.99	754.27	716.00	683.30	571.20
	Sorgho	92.03	102.32	108.80	125.07	845.80	818.20
	Arachides	677.46	669.33	916.75	878.66	739.00	761.80
	Riz	436.15	559.02	108.55	134.97	4,018.10	4,141.70
	Côton	28.82	26.57	32.26	25.06	893.30	1,060.20

Source: ANSD

	Année	2013	2014
		En tonne (1 000 tonnes)	
	Pêche artisanale*	398	-
	Viande et abats	218.79	219.65
	Œufs de poule	25.65	27.22
	Lait	210.88	224.43
Par tête			
	Poulets	48,796,000	54,513,000
	Ovins	6,081,341	5,381,312
	Caprins	5,199,335	5,381,312
	Bovins	3,429,680	3,481,126

Source: ANSD

*La pêche artisanale au Sénégal est une activité ayant un certain ancrage ethnique, voire familial. En 2013, elle est pratiquée en moyenne par 62 444 pêcheurs avec une flotte de 11 889 pirogues.

Importations

Année		Poids (1 000 tonnes)	Valeur	
			% (sur le total de la valeur des importations agricoles)	En million d'euro*
2013/14	Riz	750	50	368
	Blé	350	22	163
	Mais	80	10	38

Source: ANSD et OIEC

*Total des importations agricoles : 733 millions

Exportations

Année		Valeur	
		% (sur le total de la valeur des exportations)	En million d'euro
2014	Poisson (congelé hors filet, frais hors filet, poissons, mollusques, crustacés et poisson transformé)	16	436
	Riz	1.4	37
	Arachides (dont huile)	1.73	45
	Coton	0.75	19

Source: OIEC

L'analyse du bilan céréalier 2013/2014 laisse apparaître une production nationale céréalière insuffisante pour couvrir les besoins. Les disponibilités nationales céréalières (production nette + stock initial) sont évaluées à 1 079 617 tonnes pour des besoins estimés à 2 381 616 tonnes, soit une couverture de 45.3% représentant 5 mois de besoins estimés. En tenant compte des importations de céréales (1 205 000 tonnes dont 750 000 tonnes de riz; 350 000 de blé, 25 000 tonnes de sorgho et 80 000 de maïs) et des aides alimentaires (24 703), le solde net du bilan dégage un déficit de 222 596 tonnes. En outre la consommation annuelle apparente de céréales va s'élever à 167.7 kg/habitant, inférieur à la norme fixée à 185kg/habitant par la FAO.

Sécurité alimentaire

L'insécurité alimentaire n'est pas un problème majeur au Sénégal, par rapport aux autres pays de la région. Les zones moins développées se concentrent à l'Est du pays et au Nord (zone sylvo-pastorale).



La phase 1³ appelée minimale:

Entre mars et mai 2016, le nombre des personnes qui se trouvent en phase 1 minimale au Sénégal s'élève à 9.727.746 par rapport à la total de la population (environ 65.7% de la population totale).

La phase 2⁴ appelée sous pression:

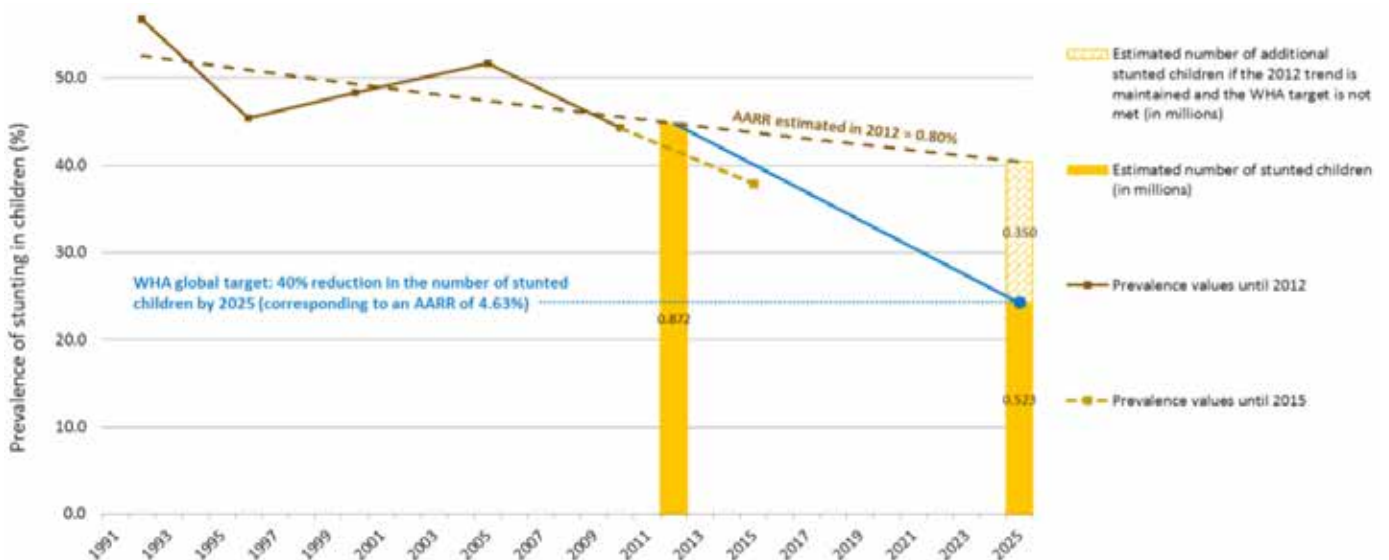
Entre mars et mai 2016, le nombre des personnes qui se trouvent en phase 2 sous pression au Sénégal s'élève à 1.544.267 par rapport à la total de la population (environ 10.4% de la population totale).

Analyse des tendances du retard de croissance et les projections⁵

Malgré le progrès enregistré pour certains indicateurs de nutrition, la réduction de la prévalence du retard de croissance s'est arrêtée au Sénégal. La politique nutritionnelle nationale 2015-2025 a été signée mais la stratégie multisectorielle, les plans sectoriels et un cadre de responsabilisation reste à développer. En renforçant la gouvernance institutionnelle pour la nutrition et donnant la priorité à la nutrition dans le programme conjoint de 2018-2020. L'UE est bien placée pour soutenir le gouvernement dans la coordination multisectorielle, la mobilisation des acteurs de l'alimentation et de l'agriculture et l'augmentation des actions liées à la nutrition.

Le graph montre la tendance historique de la prévalence du retard de croissance et la projection future (basée sur les données jusqu'à 2012) avec le taux annuel moyen de réduction (average annual rate of reduction AARR) de 2,63% (la ligne pointillée marron) et le AARR projeté de 7,55% (ligne discontinue rouge) et 5,38% (ligne bleue) pour rejoindre les engagements du gouvernement et l'objectif de WHA (respectivement).

En 2012, 410 000 enfants de moins de 5 ans étaient en retard de croissance. Suivant la tendance actuelle et considérant la croissance de la population, 360 000 enfants seront en retard de croissance en 2025. Cependant, l'objectif de WHA appelle à plus d'efforts par le gouvernement et les partenaires de développement afin d'atteindre 110 000 enfants en plus et les prévenir du retard de croissance.



*Government's own commitment is to reduce stunting in children under 2 years of age to 24.5% in 2018 (target not shown).

Interventions publiques dans le secteur

Budget

Le budget du gouvernement pour l'année 2016 est de 4.59 milliards € (3022,390 milliards FCFA) (contre 4.36 milliards € = 2869,032 milliards FCFA en 2015). Le budget du ministère de l'agriculture a été arrêté à la somme de 266 millions € (175 milliards FCFA) (5.8% du budget de l'Etat) contre 251 millions d'euro = 165 milliards FCFA en 2015. Il y a une forte prise en compte des projets du PSE dans le budget du gouvernement de 2016.

Les orientations du gouvernement dans le secteur

Le gouvernement du Sénégal a fixé les grandes orientations en matière de développement agricole et de sécurité alimentaire dans le plan Sénégal Emergent (PSE)(2014-2035), qui à l'horizon 2035, et à moyen terme à travers son plan d'actions prioritaires 2014-2018, devrait placer l'économie sénégalaise sur un sentier de croissance élevée et durable de 7% par an.

Budget : le scénario optimiste du PSE est évalué à un montant de 14.87 milliards € (9 685,7 milliards de FCFA)

Le volet agricole du PSE représente 398 millions € (261.8 milliards de FCFA) soit 2.7% de coût total.

Parmi les projets du PSE, le portefeuille pour la Structuration filière arachidière s'élève à 4.5 millions € (3,5 milliards FCF)

Le Programme de Relance et d'Accélération de la Cadence de l'Agriculture Sénégalaise (PRACAS) est la traduction opérationnelle du PSE dans le secteur agricole. Il fixe les objectifs de renforcement de la production agricole pour 2017.

La Stratégie Nationale de Développement Economique et Social (SNDES) a été mise en place par le gouvernement sénégalais pour la période (2013-2017) pour remplacer le Document de Politique Economique et Sociale (DPES) et vise à atteindre la sécurité alimentaire, à la création de richesses et d'emplois, à la lutte contre la pauvreté qui restent les objectifs majeurs du Gouvernement du Sénégal.

Dans son ensemble, la SNDES vise à l'accélération de la croissance économique et l'amélioration de la productivité. En matière de sécurité nutritionnelle, le Sénégal est membre du mouvement SUN depuis 2011, il s'est engagé à réduire la prévalence du rachitisme/retard de croissance (stunting) à moins de 10% d'ici 2020 (cf.graphique nutrition). Sous la responsabilité du premier ministre il y a également la Cellule de Lutte contre le Malnutrition (CLM). Le Sénégal a également signé sa politique nationale de développement de la nutrition (PNDN) 2015-2025.

De même, le Sénégal, à l'instar des pays du Sahel et de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, a adhéré à l'Alliance Globale pour l'initiative Résilience (AGIR). L'alliance a été mise en place au terme d'une consultation de haut niveau qui a réuni les parties prenantes de la Communauté internationale, en vue de faire face aux crises alimentaires et nutritionnelles qui frappent la sous-région. Ce projet rentre dans les priorités établies dans la Stratégie Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire et Résilience (SNSAR) 2016-2020.

Subventions

L'état a consenti, en 2013, des subventions en faveur des petits agriculteurs. Ces subventions sont composées de 12.2 millions € (8.2 milliards FCFA) pour l'achat de semences d'arachide, 19.8 millions € (13.9 milliards FCFA), 4.6 millions € (3.4 milliards FCFA) pour la reconduction des programmes spéciaux (maïs, riz, fonio, niébé, mil et sorgho) et 7.6 millions € (5 milliards FCFA) pour la reconstruction du capital semencier. Et 1.5 millions € (1.8 milliard FCFA) a été injecté pour soutenir la filière coton.

i L'indice de Gini indique dans quelle mesure la répartition des revenus entre les individus ou les ménages au sein d'une économie s'écarte de l'égalité parfaite. Le coefficient de Gini est compris entre 0 (égalité parfaite) et 100 (inégalité absolue). Exemple : en 2011, Belgique : 28.4 - Bénin : 43.6

ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7

Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7

Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.

iv Source des indicateurs nutrition : les fiches nutrition par l'unité C1: https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sectors/food-and-agriculture/food-and-nutrition-security/nutrition_en

v Loi des finances 2016 http://www.finances.gouv.sn/images/yootheme/demo/Projet_de_Loi_de_finances_2016.pdf

1 Selon les données estimatives de la Banque mondiale

2 Source : données (selon le pays) du JRC (voir données internes) ou IPC

3 Phase 1 minimale : Au moins quatre ménages sur cinq sont capables de couvrir leurs besoins alimentaires et non alimentaires sans recourir à des stratégies d'adaptation inhabituelles, ni dépendre de l'aide humanitaire.

4 Phase 2 sous pression : Même avec l'aide humanitaire, au moins un ménage sur cinq dans la zone se trouve dans la situation suivante ou pire : une consommation alimentaire réduite et d'adéquation minimale mais incapacité de se permettre certaines dépenses non alimentaires essentielles sans s'engager dans des stratégies d'adaptation irréversibles.

5 Fiche nutrition en anglais https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/senegal-nutrition-country-fiche-and-child-stunting-trends_en

Autres lectures:

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 6.45 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 60.42

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2014**: 765.96

GINI Indexⁱ 2015: 35

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2015: 0.650

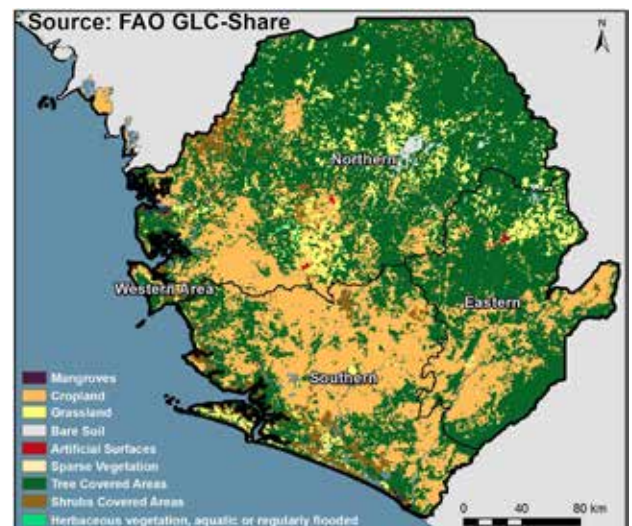
Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	56.02	2014
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	68.5	2004
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 181 /188)	0.41	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	52.90	2011
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	37.90	2013
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	9.40	2013
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	22.30	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	26.7	2015
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	7.2	2015

Country overview

- **Sierra Leone:** is one of the poorest country in the world. Poverty is heavily concentrated in the rural and other urban areas outside Freetown. Between 1991 and 2001, economic development stalled due to civil war that also disrupted production of food. After the end of the war and until the outbreak of Ebola in May 2014, Sierra Leone achieved significant economic and social improvements. High youth unemployment, corruption and weak national cohesion remain challenges. Problems of poor infrastructure and widespread rural and urban impoverishment still persist in addition to the consequences of Ebola epidemic. Real GDP growth was estimated to raise from -21.1% in 2015 to 4.3% in 2016.
- **Agriculture:** is the largest employer with more than two thirds of the population working in the sector (68.5%), mostly in subsistence agriculture. Agriculture remains the backbone of economic productivity. Sierra Leone is not self-sufficient in food that is one of its biggest imports. Sierra Leone is well endowed with natural production resources, but these are poorly exploited due to lack of expertise, weak producer organizations, infrastructural limitations, institutional and financial impediments to private sector development and overall weak government coordination.
- **Ebola Virus Disease (EVD):** spread throughout the country in May 2014 affecting more than 14,000 people, killing about 4,000 and devastating communities and livelihoods. Sierra Leone definitely declared the end of the outbreak on 17 March 2016. Since then the impact of the Ebola outbreak on food security is gradually waning.
- **Migration:** in 2015 consisted in more than 91 000 migrants hosted in the country mainly from Guinea, Liberia and Gambia, while about 145 000 Sierra Leonean left the country (more than 40 000 to Europe; 36 000 to US 60%; 15 000 each to Senegal and Guinea; about 10 000 to Liberia and Mali).

Agriculture

Sierra Leone has a tropical climate with two pronounced seasons: a wet season from May to October, which allows for most of the water-intensive crops to be grown, and a dry season from November to April, for the drought-resilient crops. Agricultural area is estimated at 39 900 km² (FAO, 2014), although almost 80% of farmers cultivate less than 10% of that land and less than a half of cultivated area is arable, mainly in the uplands and inland swamps. Despite the long conflict and structural adjustments, domestic food production has, however, seen a steady increase since the end of the war. Rice is the most important staple crop in Sierra Leone, with 85% of farmers cultivating it during the rainy season, followed by cassava. Other major annual food crops include sweet potatoes, palm oil, sorghum, maize and millet. Crop yields are generally low due to limited access to agricultural inputs, low levels of mechanization, pest and disease problems, lack of markets and market information, labour shortages and a weak private sector. Sierra Leone's livestock sub-sector is small and underdeveloped, contributing only 3% of the agricultural GDP in 2010. The largest number of livestock raised are chickens, followed by cattle, sheep, goats, and ducks. Approximately 90% of the cattle are found in the Northern Province, mainly Koinadugu and Bombali districts. The fishery industry consists of artisanal, industrial and inland fisheries, and aquaculture. Artisanal fisheries operate in estuaries and coastal waters and represents a significant source of employment, rural income, and the largest single source of protein.



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Cassava	3,810.42	4,135.06	352.82	393.84
Rice, paddy	1,255.56	1,155.00	671.42	588.54	1,870.00	1,962.50	
Vegetables	328.11	316.28	47.97	47.25	6,840.00	6,693.50	
Sweet potatoes	225.25	229.49	64.35	46.42	3,500.10	4,944.10	
Oil palm fruit	210.00	209.82	27.50	27.77	7,636.40	7,555.70	
Citrus fruit	103.06	105.25	18.13	18.45	5,682.40	5,705.60	
Groundnuts	86.44	86.00	78.59	75.60	1,100.00	1,137.60	
Sugar cane	77.00	77.25	1.10	1.11	70,000.00	69,851.00	
Maize	40.02	38.00	19.06	18.59	2,099.90	2,044.40	
Millet	39.28	40.00	37.80	38.20	1,039.20	1,047.00	

Source: FOSTAT

	Years	2013	2014
		Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)
Meat	44.11	46.08	
Eggs	11.88	12.01	
Milk	29.75	26.15	
Heads	Chickens	12,591,000	13,500,000
Goats	896,000	900,000	
Sheep	851,101	865,000	
Cattle	688,127	692,000	

Source: FOSTAT

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2015	Total agricultural imports	33.80	100.00	176.69
Nuts (including coconut)	0.14	67.74	119.69	
Dairy products	5.11	6.15	10.87	
Rice	12.59	5.95	10.51	
Vegetables other than leguminous	5.51	4.86	8.60	
Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/D	4.35	7.68	

Source: Comtrade

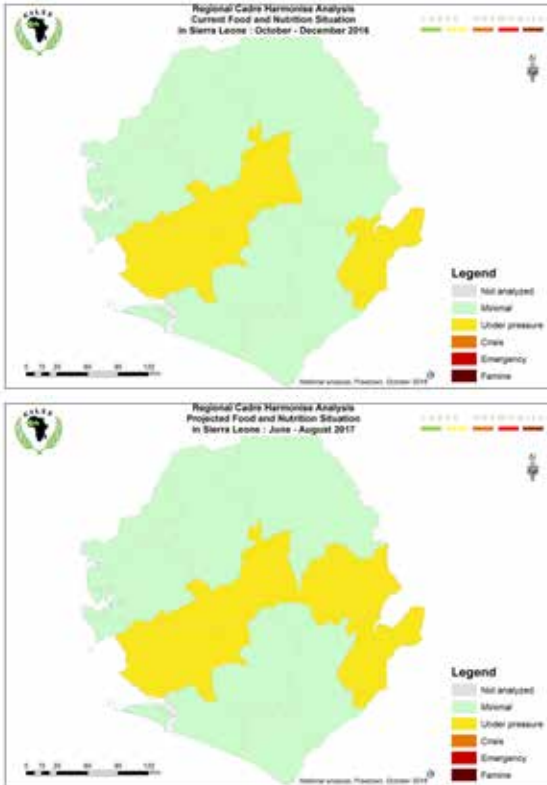
Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2015	Total agricultural exports	23.09	100.00	63.51
Cocoa beans, husks, skins and shells	4.60	90.30	57.35	
Coffee*	0.31	6.33	4.02	
Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/D	2.71	1.72	
Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	0.14	0.26	0.17	
Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/D	0.25	0.16	

Source: Comtrade

*whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion.

Food security



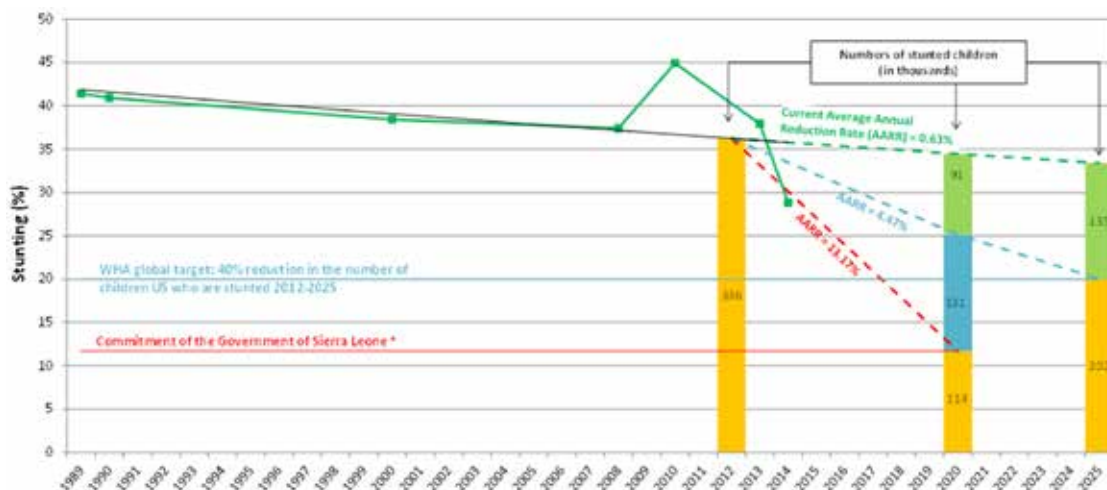
The below average off-season and main 2015/16 harvests in most part of the country negatively affected both household and market stock levels during the lean season (June to August). The main harvest for the 2016/17 planting season (September to January) is expected to increase to a near-average level as farmers fully engage in community labour activities and cultivate more land as compared to last year. According to Cadre Harmonisé (CH), it is estimated that 10 district in the country are currently in CH Phase 1 (minimal): Porto Loko, Kambia, Bombali, Koinadugu, Bo, Pujehun, Bonthe Kono, Kenema, Western Rural and urban; while three districts are in CH Phase 2 (under pressure): Kailahun, Moyamba and Tonkolili. This level of food insecurity is the result of the negative impact of seasonal farming activities, trade, and livelihoods. Some lower proportions of population in CH Phase 3 (crisis) below the 6% threshold for area classification are also present in areas classified in CH Phase 1 and 2.

For the period October–December 2016, the Cadre Harmonisé indicates that over a total population of 5 415 164 people, 795 597 are under pressure (CH Phase 2) and 159 003 are in crisis (CH Phase 3) and need urgent support. These populations are at risk of further deterioration, and therefore strengthening their capacity for resilience is essential for preventing worsening outcomes.

The projected situation (June–August 2017) estimates 239 379 people in crisis and 1 005 660 people under pressure.

EU Analysis of nutrition

Sierra Leone records high prevalence of stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies. This situation has been compounded by years of conflict and the secondary impacts of the Ebola virus outbreak 2014–2015. Differences in the results of recent national nutrition surveys, ranging from 28.8% (SMART survey 2014) to 45% (DHS 2013) in stunting prevalence, and 4.7% (SMART 2014) to 9.3% (DHS 2013) in wasting prevalence make it difficult to ascertain the scale of undernutrition in Sierra Leone. Although indications are that the prevalence of stunting and wasting remain high and persistent. Micronutrient deficiency remains a significant problem with 80% of children under five anaemic in 2013. At the same time, while 9% of women were thin (BMI < 18.5), 18% were overweight or obese, and only 7% of children aged 6–23 months of age were fed appropriately according to the international infant and young child feeding practices. The line graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting until 2014 and the forward projection with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of 0.63% (green dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 13.17% (red dotted line) and 4.47% (blue dotted line) to meet the government’s own commitment and the WHA target (respectively). In 2012, 336 000 children under-five were affected by stunting. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 337 000 children will still be suffering from stunting by 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts of government and development partners to reach the number of 135 000 children averted from stunting. Addressing the problem of undernutrition in all its dimensions is clearly central to the national development agenda, which includes an ambitious goal to reduce stunting. Two major challenges remain: (i) leveraging greater resources for nutrition; and (ii) strengthening coordination. The EU will in the forthcoming programme cycle, support the preparation and implementation of a comprehensive National Food Security Strategy.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget	<p>Combined spending from internal resources and donors on broad agriculture was approximately 4% in 2004 to 2007, reaching 9% in 2008 and 2009 and approximately 6–7% in the 2011–2012. Agricultural development is a priority for the Government of Sierra Leone and falls under the remit of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security. Sierra Leone signed the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) compact, agreeing to raise the percentage of the budget spent and agriculture to 10%. In 2014, the government committed to Referring to spend 5.7 billion US dollars to implement the Agenda for Prosperity over the next five years, 1.6 billion US dollars will be invested in agriculture.</p>
Government orientation in the sector	<p>Agenda for Prosperity (2013–2018), Sierra Leone's government seeks to build a stable economy, founded on private sector-led growth, and diversified across several competitive sectors, with the longer term goal of being a middle income country by 2030.</p> <p>The National Sustainable Agriculture Development Plan (NSADP) 2010–2030 provides the broad framework for putting the objectives of the Government's Agenda for Change (Sierra Leone's Second Generation PRSP) into action. The NSADP defines the roadmap for moving agriculture, forestry and fisheries forward to both address Sierra Leone's growing needs due to population growth and to create additional income to the national economy. The general goal of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security (MAFFS) is to make agriculture the engine for socio-economic growth and development through commercial agriculture, increasing agriculture sector growth to 6% per annum and increasing incomes of producers.</p> <p>Under the agriculture sector, the MAFFS is coordinating the Inclusive and Comprehensive Agriculture Development Programme (ICADEP), a successor programme to the Smallholder Commercialization Programme (SCP). The goal is to create decent employment, increased and diversified incomes for rural and fisheries population. The ICADEP promotes pro-poor agricultural growth and food security through better governance and private sector development in agriculture and fisheries.</p> <p>qui frappent la sous-région. Ce projet rentre dans les priorités établies dans la Stratégie Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire et Résilience (SNSAR) 2016–2020.</p>
Subsides	<p>Sierra Leone is highly dependent on foreign aid. Foreign funds stood at 51% of recurrent and capital expenditure in 2015. The 11th EDF NIP 2014–2020 indicative allocation to Sierra Leone is 376 million euro in programmable funds, of which 60 million euro (16%) are allocated to agriculture and food security. The EU support contributes, along with the support to smallholders-intensive high value-added crops, to the preparation and implementation of a comprehensive National Food Security Strategy, in the framework of the protection and restoration of critical ecosystems. It addresses Sierra Leone's capacity to increase food supply through agriculture intensification, value addition and protection of the ecosystems, and to improve resilience to financial and environmental shocks and negative trends. A particular focus is placed on protective measures and social transfers for the most vulnerable groups in rural and urban population.</p>

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7
 Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) : [Source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
 Agriculture employment % of employed population : [source Faostat](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
 Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.
 Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.
 Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.
 Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
 Population in food crisis as % pf total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Further readings:

2016 EU Nutrition Country Fiche, [WHO Nutrition Landscape Nutrition Information System](#).
 Global Nutrition Report 2016 and Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2016 Edition UNICEF.

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 572 171 people

Rural population (% of total population): 78.1

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2015**: 1,982

GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 37

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2015: N/A

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	35.7	2006
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	no data found	no data found
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 156 / 188)	0.515	2015
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	12.7	2013
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	32.8	2007
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	4.3	2007
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	11.3	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	no data	no data
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	no data	no data

Country overview

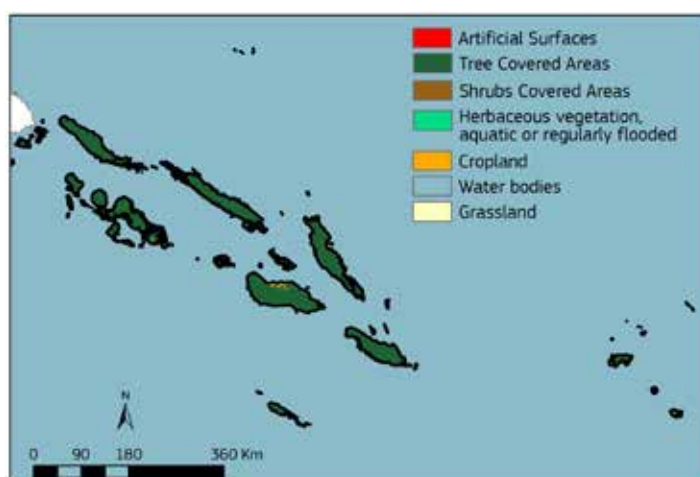
- **Solomon Islands:** very small country (28 896 km²)¹ in Oceania-Melanesia northeast of Australia, consisting of 6 major and >900 smaller islands; variable topography including steep rugged mountains (highest peaks: >2 200 m), atolls and reef islands, and some dormant and two active volcanoes²; 78.5% of the land area is forested¹. Unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy (monarch: Elisabeth II, governor-general: Frank Kabui, prime minister: Manasseh Sogavare). Longstanding unresolved issues (e.g. land ownership, control of resources exacerbated by inter-island migration) led to a loss of confidence in the government cumulating in the Tensions (1999–2003); law & order was restored after the arrival of the Regional Assistance Mission in the Solomon Islands (RAMSI)³.
- **Economy:** GDP increase from 2005 (882 US\$) to 2015 (1982 US\$), reaching World Bank threshold (1026 US\$) since 2007. Economy is based on agriculture, forestry and fisheries, accounting for about 40% of the GDP in 2013². 33.9% of labour force were estimated unemployed in 2014. 78% of population lived in rural areas in 2015. Deforestation, soil erosion, dead/dying coral reefs are the most significant environmental issues².
- **Natural disasters:** the country is prone to natural hazards like earthquakes and subsequent tsunamis like in 2007 and 2013; cyclones; flooding; drought (e.g. in relation to El Nino like in 2015/2016); climate change.
- **Agriculture:** accounts for 36% of the GDP. Subsistence gardens and the sea provide much of the food supply⁴.
- **Migration⁵:** 2 585 immigrants lived in Solomon Islands in 2015 (0.4% of total resident population); 3 833 (0.7%) of all citizens of Solomon Islands lived outside their country of origin (61% in Australia).

Agriculture

Diverse agriculture production due to climate, soil and topography variability⁴. 35% of the land area is suitable for cultivation, pressure on land is leading to soil impoverishment².

Subsistence agriculture is dominating, but there is a potential for agriculture expansion to supply seasonal products and speciality to industrial country markets due to availability of arable land, favoring climate and soils. Commercial flower production & marketing is developing as an additional option for smallholders⁶.

The most important crops in terms of production are coconuts, oil palm fruits and tubers and roots, mainly sweet potatoes and taro.



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Coconuts	384.00	384.00	53.00	53.00
Oil palm fruit	240.00	238.67	16.00	16.12	15,000.00	14,810.20	
Sweet potatoes	100.00	102.42	7.00	7.20	14,285.70	14,232.40	
Taro (cocoyam)	42.50	44.21	2.50	2.66	17,000.00	16,640.10	
Palm oil	37.00	38.00	no data	no data	no data	no data	
Fruit Fresh Nes	27.61	30.04	1.87	1.98	14,726.30	15,204.60	

Source: FOSIAT

		Years	
		2013	2014
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	36	71
	Meat	3.48	3.51rice
	Eggs	0.68	0.68
	Milk	1.43	1.44
Heads	Pigs	54,500	55,000
	Cattle	15,000	15,000
	Chickens	240,000	240,000

Source: FOSIAT

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2015	Total agricultural imports	50	100	60
	Rice	45	66	39
	Meat and edible meat offal	N/A	14	8
	Coffee*	0.6	4.3	2.6
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	4.1	2.5
	Dairy products	0.6	4.0	2.4

Source: Comtrade

* whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion.

Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2015	Total agricultural exports	8,368	100	51
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	61	31
	Cocoa beans, husks, skins and shells	4.7	20	10
	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	8,363	17	8.4
	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/A	1.5	0.8
	Other animal products (feathers, hair, bones, etc.)	N/A	0.7	0.3

Source: Comtrade

Livestock represents an additional important production component and 75% of rural households keep animals⁵. The most important livestock in terms of production are chicken and pig. Both, subsistence fisheries and offshore industrial fisheries are important for the fishery sector in Solomon Islands. Subsistence fishing activities are a key factor for nutrition due to the large percentage of people living in remote rural areas. The offshore fisheries provide a large percentage of formal jobs. A substantial source of revenue for the government are the fishing license fees for foreign vessels⁸.

In 2014, refined petroleum (25.5% of the total imports) and rice (9.2%) were the most important imports while rough wood (69.1% of the total exports) and processed fish (9.2%) were the most important exports⁹. Export commodities from the primary sector like cocoa, copra, palm oil, fish, and wood products are highly vulnerable to cyclones, adverse weather conditions, and world price fluctuations. Poor transportation, limited physical infrastructure, the narrow economic base, and other factors hamper the development of a self-reliant economy. Solomon Islands are still mainly a primary producer, with low capacity for processing. Another central constraint is the shortage of trained human resources⁶.

Food and nutrition security

Food security

Around 80% of the population live in rural areas where subsistence gardens and the sea provide much of their food (about 60%). However, the increasing population negatively affects the production in subsistence gardens due to intensification of cropping, soil degradation and reduced fallow. Dietary patterns are changing towards less nutritious diet due to the increased availability of imported foods, high in fat and carbohydrates, while access to nutrient-rich food is limited by a lack of cash income. The most common animal-source food is fresh marine fish and canned tuna, but the consumption of marine fish is dropping due to high costs⁴.

In 2007 fish contributed on average to 22% of all protein and to 76% of animal protein⁶. The country heavily depends on food imports and is affected by rising food prices (the urban population more than the rural)^{6,10}

EU Analysis of nutrition^{11,12,13,14,15,16}

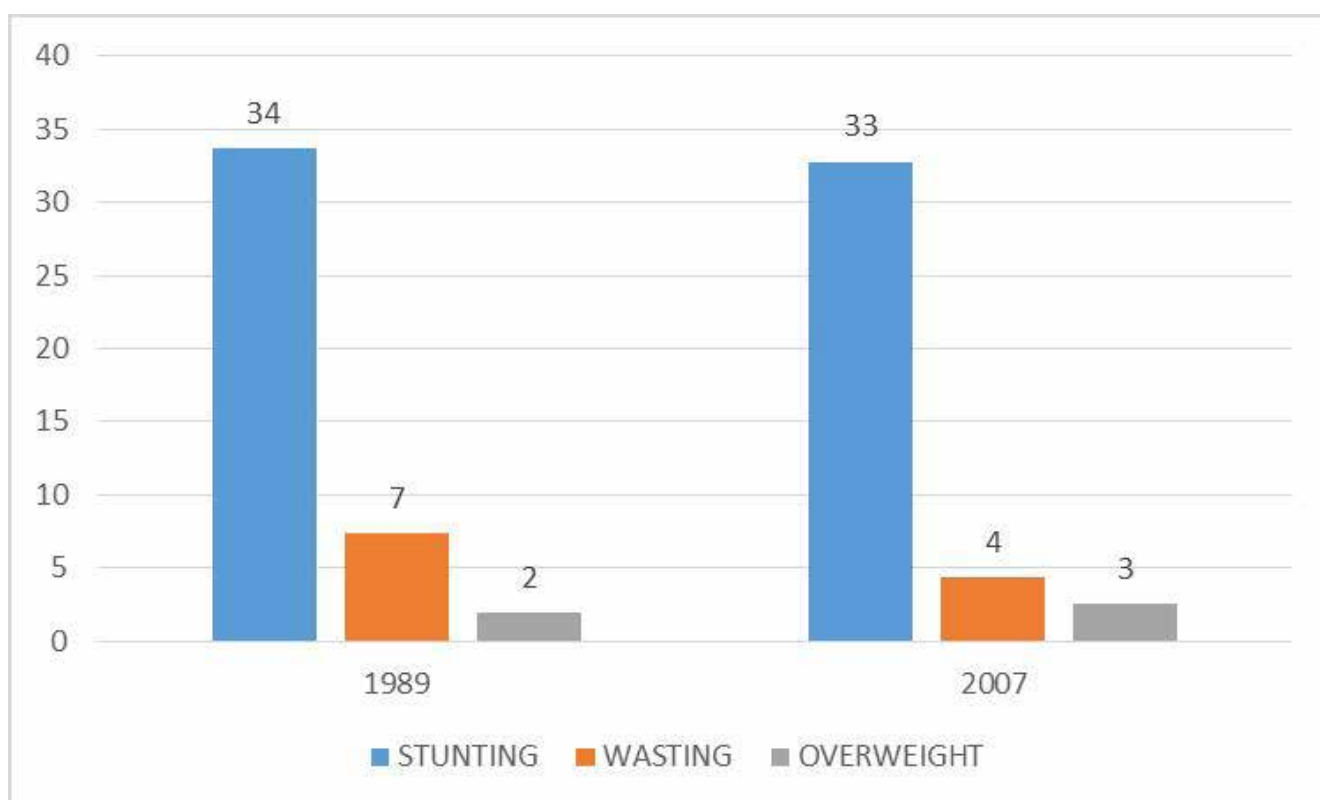
According to the latest Demographic and Health Survey (DHS 2006-2007), around 32.8% of the children in Solomon Islands were stunted (8.5% severely stunted), and the situation seemed to be stagnant in relation to the previous survey conducted almost 20 years before. Moreover, there were significant differences between the prevalence in rural areas (34%) and the prevalence in the capital Honiara (24%).

The prevalence of wasting in children was low, and showed a decrease from 7% prevalence in 1989 to 4% in the 2007 survey. However, wasting was higher in Malatia and Western Provinces (5.8% and 5.9% respectively). These two provinces also presented the highest prevalence of childhood overweight (5.6% and 4.2%), that were significantly higher than the national mean at 2.5% (DHS 2006/2007).

Overweight in adults is an important nutrition problem in Solomon Islands. The prevalence for women overweight and obesity in year 2007 were 29.9% and 14.5% respectively (DHS 2006/2007) having raised to 71% and 39% in year 2014 according to WHO estimations (WHO Global Health Observatory). Moreover, it is not just an urban phenomenon in the islands, as the DHS survey showed that prevalence was also high in rural Malaita and Western Provinces (30.3% and 28% respectively) in year 2007. Micronutrient deficiencies are also a concern, as the prevalence of anaemia in children under 5 years was high at 48%, and 60% among pregnant women.

Solomon Islands is suffering the triple disease burden combining stunted children, high overweight in adults and increasing in children, plus widespread micronutrient deficiencies. Low dietary diversity and an increased availability of imported foods high in carbohydrates are among the key factors of this phenomenon (CGIAR, 2013).

The country needs to focus the efforts on multisectoral programs like the “National Nutrition and Healthy Lifestyle Plan” that was launched within the “National Food Security, Food Safety and Nutrition Policy” for the 2011-2015.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

The budget for 2015 contained a total revenue of 3626.5 million \$ and total consolidated expenditure of 3709.1 million \$, yielding to a deficit of 82.6 million \$. Total domestically source revenue amounted to 3207.6 million \$ and total externally sourced funding (including budget support and donor funding) to 418.9 million \$. Agriculture and livestock development accounted for 8.3 million \$ of the total domestic revenue and for 29.3 million \$ of the total recurrent expenditures. Fisheries and marine resources accounted for 318.0 million \$ of the domestic revenue and for 14.5 million \$ of the recurrent expenditures.

Government orientation in the sector

Existing policies, plans and regulatory frameworks related to food and nutrition security:

1. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Corporate Plan 2009-2010
2. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Corporate Plan 2008-2011
3. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Strategic Plan 2008 – 2013
4. Solomon Islands Aquaculture Development Plan 2009 - 2014
5. The National Food Safety Programme and associated Regulatory Framework
6. The National Nutrition and Healthy Lifestyle Plan 2007-2017
7. National food security, food safety and nutrition policy 2010-2015:
8. Goal: ensure long-term food security and improve the livelihoods of food producers, consumers and rural and urban communities in the Solomon Islands
9. Recognizes and complements above listed policies, plans and regulatory frameworks
10. Focus on a few key strategies to enhance productivity, to achieve food security and to reduce burden of over- and under-nutrition
11. Solomon Islands Agriculture & Rural Development Strategy 2007:
12. In May 2006, rural development was placed at the top of the Government's policy
- 13.3 priorities for rural growth and employment generation: i) local participation of rural communities in economic development, including through strengthening provincial governments; (b) supporting agriculture, infrastructure and rural finance services; and (c) improving the management and sustainability of the country's rich natural resources
14. National Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015-2019:
- 15.4 key goals: i) achieve food sovereignty, ii) improve rural livelihoods, iii) promote agriculture for import substitution, and iv) increase trade

Subsides

No information found

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source WorldBank](#) – Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 – Germany : 0.7. Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source WorldBank](#) – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) – A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59. Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) – Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.
- Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher): [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher): [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
- [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20](#)

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 10.51 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 6.92

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2014**: 542.62

GINI Indexⁱ: no data

Gender Inequality Index (GII): no data

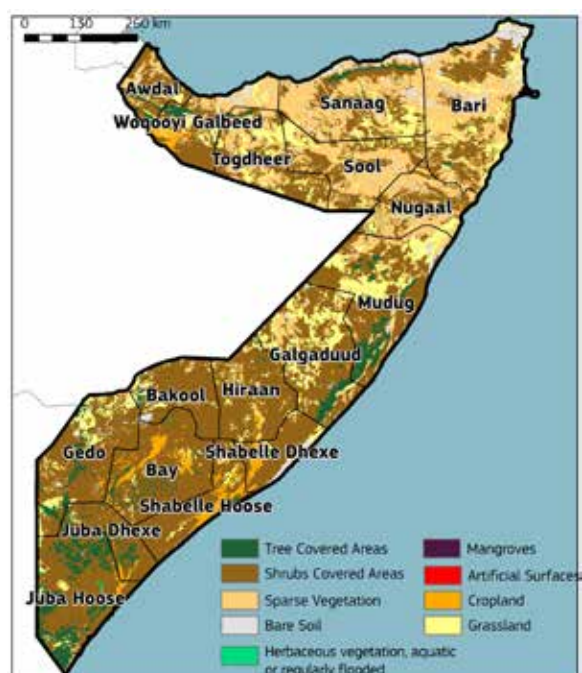
Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	65.45	1990
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	no data	-
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : no data found)	no data	-
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	no data	-
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	42.1	2006
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	13.2	2006
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	no data	-
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	21.7	2015
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	8.1	2015

Country overview

- **Somalia:** since 1991, Somalia has faced a number of struggles that destroyed much of the country's governance structure, infrastructures and institutions. In that year, the President Siad Barre was overthrown and much of the territory was subject to serious civil strife. Moreover, during the same year, clans of northern region declared the independent entity of Republic of Somaliland, which although not formally recognized by any Government, has maintained a stable existence.
- **Economy:** despite over 24 years of weak and almost inexistent Government, country's economy has demonstrated a remarkable resilience, mainly driven by the private sector. Due to the scarcity of statistics and the controversy of the existing ones, it is not easy to get a reliable economic figure of the country and estimate a number of macroeconomic and social indicators. According to the available statistics, Somalia's economy is highly dependent on imports. The income per capita was \$542.6 in 2014, making it one of the poorest country in the world. Besides a condition of chronic poverty, recent events (i.e. drought, trade disruption and protracted and new population displacement) exacerbated the large-scale food insecurity situation. As a result, Somalia also has some of the world's highest levels of malnutrition, according to the WHO.
- **Agriculture:** the fragile economic situation, the armed conflict and natural disasters, mainly floods and drought, affected the agriculture sector in particular. Poor rains, in particular, have often contributed to poor harvests and significant cereal shortfalls.
- **Migration:** after the severe drought of the end of 2016, over 800 000 people have been displaced within the country and outside. Migration flow is a common phenomenon in the country: in 2010-15, a total net migration of -150 000 people has been estimated. The main destinations are Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen and Djibouti.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the most important economic activity in Somalia and the key sector in terms of food needs and generation of income, through crop sales and working opportunities. 78% of households depend on crop farming or animal husbandry as their primary source of livelihood. Despite its importance, only 1.6% of Somalia's total land area is cultivated, and 69% is permanent pasture. Livestock is a major sector in the economy, accounting for about 40% of GDP and more than 50% of export earnings and nomads and pastoralists accounts for a large portion of the population. Two types of agriculture exists: one indigenous and the other introduced by European settlers. Some crops, like corn, sorghum, beans, rice, vegetables, cotton, and sesame are grown by both methods. The major commercial crops are bananas and sugarcane that are grown on irrigated land along the two rivers crossing the country. Banana production however has declined substantially since the beginning of the civil conflict and Somalia is no longer exporting banana outside the region. A significant part of the arable land is currently not cultivated for several factors, including insecurity, highly variable rainfall, lack of farming inputs, credit facilities and extension services, poor irrigation and transport infrastructure, and limited efforts to rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure.



Food availability

Production

Crops	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Sorghum	230.78	132.19	270.14	249.15	854.30
Sugar cane	220.00	215.01	6.10	6.00	36,065.60	35,832.50	
Maize	149.50	110.56	123.56	69.00	1,210.00	1,602.30	
Fruit Fresh Nes	140.00	139.19	13.00	12.96	10,769.20	10,738.40	
Sesame seed	26.52	26.51	47.90	47.04	553.70	563.50	
Cassava	90.00	90.23	9.50	9.45	9,473.70	9,543.90	
Vegetables freshnes	73.00	72.61	8.00	7.88	9,125.00	9,220.20	
Bananas	24.08	22.96	1.42	1.35	16,980.50	16,980.50	

Source: FAO/STAT

Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Years	2013	2014
		Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	30.00
Meat	195.25	196.76	
Eggs	2.40	2.45	
Milk	2,487.00	2,500.90	
Heads	Sheep	12,300,000	12,325,500
	Goats	11,550,000	11,600,000
	Camels	7,100,000	7,150,000

Source: FAO/STAT

Imports

Year 2015	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million dollars
Total imports	N/A	100.00	1880
Other vegetables	N/A	21	451
Raw sugar	N/A	8.3	176
Bovine	N/A	5.1	107
Wheat flour	N/A	4.6	97.9
Rice	N/A	5.2	110

FAO

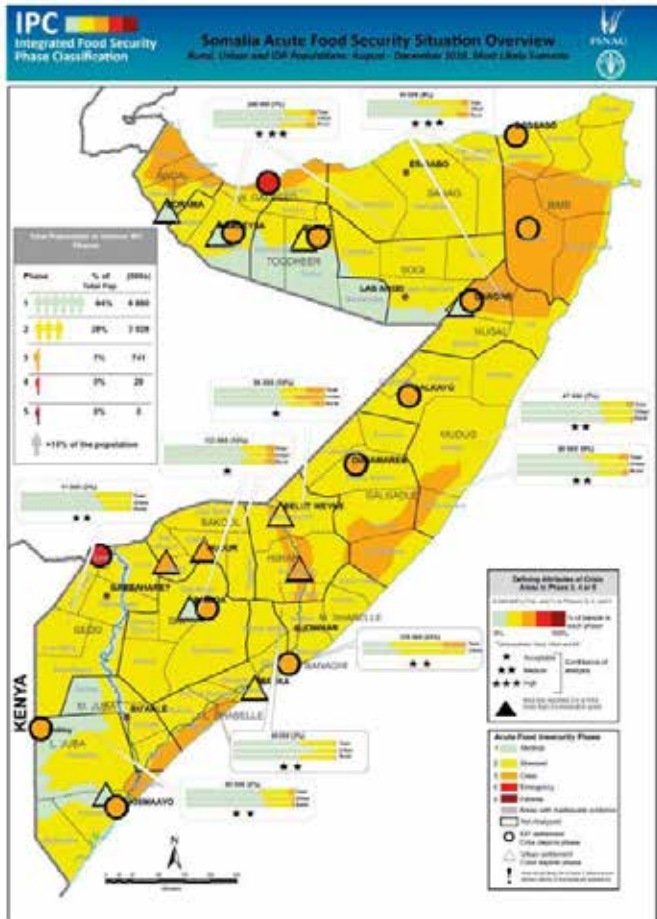
Exports

Year 2015	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million dollars
Total exports	N/A	100.00	266
Sheep and goats	N/A	68.0	372
Oily seeds	N/A	5.5	30.4
Bovine	N/A	8.8	48.4
Other animals	N/A	7.1	38.7

FAO

Although agriculture accounts for a significant part of the GDP, national food production is still far from covering the food needs of the country. While in 2004, for example, agricultural production accounted for as much as 60% of Somalia's US\$2.1 billion GDP, only 0.2 million tonnes of food were produced within the country out of the estimated annual domestic cereal requirement of 0.5 million tonnes. Although agriculture accounts for a significant part of the GDP, national food production is still far from covering the food needs of the country. While in 2004, for example, agricultural production accounted for as much as 60% of Somalia's US\$2.1 billion GDP, only 0.2 million tons of food were produced within the country out of the estimated annual domestic cereal requirement of 0.5 million tonnes.

Food security



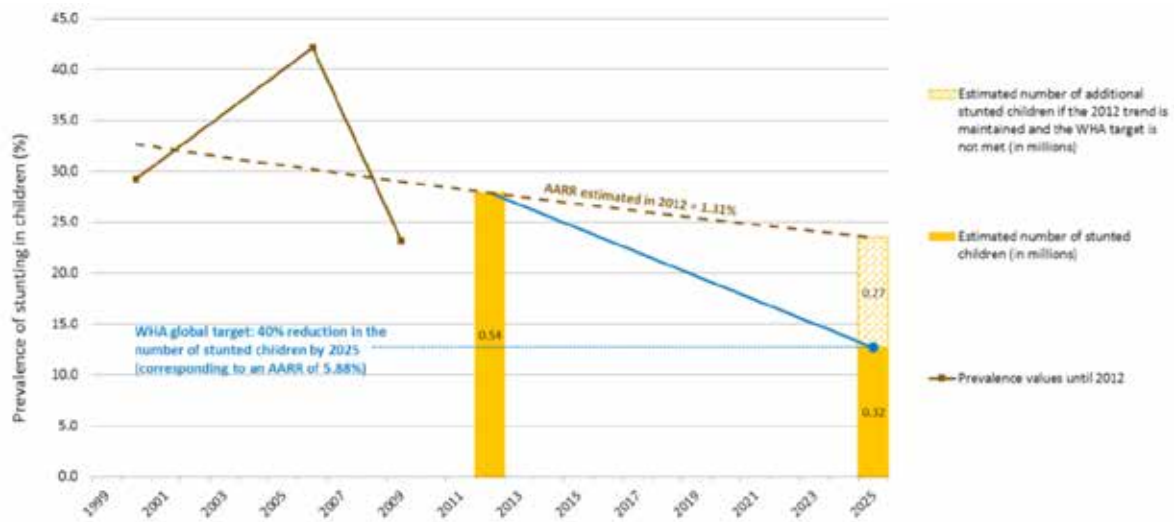
In the first half of 2016, the food security situation in Somalia had improved as compared to 2015, especially for urban populations. However, in the second half of 2016, following erratic April-June rainfall, the food security situation has deteriorated again and 1.1 Mio. people face acute food security crisis. Approximately 1 096 000 people face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 43 000 more people will be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) across Somalia through December 2016 according to the latest findings from a countrywide seasonal assessment. Additionally, 3.9 million people are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) through the end of the year, bringing the total number of people facing acute food insecurity across Somalia to five million.

The 2016 Gu season in Southern Somalia suffered from drought in the main producing areas and later floods along the main rivers destroyed irrigated crops. Crop production is estimated to be around 80% of the 5 years average (a relatively low reference since this does still include the famine year 2011 followed by 4 years all below the Post War Average). Somaliland on the contrary, after the drought year 2015 experienced an exceptionally good crop season (approx. production twice the average).

Since early 2014, the insurgents who have been pushed out to rural areas by the Federal Government of Somalia have been blocking movement of goods to the main towns of Bakool (Hudur and Wajid) and Hiran (Bulo Burto) regions. Trade disruptions resulted in reduced availability and access to food in the affected towns and led to deterioration of food security conditions in the past two years.

EU Analysis of nutrition

Even though malnutrition trends in Somalia show an improvement, prevalence of stunting and wasting are very high and often co-exist in the same locations. Micronutrient deficiencies are also major health concerns. Nutrition problems are particularly severe among the IDP population. A dedicated assessment carried out in June 2016 by FSNAU revealed that critical levels of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM rate $\geq 15\%$) were observed among six IDPs of 12 surveyed. Serious GAM levels (10-14.9%) were also recorded among IDPs in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Dhusamareb in South Central region, Qardho IDPs (Northeast) and Hargeisa IDPs (Northwest). Alert level of GAM (5-9.9%) was seen only among Burao IDPs in the Northwest. Results of Gu 2016 assessment of IDPs in Mogadishu registered a GAM prevalence of 14.7 percent and SAM prevalence of 3.5%, which indicate a sustained serious level of acute malnutrition since Deyr 2014/15. The graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of 0.19% (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 17.83% (red broken line) and 4.98% (blue line) to meet the government's own commitment and the WHA target (respectively). In 2012, 2 600 000 children under five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 2 960 000 children will be stunted in 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts by government and development partners to reach an extra 1 400 000 and avert them from stunting.



- Due to the unstable political and security situation, the capacity of the federal government to make and implement policies is limited. The North of the country is de facto managed by semi-independent states (Somaliland and Puntland) with their own administration (although not recognized by the international community).
- Somalia has embarked on a political reconstruction process, guided by the New Deal principles for fragile states agreed in Busan in 2011. The Compact covering the period 2014 – 2020, sets out the most important priorities within the five Peace- and State-Building Goals (PSGs) for Somalia. In the FNSSA sector, its goal is to revitalize and expand the Somali economy with a focus on livelihood enhancement, employment generation, and broad-based inclusive growth.
- In 2016 The Federal Government of Somalia has committed itself to develop a new comprehensive medium term National Development Plan. The plan will be compliant an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (iPRSP) and aligned with the newly adopted Global Sustainable Goals (SDG). The National Development Plan will cover the period from January 2017 till December 2019 and transition towards new National development plan proposed by the government (NDP). The draft plan includes 4 strategic goals for the agriculture sector, aiming mainly at rehabilitating the sector by strengthening the institutional capacity, creating infrastructures and a favorable environment for ultimately improving production and facilitate markets stability.
- The Government of Somalia joined the SUN movement in 2014 demonstrating a political commitment to ensure that all people have a right to food and good nutrition. The authorities are ready to shift from emergency to development route and the EU has a key role to play in supporting them in this direction.

In 2016, EC humanitarian aid operations in Somalia amounted to €48 million. Since April 2017, €78.75 million have been mobilized, including a €55 million top-up in response to the drought and famine warning. The aid includes emergency preparedness and response, food assistance, health and nutrition care, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, protection, as well as resilience building.

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
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Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
Population in food crisis as % pf total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspot](#)

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 11.91 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 81.41

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2014**: 1,115.09

GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 45.5

Gender Inequality Index (GII): no data

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	no data found	-
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	no data found	-
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 169 /188)	0.47	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	50.60	2009
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	31.10	2010
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	22.70	2010
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	no data	-
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	57.9	2015
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	23.5	2015

Country overview

- South Sudan:** experienced disastrous economic events in last decades, including the secession from Sudan, in July 2011, and the civil war, in December 2013. Deterioration of the economic situation at the beginning of 2012 when the Government shut down the oil production due to bilateral disagreements with Sudan. At the end of 2013, the conflict between government and opposition forces caused a real humanitarian crisis and determined the food insecurity and displacement of 2.2 million people. High amount of debt because of high military spending (10.3% of GDP in 2012) and revenue shortfalls due to the decreased price and production of oil. Oil accounts for the vast majority of exports and the government budget revenues: approximately 60% of the GDP.

- Agriculture:** represents the primary source of livelihood for nearly 80% of households that depend on crop farming or animal husbandry. Holds abundant natural resources with fertile soils and abundant water supplies. Nevertheless, agriculture and pastoralists work accounts for only around 15% of GDP.

- Humanitarian situation:** is critical in South Sudan. Poverty and food insecurity rising, drop of GDP by 2.9 and 0.2 in 2014 and 2015, scarce potable water and electricity mainly produced by generators are part of the effects of the protracted conflict with Sudan before the secession and the recent civil war.

- Migration:** is a main problem since the recent civil war: 1,61 million are displaced internally and 786 000 in the neighbouring countries (IOM)

Agriculture

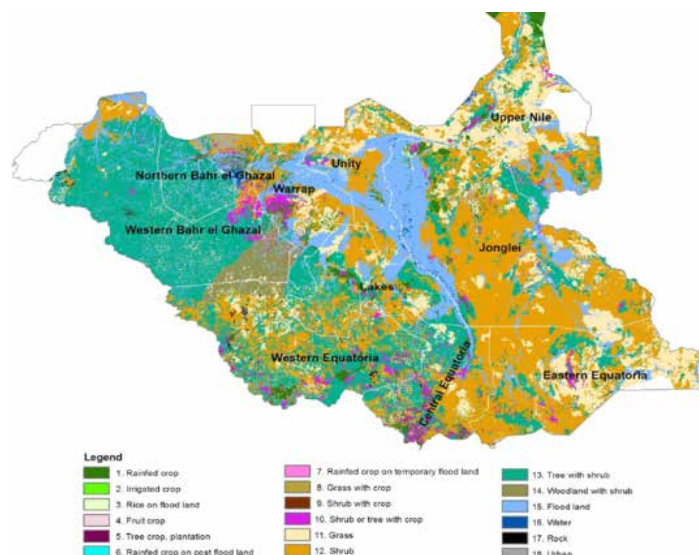
South Sudan holds abundant natural resources and one of the richest agricultural areas in Africa with fertile soils and abundant water supplies.

Subsistence agriculture provides a living for the vast majority of the population and currently in the region there are around 10-20 million head of cattle.

Agriculture represents the primary source of livelihood for approximately 80% of households that depend on crop farming or animal husbandry. Nevertheless, agriculture and pastoralists work accounts for only around 15% of GDP.

Agriculture is often low productive and unpaid: it is indeed estimated that 85% of the working population is engaged in non-wage work, mostly in this sector.

The principal crops grown in South Sudan include sorghum, maize, sesame and sunflower seeds, groundnuts, beans, millet, gum arabic, sugarcane, fruits, cotton, cattle and sheep.



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Sorghum	720.00	990.00	841.00	724.50
Fruit, fresh	350.00	375.00	60.00	65.00	5,833.30	5,769.20	
Vegetables, fresh	350.00	405.00	50.00	52.00	7,000.00	7,788.50	
Sesame seed	225.00	175.00	700.00	580.00	321.40	301.70	
Maize	171.00	268.00	322.00	278.00	531.10	964.00	
Cassava	125.00	126.24	82.00	99.49	1,524.40	1,269.00	
Groundnuts	120.00	135.00	226.00	235.00	531.00	574.50	

Source: FOSTAT

		Years	
		2013	2014
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	37.00	-
	Meat	545.71	568.05
	Eggs	N/A	N/A
	Milk	3,215.00	3,285.00
Heads	Sheep	16,000,000	16,750,000
	Goats	13,550,000	13,550,000
	Cattle	11,765,000	11,817,000

Source: FOSTAT

Imports

Year		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
			% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros
	Total agricultural imports	N/A	100.00	N/A
	No data	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Comtrade

Exports

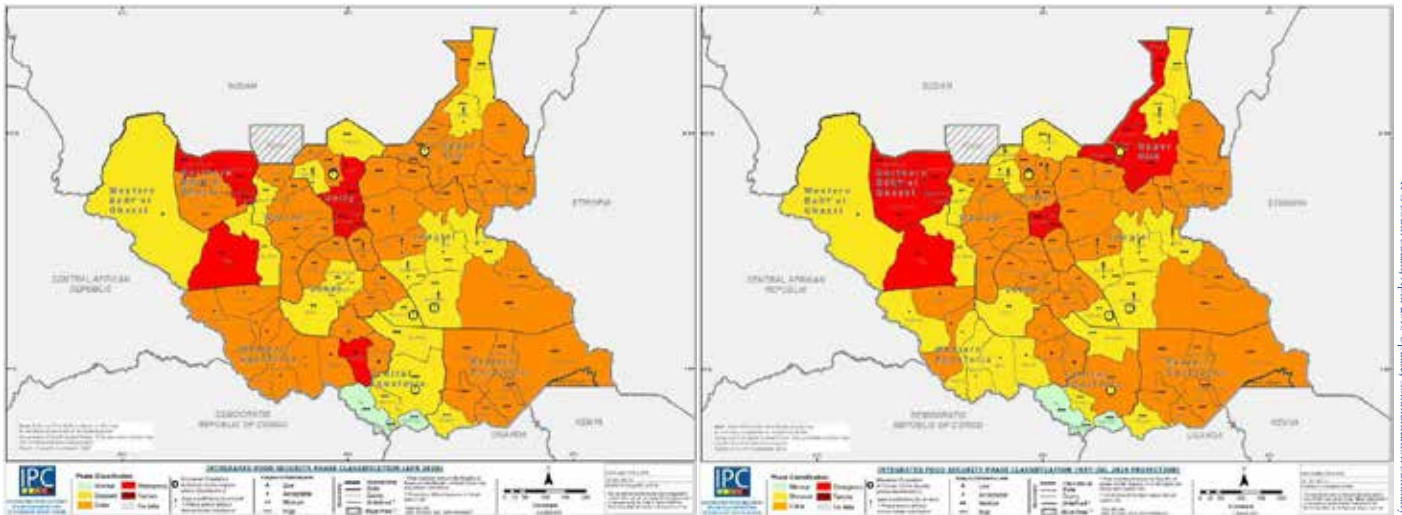
Year		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
			% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros
	Total agricultural exports	N/A	100.00	N/A
	No data	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Comtrade

In 2015, South Sudan experienced a negative trade balance, exporting \$12.1 billion and importing \$426 million.

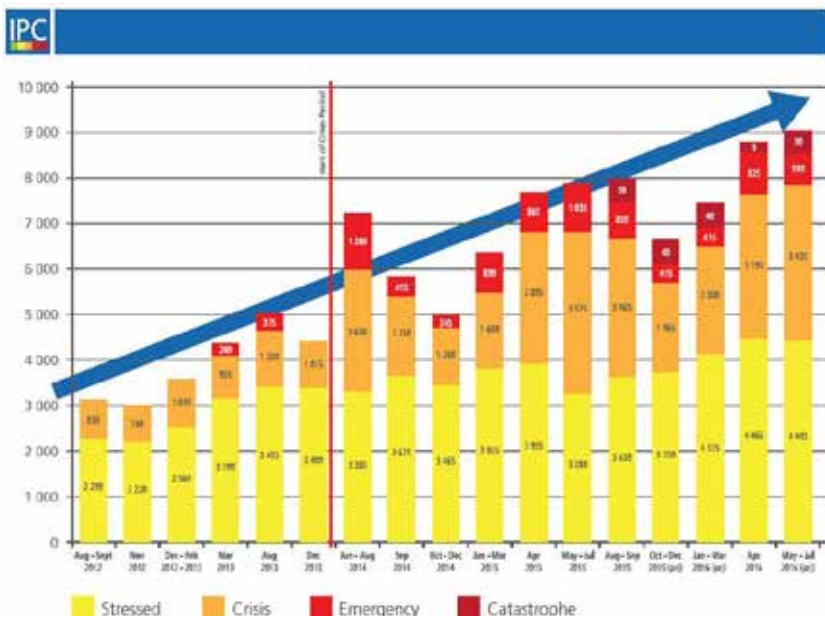
The country mainly imports foodstuffs, clothing and capital equipment. Its top imports are raw sugar, cars, sorghum and wheat flour and the top import origins are Uganda, China, Pakistan, the United States and Russia. Crude oil and petroleum products are the key export commodities, accounting for \$4.02 billion (almost the totality of export revenues), followed by oil seeds, tanned sheep hides and stone processing machines. The top export destinations are China, followed by India, Algeria Uganda and Pakistan.

Food security



IPC Classification for South Sudan, April 2016

IPC Classification for South Sudan, May to July 2016



IPC Phases, population trends 2013-2016. Source: FAO, South Sudan Resilience Strategy

According to the latest Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), in April 2016, 4.3 million people were in crisis (IPC Phase 3), Emergency (IPC phase 4) and Catastrophe or Famine (IPC phase 5). It is projected to reach 4.8 million by July 2016 due to the economic crisis and household lower than usual food stocks during the 2016 lean season. Food insecurity in South Sudan is widespread and recurrent. Even if Sudan is predominantly import dependant, harvest performance as well as the conditions of pasture and water available for livestock greatly determine the food security situation. The agricultural season which is bimodal in the south-western and south-central parts of the country (known as the greenbelt zone) and unimodal in the rest of the country. The lean season usually begins between April and May, peaking from August or September. The conflict has greatly degraded the food security situation. In the Greater Upper Nile (Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei), where most

of the fighting erupt witness large displacement and dramatically reduced agricultural and trade activities as well as difficult humanitarian access. Parts of Unity (Mayendit, Koch, Leer and Guit counties) have recurrently witnessed 'Risk of Famine' since 2014. The country is affected by the strong economic downturn and high inflation, which especially impair food security in the market dependent States namely, Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal. Depreciation of the South Sudanese pound has limited imports and thus food availability. The graph above depicts the number of people in IPC Phase¹ 2 (Stress), IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) since March 2013.

EU Analysis of nutrition

Available nationally representative figures on stunting and wasting are quite old. They show a slight decline from 2006 to 2010 (5% reduction of stunting from 36.2% to 31.1% and 1.9% in wasting from 24.6% to 22.7%). The 2015 Human Development report indicates the same value 31.1% for stunting as projected value. Given the conflict, the food security situation, the high morbidity and mortality, it is very likely that the malnutrition did not improve in recent years (2013-2016). Available surveys shows that acute malnutrition is very high in most part of South Sudan. In 2015 and 2016, the WHO emergency threshold (GAM >15%) was exceeded throughout the year in most part of Greater Upper Nile, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap and in Protection of Civilian areas. The nutrition situation has recently degraded in 2016 in some parts of Eastern Equatoria (Lafon, North Kopeta) which are projected to reach critical levels of malnutrition in mid- 2016 according the April 2016 IPC Acute Malnutrition Analysis . The major contributing factors to malnutrition sub-optimal Infant and Young Children Feeding (IYCF) practices and poor water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities and practices.

Public Intervention in the sector

Budget	<p>The country is experiencing an important economic crisis. National income has sharply decline. Government revenues which comes at more than 95% from oil revenue have dropped due to a decrease in production and international oil prices. The inflation is soaring up to 300%² and the South Sudanese pound has dropped. According to IMF², the budget deficit in 2016/17 could top US\$1.1 billion or 25 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) if the macro-economic condition does not improve. South Sudan signed the Maputo Declaration in 2003 and should thus devote at least 10 % of their national budget to agriculture. However, in recent years, the total budget for agriculture has always fallen below 5 percent of the total national budget.</p>
Government orientation in the sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. South Sudan Development Plan (SSDP) 2011-2016. Objectives are good governance, Economic development, Social and human development, Conflict prevention and security. Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, 2011. 2. Vision 2040, was designed just after the independence in 2011 by the Government of South Sudan and sets out a comprehensive agenda “to build a nation that is educated and informed; prosperous, productive and innovative; compassionate and tolerant; free, just and peaceful; democratic and accountable; safe, secure and healthy; and united and proud”. 3. National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Policy (NALEP) was formulated in 2011 with technical assistance from FAO, EC and the WB. It provides directions for the good management of agricultural and livestock extension services. 4. South Sudan Comprehensive Agriculture Master Plan 2015-2040 is a comprehensive master plan for the development of the nation to address hunger and food insecurity, to improve rural livelihoods and generate income, and to diversify the economy through a modernised and competitive agricultural sector. 5. National Gender Policy (2013) aims at achieving gender equality in South Sudan 6. Agriculture Sector Policy Framework (ASPF) -2012-2017. Its main objective is increase of agricultural productivity to improve food security and contribute to economic growth and environmental sustainability. 7. Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative, specifically through the South Sudan Country Programming Paper 8. Committee on World Food Security Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Pro tracted rises (CFS-FFA);
Subsides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The European Commission and Member States are providing more than 43% of the overall humanitarian response. • The European Development Fund • The EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa. €77.6 million have already been dedicated to support the basic needs of people affected by the conflict in the areas of health, education and local governance, following the signature of the peace agreement in August 2015. • The African Peace Facility also support the peace agreement, in particular regarding security arrangements and the monitoring of the ceasefire. • The EU Humanitarian aid funding • The EU's Food Security and Non-State Actors Programmes • The Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace • The European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights

i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6

ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7

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iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.

Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.

Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.

Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

1 For a description of IPC Phase, see IPC Manual v2.0, p 32-33 at http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC-Manual-2-Interactive.pdf

2 According to IMF, inflation in South Sudan approached 300% in December 2015. <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2015/09/14/01/49/pr16259>

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 20.97 million people

Rural population (% of total population)2015: 81.64

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2015**: 3,926.2

GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 36.4

Gender Inequality Index (GII) **2015**: 0.386 (87th)

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	8.68	2015
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	30.4	2014
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 73 /188)	0.76	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	6.70	2012
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	14.70	2012
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	21.40	2012
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	22.00	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	No IPC	Not available
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	No IPC	Not available

Country overview

- **Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka:** the 4th largest economy (out of 8) in the South Asian region, 4 times larger than Nepal's, 5th. After securing independence in 1972, the recent history of country is marked by a 30-year civil war. The oldest democracy in Asia (1931), Sri Lanka is today a republic and a unitary state governed by a semi-presidential system. Famous for its production and export of cinnamon, rubber and Ceylon tea, with strategic commercial value. Quite sustained economic growth, GDP annual growth of 6.26% over the last decade, not exempt from ups and downs. Economic growth impacted in 2009, during Global Economic Crisis, with a GDP growth of 3.5% on that year. According to IMF, growth is projected to 5% for 2016–17 since 3 years of deceleration (2013-15). Noticeable poverty reduction from 22.7% in 2002 (when data available) to 6.7% in 2012 (last data available). Per capita GDP rapidly increased since 2000 onwards, 875 USD (1993) to 3 900 USD (2015). 92.6% literacy rate (2015). Garment manufacturing industry provides nearly half of the country's exports, worth 11.5 billion USD. Tourism, construction, transport and IT are important sectors in the economy.
- **Agriculture:** employment of population in agriculture substantially reduced from 41.6% (1998) to 30.4% (2014). Agriculture's contribution to the GDP is shrinking, as this share has reduced progressively from 32.1% (1960) to 8.7% (2015). Foodstuff are however important exports (20%) including tea, cinnamon, pepper, coconut, nuts, fish and crustaceans. A well-balanced ratio of imported and exported agricultural products, valued both at around 2.2 billion USD.
- **Natural disasters:** Sri Lanka is highly prone to natural disasters, mostly at risk from flood hazards, storms, droughts, landslides and tsunamis. In the last decade (2006-15), 34 disasters hit the country, affecting on average 950 000 people a year or 5% of its population. Two near consecutive droughts occurred in 2012 and 2014 affecting a 1.8 million people each. On May 2016, Sri Lanka was hit by a severe tropical storm that caused widespread flooding and landslides in 22 districts out 25 districts in the country, destroying homes and submerging entire villages.
- **Migration:** net migration rate in 2010-15 (-4.7 migrants/1 000 population) ranking first in Southern Asia. People from Sri Lanka are well spread all over the world, including important communities in Canada, USA, Australia, India, Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries, all over Europe, South Korea or Japan. Remittances from Sri Lankans working in foreign countries account for 8.5% of the country's GDP while about 145 000 Sierra Leonean left the country (more than 40 000 to Europe; 36 000 to US 60%; 15 000 each to Senegal and Guinea; about 10 000 to Liberia and Mali).

Agriculture

The agriculture sector contributes about 7.5% to the national GDP, the fisheries sector contributes around 1.4% and livestock sector accounted for 0.8%. The agricultural sector employs over 30% of Sri Lankans. Agriculture in the country is mostly characterized by small farm holders, with predominance of crop-only holders (1.4 million with average 0.8ha of land) and another 0.4 million farmers with mixed livestock-crop holdings of on average 1ha. Agriculture heavily dependent on seasonal rainfall and agro ecological zones. Two distinct monsoon periods associated with two distinct cultivation seasons, maha (major) and yala (minor). Maha season falls during inter-monsoon rains and the north-east monsoon, from September to March. Yala season is the south-west monsoon from May to end of August and agriculture is mostly dependent on irrigation during this season. The main staple food crop in Sri Lanka is rice. Tea is a major source of foreign exchange and is cultivated in the central highlands. Others crops: vegetables, fruits and oilseed. Sri Lanka is not a self-sufficient country. In agriculture, women play distinct roles in planting, harvesting and processing as well as in home gardening. Nearly 68% of the women in agriculture and more than 70% of rural women are involved in subsistence production.



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Rice, paddy	4,621.00	3,381.00	1,188.00	881.00
Coconuts	2,513.00	2,395.27	394.84	394.84	6,364.70	6,066.50	
Sugar cane	960.27	960.392	20.79	20.85	46,189.00	46,055.30	
Plantains	640.00	642.10	52.94	56.20	11,422.20	11,425.30	
Tea	340.23	338.03	221.97	221.97	1,532.80	1,522.90	
Cassava	302.78	301.55	23.93	23.79	12,652.70	12,675.90	
Maize	209.04	241.14	67.72	67.16	3,086.80	3,590.60	
Potatoes	78.75	82.37	5.14	5.36	15,321.00	15,353.60	

Source: HOSIAT

	Years	2013	2014
		Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)
Meat	167.05	171.64	
Eggs	114.63	120.54	
Milk	283.81	248.57	
Heads	Chickens	16,646,000	16,630,000
Cattle	1,169,040	1,104,780	
Buffaloes	380,760	320,690	
Goats	331,150	299,050	

Source: HOSIAT

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2015	Total agricultural imports	2,829.07	100.00	2,084.47
Cotton	N/A	24.53	511.35	
Wheat and meslin	1,207.85	14.30	297.99	
Dairy products	86.33	10.83	225.75	
Sugar	612.40	10.53	219.42	
Vegetables other than leguminous	398.33	6.91	143.98	

Source: Comtrade

Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2015	Total agricultural exports	495.36	100.00	2,077.10
Tea, whether or not flavoured	304.84	57.36	1,191.42	
Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	N/A	7.83	162.73	
Nuts (including coconut)	80.08	7.53	156.49	
Pepper	16.97	6.27	130.30	
Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers	13.55	5.73	118.95	

Source: Comtrade

Food security

Sri Lanka's 26-year conflict – which uprooted hundreds of thousands of people, often more than once – ended in 2009. The hardest hit areas were the northern and eastern provinces, where most people earn a living from agriculture. Most displaced families have returned to their places of origin, but the conflict wiped out their homes and assets. Many lost family members, and women now head about 15% of the households. People began returning in late 2009. Since then, FAO has assisted families to move from food aid to food production in the shortest time possible, helping them to replenish their assets and rebuild their livelihoods.

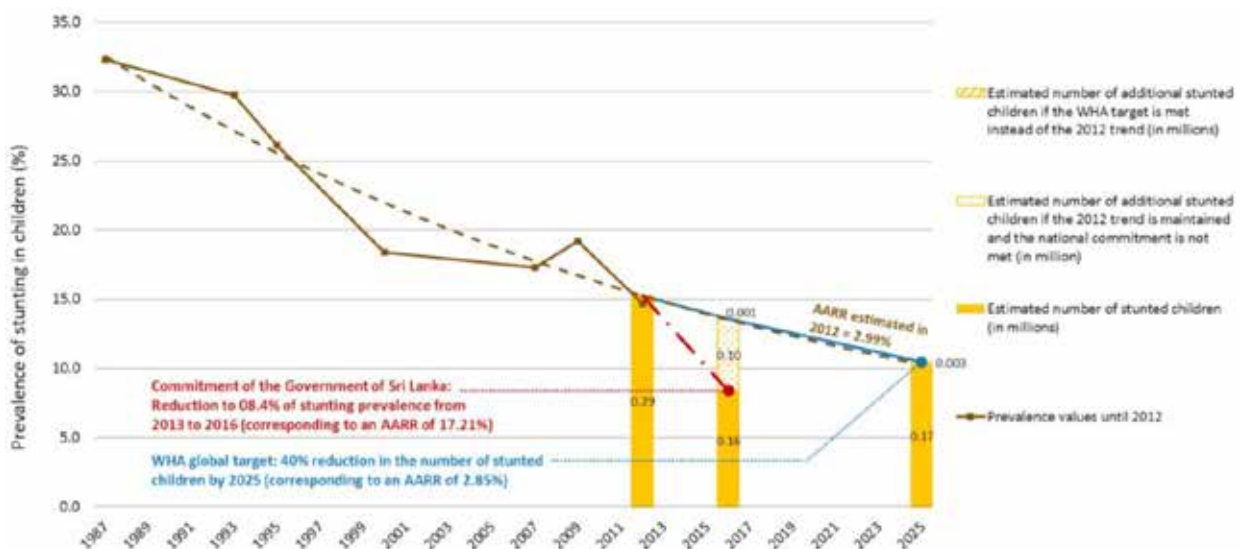
The government of Sri Lanka has given high priority to improve nutrition and food security. His Excellency the President chairs the National Nutrition Council. However, low birth weight prevalence is 17%, average stunting prevalence of children below 5 years of age remains above 14% with unacceptable district disparity. Wasting prevalence of children below 5 years of age in most districts is above 15% and national average is 19%. Overall, 6.8 million people (33%) of the population cannot afford the minimum cost of a nutritious diet.

This shows the country suffers from chronic as well as acute malnutrition. This is related to poverty, food insecurity, increased food prices, poor accessibility to nutritious food and poor complimentary feeding practices. Climate change and weather changes have affected the farmers. Arable agricultural land is decreasing. Weak trends in technology generation in agriculture, lack of quality seeds, climate change and heavy post-harvest loss have reduced the yield.

The growth of the Agriculture sector has been sluggish. Agriculture productivity growth is fundamental for reducing poverty in Sri Lanka as over 80% percent of the poor live in the rural agricultural economy. Developing relevant aspects of food production while protecting the environment, water resources, and bio-diversity is high priority and needs to be given adequate focus in the national development strategies. This includes removing existing policy and regulatory constraints, which have hindered growth in the agricultural sector. Fragmented land use, availability of and access to water, credit, seed, technical expertise, agriculture technology, marketing, storage and transportation, poor farming practices are all contributing factors that continue to weaken productivity in agriculture. The short to medium term strategic approach should include adopting policies to facilitate farmer access to wider markets and improved technologies, resilience, trade policies with safeguards and regionally equitable infrastructure development strategy for rural development.

EU Analysis of nutrition

Stunting has fallen from 19.2% in 2009 to 14.7% in 2012 (lower than other countries in the South Asia region), although there are significant disparities across regions, the average rate in the Northern Province being at 22.8% in 2012. Moreover, the significant increase in levels of wasting from 11.7% in 2009, to 21.4% in 2012 (one of the world's highest) is a major concern. Wasting even reaches the alarming level of 34.9% in Kilinochchi district, with severe acute malnutrition as high as 6.1% in the neighbouring district of Mullaitivu. While both of these districts have a high proportion of resettled IDPs, it is difficult to explain the situation at national level. The situation in Sri Lanka is somewhat unique in that the number of wasted children (402,000) is considerable higher than the number of those stunted (290,000). The line graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of 2.99% (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 17.21 (red broken line) and 2.85% (blue line) to meet the government's own commitment and the WHA target (respectively). In 2012, 290 000 children under-five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 170 000 children will be stunted in 2025, which will meet the WHA target, but will fall well short of the government's own commitment, for which additional efforts have to be accelerated. Sustainable actions to support targeted and timely interventions for children with severe and moderate acute malnutrition are needed. As it is important to scale up proven multi-sectoral nutrition promotion programmes.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget	<p>Projected expenditure on Agriculture for 2017 will represent a 4.57% (amounting to 6400 billion Rs.) of the total budget. Largest expenditures will be on irrigation projects (37.5%) and fisheries (33.6%)</p> <p>Odiendicorus orum am ute manunc resimoe ntienatilne nosta, opuloca essimoliam iam atus con sesimo et, pubis</p>
Government orientation in the sector	<p>Relevant documents from the Government are: National Multi-sector Action Plan 2014-2017</p> <p>Specific Actions and programs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Nutrition monitoring.2. Routine growth monitoring of children Under 5 years of age by the Health Ministry (Public Health Care Delivery system)3. Nutrition supplementary programmes of the Ministry of Health (Thriposha Programme)4. Vitamin A, Fe and Folic acid Supplementation5. School Meals Programme of the Government and School Meals Programme of WFP Sri Lanka health6. Divineguma and Samurdhi Programmes7. Livelihood assistance Programmes of FAO <p>National Food Production Programme 2016-2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aiming to ensure self-sufficiency of Potatoes, Big Onions, Chilies, Maize and Soya• In the last 2017 budget speech, the orientation of the Sri Lankan government on agriculture is to encouraging forming farmer cooperatives as empowerment tool and to negotiating for credit facilities and better prices for produce and services• Adoption of the out-grower model of “small producer-large purchaser”• Government will further support the above by releasing idle land and uneconomically utilized land for agriculture
Subsidies	<p>Selected Government Subsidies (announced for 2017)</p> <p>Rs. 400 million: 50% interest subsidy to farmers, farmer organizations and agro processing establishments for upgrading the sector through infusion of productivity enhancing technologies and practices. Same scheme to the paddy sector as well, encompassing those who adopt productivity enhancing practices and technologies and also those medium scale rice millers who will invest in Silo Storages with a capacity of at least 5,000 MT and Mills with a capacity of at least 50 Metric Tonne per day, in districts with surplus paddy. Remove Customs Duty, VAT and PAL from imports of machines to improve mechanization such as Transplanters, Hand Weeders etc. Rs. 50 million: for farmer cooperatives, a loan scheme where 75% of the interest will be borne by the government.</p>

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7
- Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
- Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.
- Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.
- Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.
- Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
- Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Further readings:

<http://www.treasury.gov.lk/documents/10181/28027/Budget+Speech+2017/a092d16a-68ec-46d5-8e27-9e3c00243aa8?version=1.1>

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 39.35 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 66.38

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2014**: 1,875.84

GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 35.3

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2014: 0.575 (140th)

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	29.23	2014
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	44.60	2011
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 167 /188)	0.48	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	46.50	2009
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	38.20	2014
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	16.30	2014
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	no data	-
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	43.2	2015
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	10.5	2015

Country overview

• **Sudan:** has experienced protracted social conflict, civil war, and, in July 2011, the secession of South Sudan. Several economic shocks (loss of three-quarters of its oil production and the related revenue, which accounted for more than half of government revenues and 95% of exports). Increased fuel prices, reduced economic growth and high consumer price inflation triggered violent protests in 2013. Sustained and multiple conflicts, political instability and corruption, high dependence on oil, lack of inadequate infrastructure services in large areas and reliance on subsistence agriculture. Close to half (46.5% in 2009) the population at or below the poverty line.

• **Agriculture and livestock:** agriculture and livestock (besides oil) contribution to the economy accounts for 35%-40% of the GDP. It employs over 80% of the work force. At the end of 2014 Sudan put agriculture and livestock at the top of its political agenda, as reflected in its Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and the Five-year Program for Economic Reforms. Fishing is an important sector of the national economy. Average yearly production of around 34 000 tonnes.

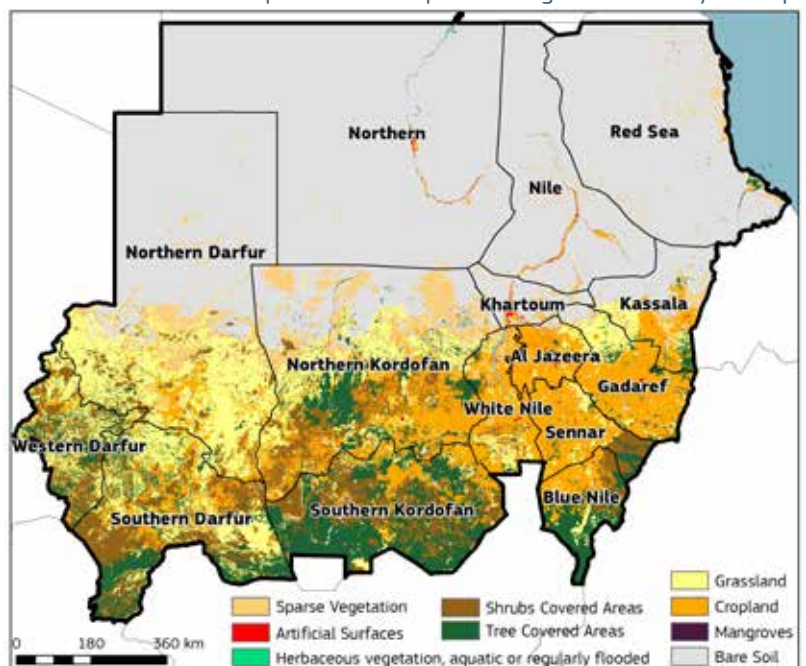
• **Migration:** Sudan is a country of origin, transit and destination, it continues to face forced displacement due to natural disasters, inter and intra community disputes and other conflicts. (IOM). South Sudan's civil war continues to affect the country, with big flows of immigrants looking for safety in Sudan.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the cornerstone to Sudan's economy and employs over 80% of the work force. The country is blessed with large fertile lands, whose 84.2% permanent pasture, 15.7% arable land and 0.2% permanent crops. Sudan grows a variety of crops that include cereals, oilseeds, beans, chickpeas, and lentils. Moreover, also cotton, gum arabic, sisal hemp and fodder are important crops for the Sudanese agriculture.

Agriculture mainly takes place along the Nile where irrigation systems bring water from the river. The Nile, together with the Red Sea coast, is also an important source of fish, like the Nile perch that is the most important fresh-water fish. Fishing is another important sector of the national economy with an average yearly production of around 34 000 tons, from which sea fish represent about 1 500 tons.

In the dry regions, dates from palms, gum arabic from acacia trees and animal husbandry are major activities. Livestock represents an important part of the national economy and cattle, sheep and goats are the most bred animals. Nevertheless, nomadism is widespread and some farmers still wander across the land to graze their herds.



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Sorghum	6,797.90	6,281.00	7,079.58	8,377.600
Sugar cane	4,524.00	5,807.50	69.80	69.876	97,385.50	83,111.50	
Groundnuts, with shell	1,767.00	1,767.00	2,161.74	2,104.000	817.40	839.80	
Millet	1,090.00	1,245.00	2,782.08	3,151.200	391.80	395.10	
Potatoes	342.75	407.60	20.57	23.941	16,666.90	17,025.20	
Sweet potatoes	243.47	231.00	11.40	11.397	21,362.60	20,268.50	
Groundnuts	120.00	135.00	226.00	235.00	531.00	574.50	

Source: FOSTAT

		Years	
		2013	2014
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	34.01	-
	Meat	927.00	949.00
	Eggs	45.00	52.00
	Milk	4,358.00	4,391.00
Heads	Chickens	46,117,000	46,652,000
	Sheep	39,568,000	39,846,000
	Goats	30,984,000	31,029,000
	Cattle	30,010,000	30,191,000

Source: FOSTAT

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural imports	N/A	100.00	2,409.80
	Cereals	2,726.91	39.17	944.03
	Sugar and honey	928.36	23.62	569.15
	Fruit and Vegetables	N/A	9.05	218.44
	Coffee, tea and cocoa	N/A	8.62	207.73
	Dairy product and eggs	N/A	5.69	137.03

Source: FOSTAT

Exports

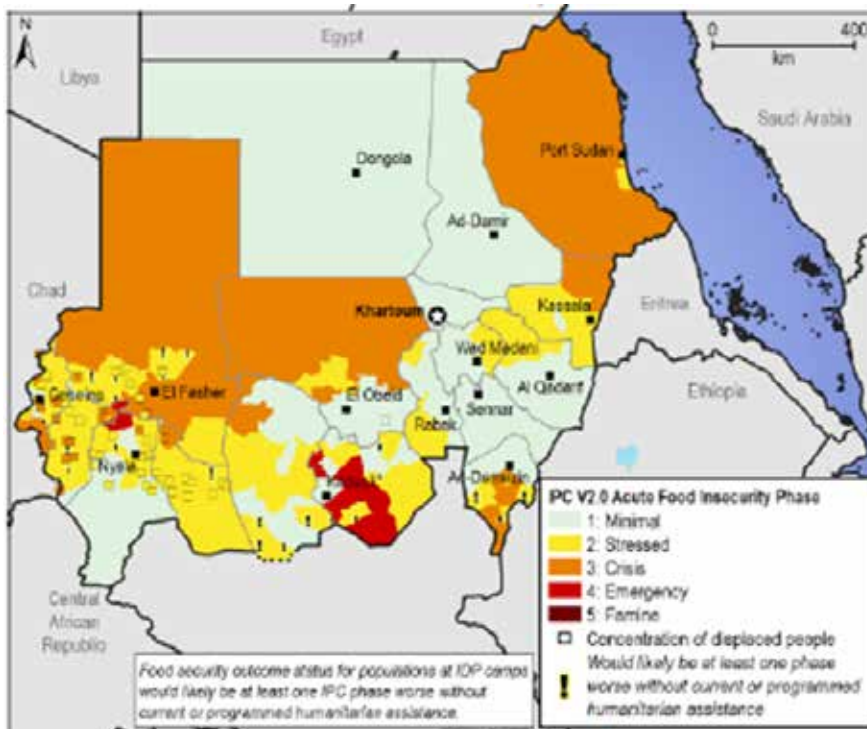
	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural exports	N/A	100.00	959.19
	Sheep	N/A	37.88	363.37
	Oilseeds	231.20	37.10	355.90
	Sugar and honey	119.69	7.30	70.26
	Cotton lint	30.68	5.88	56.40
	Meat and meat preparation	N/A	1.20	11.47

Source: FOSTAT

Despite government 's efforts to liberalize trade, this sector is characterized by several tariff and non-tariff barriers. According to the Index of Economic Freedom, trade with Sudan was subject to a high weighted average tariff rate of 11.4% in 2008. Sudan mainly imports non-food products. Cereals and animal or vegetal fats and oils account for only nearly 10% of total imports. Among the agri-food products, cereals, sugar, dairy products, tea and coffee are the key imports. In 2015, the key partners for the imports were China (26.3%), followed by United Arab Emirates (10%), India (9%), Egypt (5.6%), Turkey (4.7%), Saudi Arabia (4.4%). Similarly, Sudan mainly exports non-food products. Gold, crude oil and petroleum products are indeed the key export commodities. The key crops exports include oilseeds and oleaginous fruits, sugar, cotton, sesame, peanuts, and other products like gum arabic and especially livestock. In 2015, United Arab Emirates accounted for 32% of Sudanese exports, followed by China (16.2%), Saudi Arabia (15.5%), Australia (4.7%) and India (4.2%).

Food and nutrition security

Food security



More than 4.4 million people are expected to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity between July and September 2016, including more than 100,000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Current food insecurity is being driven by El Nino-related drought in 2015, exacerbated in South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Darfur States by continued conflict that has caused displacement and disruptions to livelihoods and markets.

Rainfall between early June and late July has been above average over most surplus-producing areas of east and central Sudan, contributing to development of rain fed and irrigated crops and generating sufficient pasture for animals in most areas. However, excessive rainfall has also caused severe flash floods, particularly in North Darfur, West Kordofan, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, Gazeira, Khartoum, and Kassaia States.

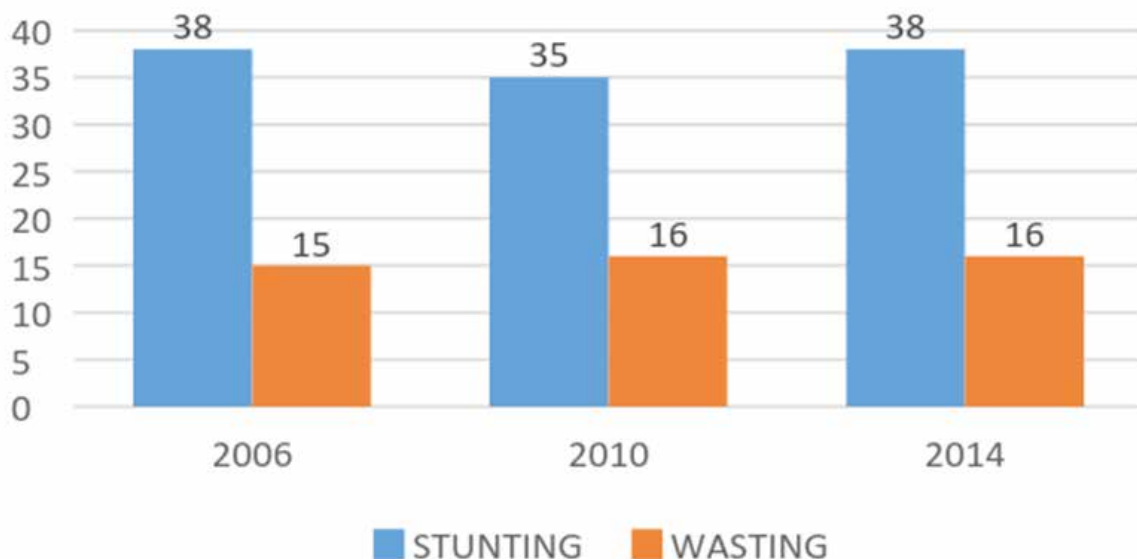
Moreover, refugees continue to flee South Sudan for Sudan increasing food assistance needs, and the number of refugees is expected to increase in the coming months.

IPC Classification for South Sudan, April 2016. Source: : Key Message Update Main season rainfall above average over most of Sudan July 2016. FEWSNET

EU Analysis of nutrition

Although the stunting values showed in Sudan, (38%) are not as high as in other neighbourhood countries, the trends are discouraging, as in the last five years the prevalence and total number of stunted children have increased instead of decreasing. In 2014, the estimated number of stunted children was over 2 million. Moreover, the rates of wasting in children under 5 are alarming. The national median rates have averaged over 15% (Critical level according to WHO) since 2006, and in 2014 the estimated number of wasted children was close to 1 million.

A major micronutrient concern is the vitamin A deficiency in children under 5 years that reached a rate over 40% in the year 2013. The key factor for these negative trends is the endless conflict in the country that draws food insecurity and limits the access to basic services such as health and education, increasing the vulnerability to disease and malnutrition. If the armed conflict persists, malnutrition rates are expected to increase over time, making it unfeasible to reach WHA targets for the year 2025.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

In 2016, a deficit of 6.4% of GDP is projected.

The Government of Sudan foresees to allocate a minimum of 10% of its budget to the agricultural sector. The funding gap for the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) that has a total budget of US\$ 5.542 billion, is estimated of US\$ 632 million, i.e. 12 % of the total NAIP budget.

Government orientation in the sector

The Government's Millennium Strategy (2003–27) aims to improve living conditions for the population especially the poor and creating employment opportunities, among other goals. Its implementation is carried out through Five-year Development Plans, the current one covering 2012–2016.

The Sudan adopted an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP) aiming to reduce poverty through rapid and sustainable shared economic growth, and advocating for the diversification of the economy, including a strong and productive agricultural sector.

The Sudan's National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) is a 5 year investment plan for Sudan that maps the investments and activities needed to achieve 6% annual growth for the agricultural sector by 2020. It is part of the in country process of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

Furthermore, the Agricultural Revival Program (ARP) and other programs have been issued to stimulate agricultural production. But only a limited number of measures have been adopted due to insufficient funding and a poor institutional capacities.

Subsidies

Since 2011, the EU has mobilized €422 million for assistance to people affected by conflict, natural disasters, food insecurity and malnutrition, including €46 million so far in 2017.

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) – Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 – Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) – A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) – Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.
Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
Population in food crisis as % pf total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2015): 1,28 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 78.7

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2015**: 3,154.8

GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 51.5

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2015: 0.557 (128th)

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	6.9	2015
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	n/a	-
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 150 /188)	0.531	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	63	2009
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	25.5	2014
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	2	2014
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	26.8	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	63.8	2016
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	35	2016

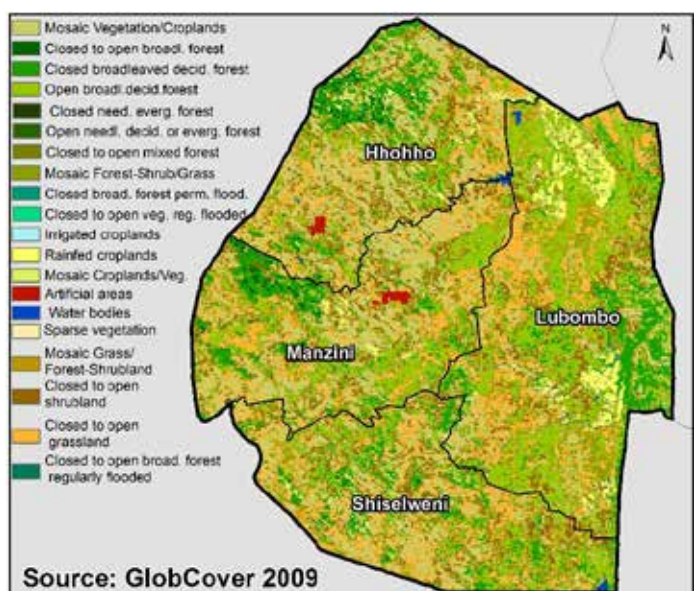
Country overview

- **Swaziland:** the landlocked Kingdom of Swaziland is the only absolute monarchy in Africa. An estimated 63% of the population lives below the poverty line, and about 29% lives below the extreme poverty line. Inequality is very high with a Gini coefficient of 51.5. The HIV/AIDS prevalence of 31% of the population is one of the highest in the world and life expectancy has fallen to approximately 49%¹.
- **Economy:** the government is heavily dependent on customs duties from the South African Customs Union (SACU) and the Common Monetary Area (CMA). Real GDP growth fell from an annual average of 10 percent between 1980 and 1990 to less than 2.5 percent for the period 2005 to 2015. Manufacturing, mainly textile, is the main driver of the Swazi economy, accounting for 46% of the GDP and employs the largest share at 19.5%.
- **Agriculture:** sector has continuously decreased over the past decades, from 32% of the GDP in 1970 to 7% of the GDP in 2015. Employs 10 % of the labour force with 70% of the population depending on subsistence agriculture for livelihood, and 84% of the poor population living in rural areas.
- **Natural disaster:** the country is frequently subject to natural disasters such as droughts, floods, hail and wind storms as well as outbreaks of disease.

Agriculture

Swaziland has approximately 12 220 km² of agricultural land or 71% of the total land area, of which just over 10% is estimated to be arable land and the rest is occupied by permanent pastures. The agriculture sector has a great potential in Swaziland, however its development is limited due to a range of institutional production and marketing-related factors. Areas with more unfavorable agricultural climate conditions limit yield potentials, constraining production, while the lack of infrastructure and limited access to water sources and irrigation prevent opportunities to increase their productive capacity. Moreover, extreme weather events (i.e. El Niño) also impact on production. The country has a dual land tenure system²: the Swazi National Land (SNL) is a communal land held in trust by the King. It is dominated by low-productivity rainfed subsistence agriculture. The most important crop grown is maize, the remaining SNL area is planted with relatively small amounts of cotton, groundnuts, pumpkins, various types of beans, sweet potatoes and cassava. Title Deed Land (TDL), is privately owned and is characterized by capital-intensive, irrigated cash-crop production. TDL production is dominated by sugarcane, citrus, timber, pineapples and vegetables.

Livestock plays an important role in the production system and the livelihood of Swazi smallholders. Cattle constitutes the main type of livestock, nevertheless the number of livestock has been declining as a consequence of rangeland contraction due to the expansion of human settlement and sugar-cane plantations.



Food availability

Production

Crops	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Sugar cane	5473.06	5553.74	56.61	57.52	96.66
Fruits*	125.41	134.22	12.40	13.02	49.37	49.45	
Maize	81.93	118.87	86.75	87.16	1.37	0.93	
Roots and tubers, nes	60	61.28	8.3	8.48	7.23	7.22	

*(Oranges, Pineapples and grapefruit inc. pomelos)

Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)		Years	
		2013	2014
	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	0.06	-
	Meat	26.57	26.54
	Eggs	1.25	1.30
	Milk	40.01	40.12
Heads (1 000)	Cattle	620.00	618.00
	Goats	270.00	270.00
	Sheeps	36.00	36.00
	Chickens	37 00.00	37 00.00

Imports^{4&5}

Year 2013		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
			% (of total agricultural imports)	Million US \$
	Total agricultural imports	403.125	100.00	403 125
	Maize	90	6.69	26 972
	Wheat	32	2.76	11 125
	Rice (milled equivalent)	32	4.95	19 974
	Grapefruit (inc. pomelos)	21	0.38	1 546
	Beverages, non-alcoholic	16	2.25	9 087
	Sugar Raw Centrifugal	13	2.09	8 408

Exports

Year 2013		Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
			% (of total agricultural exports)	Million US \$
	Total agricultural exports	706.414	100.00	526 131
	Sugar*	585.34	79.62	418 956
	Food wastes	30.135	1.75	9 236
	Molasses	18.023	0.02	134
	Fruitst	32.955	7	36 869
	Pineapples canned	5.651	1.29	6 831
	Sunflower seed	5.318	0.68	3 625
	Maize	3.855	0.03	186

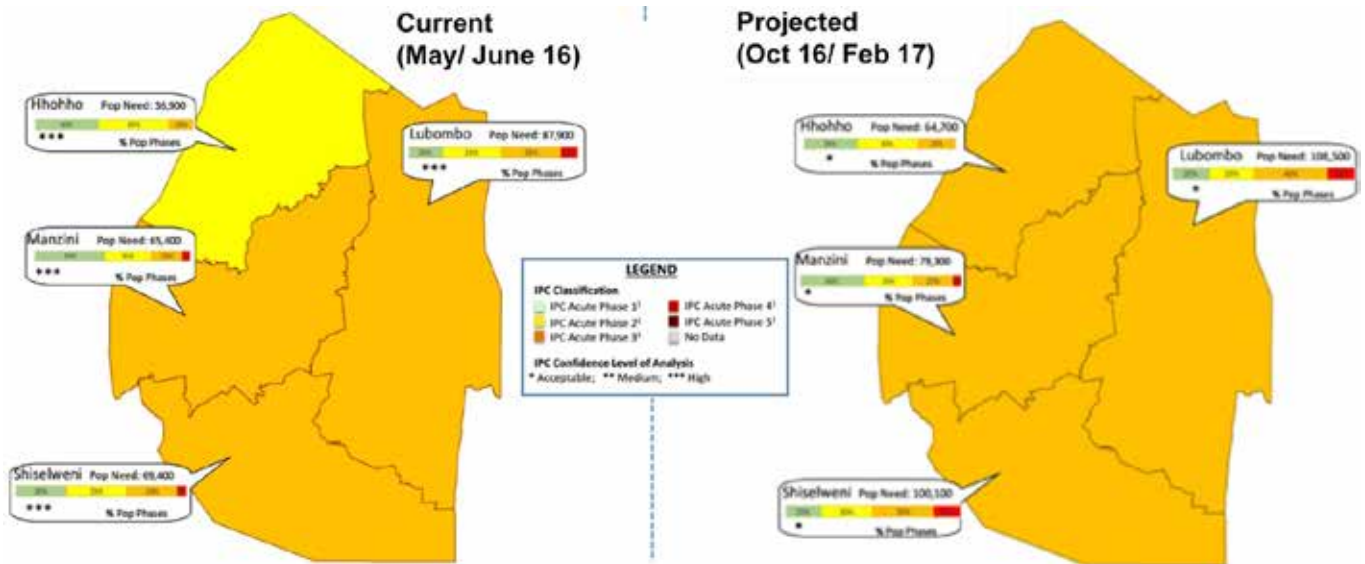
*Oranges, Fruit, prepared nes, Grapefruit (inc. pomelos) †Sugar Raw Centrifugal, Sugar refined, Sugar confectionery, Sugar, nes

Crop production has increased over the last 10 years. Nevertheless, domestic production of maize, the staple crop is insufficient to meet domestic requirements, the country is reliant on imports. Cereal production in 2015/16 was estimated to be 33,460 MT compared to 81,623 MT in 2014/2015 (64% drop) due to El Niño (the worst in 35 years)³. Sugarcane production was also forecasted to decrease by about 30%. Swaziland depends heavily on SACU (Southern African Customs Union), mainly South Africa, from which it receives more than 80% of its imports and to which it sends 60% of its exports. Agricultural exports have increased from 659.7 US \$ millions in 2013 to 901.8 US \$ millions in 2015 (50%). The key commodity exports are sugar, wood pulp, cotton, beef and soft drink concentrates. Agricultural imports have increased from 96.8 US \$ millions (19% of the total imports) in 2013 to 308.4 US \$ millions in 2015 (20%). The main commodities imported include petrol, motor vehicles, machinery and transport and the major agricultural products imported are food and drink ingredients (13%), maize (7%) and vegetables (6%).

Food and nutrition

Food security⁶

According to the last IPC analysis conducted for the post-harvest season, April to June 2016, the number of people in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or Phase 4 (Emergency) reached 260 000, representing nearly 30% of the population. A further 327 000 (36%) were in IPC Phase 2 (Stressed). The number in Crisis or Emergency was expected to increase to 315 000 people (36% of the population) in the period July- September 2016. The projected situation was expected to further deteriorate in July-September 2016 mainly due to a significant decrease in food production compared to the previous year, particularly in the Hhohho and Lubombo regions. In Lubombo, cereal production fell to 88% in the 2014/2015 output. Moreover, the situation was expected to continue to worsen from October 2016 to February 2017, with 350 000 people in situation of Crisis or Emergency (40% of population).

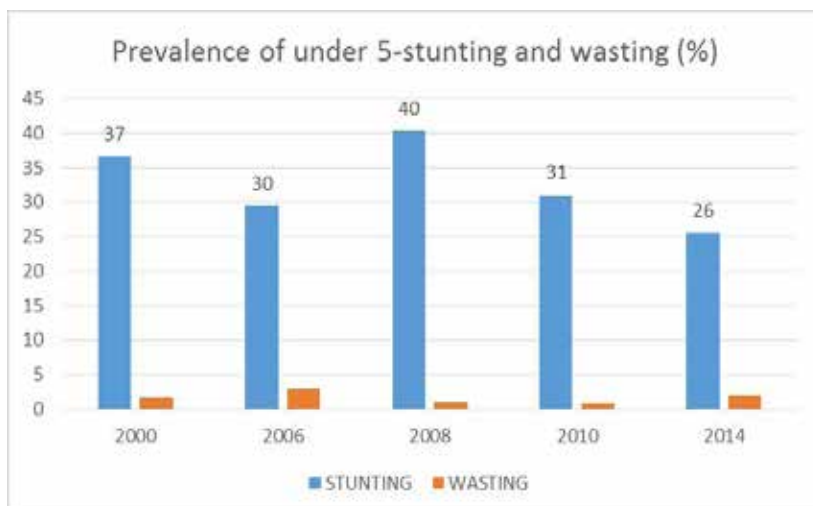


Acute food insecurity in Swaziland in 2016 mainly resulted from the effects of El Niño, which produced a crop production reduction of around 50% compared to the normal production. High levels of chronic food insecurity and limited resilience to climatic shocks are also exacerbating the situation as well as causing loss of life and damaging infrastructure.

After a severe dryness, the 2016-2017 main summer cropping season is underway favorably due to above-average rainfall conditions. Early production prospects for 2017 crops are generally favorable. However, the agricultural capacity of farming households is expected to be lower than normal due to lack of seed supplies⁷.

EU Analysis of nutrition^{8&9}

Undernutrition and mortality have diminished in Swaziland in the last decade. The prevalence of stunting has been reduced from 40% in 2008 to 26% in 2014, and under five mortality rate from 108 to 80 deaths per 1000 live births. However, there are important inequities in nutrition outcomes between people with different economic status. Micronutrient deficiencies are also a concern with 28% of the women of reproductive age with anemia and 31% of the children between 6-59 months of age being vitamin-A deficient. The infant and young child feeding practices have improved in recent years, with the rate of exclusive



breastfeeding of infants under 6 months having increased from 33% in 2008 to 64% in 2014, and the minimum dietary diversity for children between 6 to 23 months being 62.4% in the last national survey in 2014. However, the country is facing the triple burden problem, with high prevalence of overweight in women (55%) and also high figures for children under five (9%) and adolescents (17%).

According to the 2016 Global Nutrition Report, Swaziland is on track for stunting, wasting and exclusive breastfeeding, but off track for excess weight and anemia.

The 2014 National Health Sector Strategic Plan included specific nutrition strategies and nutrition indicators for the monitoring and evaluation framework.

Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

The total budget for the year 2015/2016 amounted to 2, 675 million Euros, of which 145 million (5.45%) were allocated to agriculture, forestry and fisheries¹⁰.

Government orientation in the sector

[Ministry of Agriculture Action Plans to 2018 and 2022](#). The main goal by 2022 is to transform the agricultural sector from dryland/subsistence dominated mode to irrigation/commercial agriculture, with special emphasis on commodity value chains; ensuring equitable share of wealth through the value chain and overall growth of 6% per annum with no less than 10% of the national budget allocation by 2022. The main objectives are: 1) increase areas under irrigation, 2) increase maize and priority commodities production, 3) increase employment opportunities and 4) increase beef cattle slaughter stock.

[The Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan PRSAP \(2006 - 15\)](#) forms the key document for implementing the country's National Development Strategy - NDS (1997 - 2022) and the "Vision 2022". The overall goal of the PRSAP is to reduce poverty by 30 percent by 2015 and eradicate it by 2022.

The Swaziland National Agricultural Investment Plan (SNAIP), which spans over a period of 10 years (2015-2025) was launched with 26 billion Euros. SNAIP covers the following areas: 1) Natural resources management, focusing on water harvesting and irrigation, 2) improved markets, 3) food supply and hunger reduction with a focus on crop and livestock production intensification, 4) agricultural research and 5) institutional strengthening.

[The Comprehensive Agricultural Sector Policy \(CASAP\)](#) is the main policy document geared towards economic growth, poverty alleviation, food security, and sustainable resource management. The four main goals outlined in the CASAP are: to increase agricultural output and productivity; to increase agricultural sector earnings; to improve food security; and to ensure sustainable land and water resource usage and management while stabilizing agricultural markets.

Subsides

The European Union's contribution through the National Indicative Program (2014-2020), in the framework of the 11th European Development Fund, is 62 million Euros of which 40 million Euros are allocated to agriculture (with emphasis on food security). The overall objective of the agriculture sector is to eradicate food insecurity while contributing to sustainable economic growth. The specific objectives are: 1) institutional capacities strengthened, 2) food security of subsistence farmers improved and 3) environmentally sound 'high-impact' commodity chains building resilience to climate risk established. [United Nations Development Assistance Framework \(UNDAF\) 2016-2020](#). Three priority areas have been identified for the UNDAF 2016-2020: 1) poverty and inequality reduction, inclusive growth and sustainable development; 2) equitable and efficient delivery and access to social services; 3) Good Governance and Accountability. Economic Partnership Agreement with southern African countries. Entered into effect in 2016. It is a development-oriented agreement with five southern African countries ensuring immediate duty- and quota-free access for their exports to the EU market. Subsidized inputs programme to farmers in the Highveld of Swaziland - loan of about 320m Euros (approximately US\$3m starting in the 2014 farming season and ending in the 2017 season.

Swaziland has benefitted from an allocation of €120 million under the sugar facility. These funds have been used to enhance the competitiveness of Swaziland's sugar industry while also trying to reduce poverty in the sugar regions.

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 200 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP): [source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. Example : in 2014, Norway : 0.944 - Burundi : 0.400. Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source Worldbank](#) - percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source 2014 Ghana demographic and health survey, 2014 GDHS](#). Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59. Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.
Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Global food crisis report 2017](#)

1 <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/swaziland/overview>

2 <http://www.fao.org/3/a-aj042e.pdf>

3 <http://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=SWZ>

4 <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/swaziland/imports>

5 [https://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent GAIN Publications/Swaziland Agricultural Economic Fact Sheet Pretoria Swaziland 11-16-2016.pdf](https://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent%20GAIN%20Publications/Swaziland%20Agricultural%20Economic%20Fact%20Sheet%20Pretoria%20Swaziland%2011-16-2016.pdf)

6 http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Brief_Swaziland_Apr16-Mar17.pdf

7 <http://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=SWZ>

8 <http://apps.who.int/nutrition/landscape/report.aspx>

9 <http://www.who.int/nutrition/qina/en/>

10 <http://www.gov.sz/images/auditor2016.pdf>

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 53.47 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 68.4

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2014**: 464.9

GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 37.6

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2014: 0.544 (129th)

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	30.5	2015
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	66.9	2014
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 151 /188)	0.521	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	28.2	2011
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	34.8	2011
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	6.6	2011
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	32.1	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	0.8	2015
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	n/a	-

Country overview

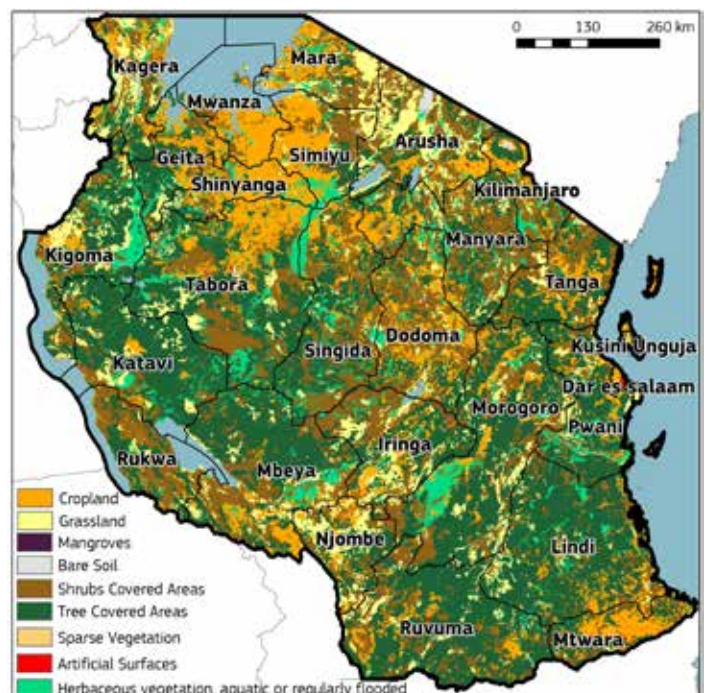
- **Tanzania:** a size of 947 303 km² (13th largest of the continent), offering a large diversity in terms of climate and ecology. The 9th economy of the continent (GDP); among the lowest when expressed per capita (32nd). Structural reforms in the mid-1980 to lead the country toward a market-based system and a multiparty democratic country. Relative political stability (at least in the mainland) and the country is a member state of the East African Community (EAC). The economy is significantly improving for 10 years (average growth rate of 7%). Mainly based on agriculture and mining. Tourism is also rapidly growing, especially in Zanzibar. Poverty declined from 35% in 2007 to 28% in 2015 (population living below the national poverty line).
- **Agriculture:** accounts for 31% of the GDP, 67% of the employed workforce, and 30% of the export value. Primary source of livelihood with over 90% of food consumed being 'home grown'. Mining contributes to only 3.5% of the GDP but 50% of the export value of the country. Important source of revenue. The main minerals exploited are gold (85% of the value of mineral exports), and to a lesser extent gemstones, iron and coal. Despite the important halieutic resources, fishing industry represents 1.5% of the GDP. It is strategic for the country as it participates to the food security of most than 5 million of Tanzanian people (90% of the production is addressed to the local consumption). Sector characterized by illegal fishing practices and overfishing.
- **Migration:** about 330 000 emigrants. Top destination countries are Kenya, Uganda, United Kingdom, Canada, Mozambique and Malawi. About 680 000 immigrants (among which 70% are refugees), mainly from Burundi, Mozambique, Kenya, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Zambia and Uganda.

Agriculture

Tanzania has 95.5 Mha of land, of which 44 Mha are classified as arable. Only 27 % of the arable land is under cultivation. Agricultural system is mainly rainfed (only 0.34 Mha are currently irrigated while the potential is estimated to 29.4 Mha). Agricultural sector dual: coexistence of subsistence and commercial farming, the latter being oriented toward exportation of cash crops. Four-fifths of its nearly 52 million people are reliant on subsistence farming.

Main crops cultivated: cassava that dominates the crop production (in lush tropical coastal belt), followed by maize particularly in the highlands in north and south, and rice (in an area spreading westwards from Dar es Salaam). Drought resistant millet and sorghum are grown in the central plateau. Tanzania's farmers also grow a huge variety of fruit, vegetable and spice crops (gloves in Zanzibar).

Main cash crops: coffee, cotton, tea, tobacco, cashew nuts, and sisal grown both on commercial farms and by small-holder farmers. Beef is the largest meat production, followed by lamb, chicken and pork.



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Maize	5,356.35	6,737.20	4,120.27	4,146.00
Tubers*	10,004.80	10,243.24	1,857.75	1,728.50	5,385.50	5,926.10	
Sugar cane	2,992.17	2,800.00	58.50	54.47	51,148.30	51,401.20	
Bananas	2,678.68	3,192.03	469.59	505.32	5,704.30	6,316.80	
Rice, paddy	2,194.75	2,621.03	928.27	957.22	2,364.30	2,738.20	
Vegetables fresh	1,800.00	1,869.49	290.00	311.48	6,206.90	6,002.00	

*Cassava, potatoes, yams and sweet potatoes

	Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Years	
		2013	2014
Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)		382	342
Meat		488.71	468.76
Eggs		35.03	34.90
Milk		2,032.24	2,173.78
Heads			
Cattle		24,531,672	25,800,000
Goats		16,010,526	16,700,000
Sheep		7,656,250	8,701,000
Chickens		35,500,000	36,000,000

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros
Year 2013			
Total agricultural imports	1947	100.00	1,073.15
Wheat	793	29.04	312
Rice – (Rice milled equivalent)	285	11.97	128
Oil, palm	246	17.95	193
Sugar (refined & confectionery)	272	13.54	145
Maize	76	3.57	38

Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros
Year 2013			
Total agricultural exports	1560	100.00	1,313.17
Cashew nuts, with shell	151	12.56	165
Wheat (Bran & Flour)	198	3.96	52
Peas, dry	120	4.35	57
Sugar refined	119	7.19	94
Cake, sunflower	94	1.90	25
Sesame seed	88	9.48	125

Tanzania mainly imports food products. Wheat is the largest imported cereal, and it accounts for almost 41% of total agricultural imports. Besides wheat, other top agricultural imports in 2013 were rice, oil palm, sugar both refined and confectionery, and maize. On the other hand Tanzania is exporting mainly cashew nuts, bran wheat and peas that all together account for 34% of total value exported. The top export destinations of Tanzania are India (\$270M), China (\$150M), DRC (\$86M) and Kenya (\$78M).

Food and nutrition security

Food security

Tanzania is generally food secure, most of the country is in IPC Phase 1.



IPC 2.0 Acute Food Insecurity Phase
 1: Minimal 2: Stressed 3+: Crisis or higher
 ! Would likely be at least one phase worse without current or programmed humanitarian assistance
 FEWSNET

Acute food insecurity for poor households in bimodal areas in Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Pwani, and Tanga regions is increasing, with an earlier onset of the lean season in September, following below-average Masika production.

The majority of refugees are in Stressed (IPC Phase 2!) and nearly 30,000 recent resource-poor arrivals are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity.

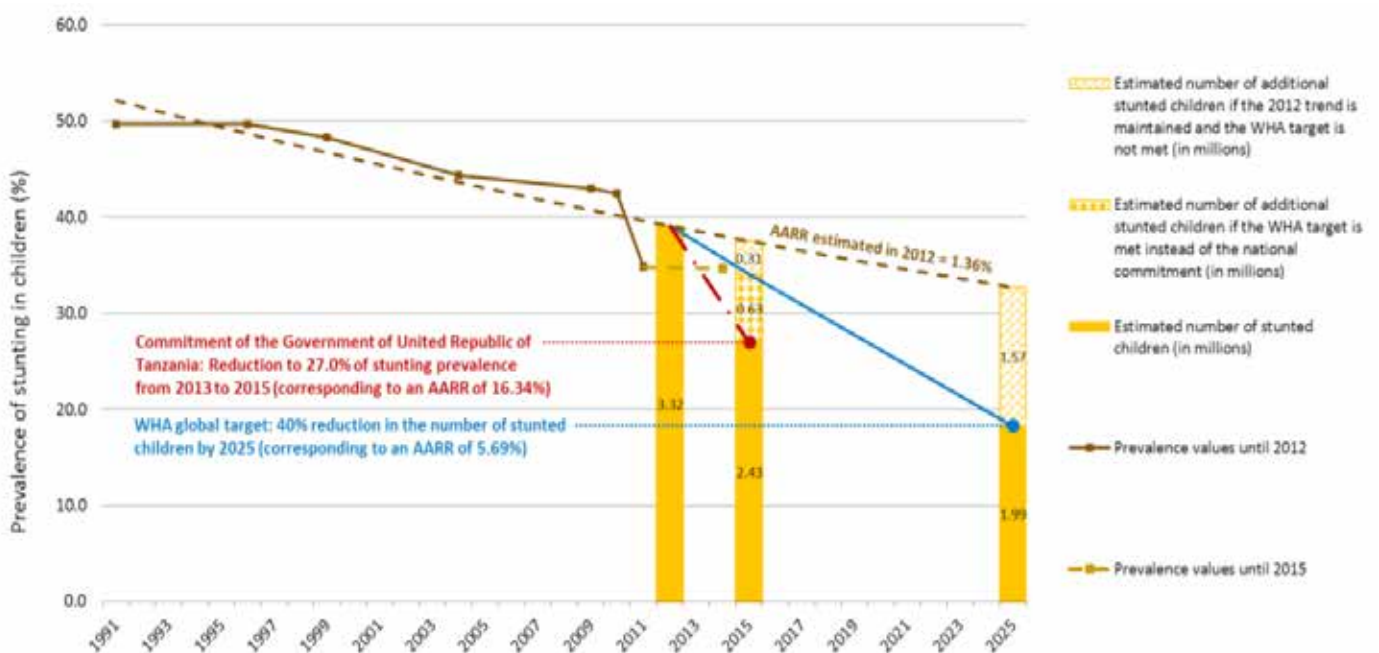
WFP has indicated that only 62 percent of its USD 18 million food needs from August to January 2016 are resourced.

EU Analysis of nutrition

Despite striking improvement in many health indicators over the last decade, there has been insufficient progress in improving the nutritional status of children and women in Tanzania. There has been a steady decline in the prevalence of stunting over the past 20 years, but there are still more than 34% of children under-5 affected by stunting. Moreover, because of high population growth in Tanzania, the absolute number of children affected is increasing by close to 1% per annum. The number currently exceeds 3 million children, which is very high on global rankings, and deficits of micronutrients are also widespread.

The line graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of 1.36% (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 16.34 (red broken line) and 5.69% (blue line) to meet the government's own commitment and the WHA target (respectively). In 2012, 3 320 000 children under-five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 3 560 000 children will be stunted in 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts by government and development partners to reach an extra 1 570 000 children and avert them from stunting. Now in Tanzania there is a high-level political attention to nutrition from a multi-sector perspective.

The EU is well positioned to define and support the links between agriculture, food security and nutrition, which have not previously been well articulated or pursued.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

According to the 2016/17 budget real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is forecast to grow by 7.2% in 2016 as compared to 7% in 2015. The main driving factors are: rising of private consumption and strong growth in the telecommunications, construction, port and service sectors. Tanzania made commitment to the Maputo Declaration. Since 2003, however, budget allocations to the sector have averaged at 6.2% which has impacted the annual growth rate of the sector currently averaging 4%.

Government orientation in the sector

1. [Tanzania's Development Vision \(TDV\) 2025](#) implemented throughout two medium-term strategies: the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty 2005/6–2009/10 (MKUKUTA I) and 2010/11–2014/15 (MKUKUTA II); and the Tanzania Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP) 2011/12–2015/16.
2. The National Agriculture Policy 2013 (NAP 2013) revolves around the goals of developing an efficient, competitive and profitable agricultural industry. The Government is committed to bring about a green revolution that entails transformation of agriculture from subsistence farming towards commercialization and modernization through crop intensification, diversification, technological advancement and infrastructural development.
3. The Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT), initiated in 2010 as an international public–private partnership, aims to promote private investment, particularly in increasing agricultural productivity and developing commercial agriculture in the Southern Corridor.

Subsides

Tanzania is a significant beneficiary of EU development cooperation, mainly financed by the [European Development Fund \(EDF\)](#). The [EDF cycle of 2014-2020](#) amounts to €626 million. The European Commission is releasing €3 million to meet the needs for assistance and protection of the increasing number of Burundian refugees. In 2015 USAID's total humanitarian assistance amounted to 3.1M US\$.

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
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Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
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- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.
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Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.
Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Production¹

	Année	Quantité (1 000 tonnes)		Surface (1 000 ha)		Rendement (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Cultures	Arachides non decortiquées	965.16	791.09	891.04	774.60
Sorgho	799.23	921.66	1,094.28	1,095.37	730.40	841.40	
Mils	555.58	694.75	1,069.94	1,103.18	519.30	629.80	
Cereals, nda	469.56	494.44	464.11	533.31	1,011.70	927.10	
Ignames	430.00	443.56	45.00	46.34	9,555.6	9,572.50	
Sucre, canne	439.08	444.62	4.31	4.35	101,853.9	102,266.6	
Mais	417.99	332.89	340.57	285.99	1,227.30	1,164.00	
Riz, paddy	378.43	304.11	217.77	193.72	1,737.70	1,569.90	
Manioc	223.98	166.89	33.95	30.68	6,598.10	5,439.30	
Patates douces	290.14	142.67	40.33	9.33	7,193.50	15,286.30	

Source: IOSTAT

	Année	2013	2014
		En tonne (1 000 tonnes)	Pêche (dont poissons, crustacées, mollusques)
Viande et abats	153,85	155,24	
Œufs de poule	3,96	4,03	
Lait	277,29	291,85	
Par tête	Bovins	7,800,000	7,850,000
Caprins	6,800,000	6,850,000	
Poulets	6,000,000	6,100,000	
Ovins	3,200,000	3,250,000	

Source: IOSTAT

Importations

Année	Total des importations agricoles	Valeur	
		% (sur le total de la valeur des importations agricoles)	En million d'euro
2014	Produits végétaux	25	33
	Produits animaux	9	12,1
	denrées alimentaires	66	87

Source: IOSTAT

Exportations

Année	Total des exportations agricoles	Valeur	
		% (sur le total de la valeur des exportations)	En million d'euro
2014	Produits végétaux	97	42,6
	Produits animaux	1	0,421
	denrées alimentaires	2	0,744

Source: IOSTAT

La production céréalière de la campagne agricole 2016/2017 était estimée à 2 873 660 tonnes. Elle était en hausse de 17% par rapport à l'année dernière (2 452 528 tonnes) et de 13.6% par rapport à la moyenne quinquennale (2 530 630 tonnes). Les productions du mil et du maïs enregistrées au niveau national étaient en hausse respectivement de 20% et de 19.6% par rapport à la moyenne de cinq dernières années. La prévision de la campagne 2017/2018 est autour de la moyenne. Au cours des dernières années, la production nationale n'a pas permis de couvrir les besoins du pays. Alors que la norme officielle des besoins en céréales est de 159 kg/an, la production moyenne sur les 10 dernières années a permis à la population de ne disposer que de 113 kg/an. Les importations de céréales sont donc nécessaires pour combler l'écart. Ces importations fluctuent entre 30 et 90 000 tonnes par an et concerne essentiellement le blé (70 % des importations céréalières) et le riz. Les déficits alimentaires enregistrés régulièrement à l'échelle nationale, plus ou moins importants selon les années, constituent un important handicap à la réalisation des objectifs de lutte contre la faim et de réduction de la pauvreté dans le pays.

Sécurité alimentaire

Selon l'analyse du Cadre Harmonisé en mars 2017², 380,320 personnes ont souffert d'insécurité alimentaire (Phase 2 et plus) durant la période de soudure 2017 (Mars-Mai), dont 367 220 personnes sont estimées en Phase 3 (Crise) et 13 100 personnes

en Phase 4 (Urgence). La situation au mois d'Octobre s'est améliorée, en raison des récoltes pluviales, globalement moyennes, couplées à la bonne disponibilité laitière, ainsi que les revenus moyens tirés de la main d'œuvre améliorent l'accès et la consommation alimentaire des ménages pauvres. Selon FEWSNET³, en Octobre 2017 la majorité du pays est en phase Minimale (Phase 1) et seulement 131 0000 personnes restent en Phase Sous-pression (Phase 2) au Lac Tchad à cause du conflit avec Boko Haram. Même si les bonnes campagnes agricoles des deux dernières années et l'assistance humanitaire, ont notamment amélioré la situation, en général, la sécurité alimentaire en Tchad est précaire à cause de facteurs structurels (pauvreté, production agricole, démographie) et conjonctures (variations climatiques et conflits).



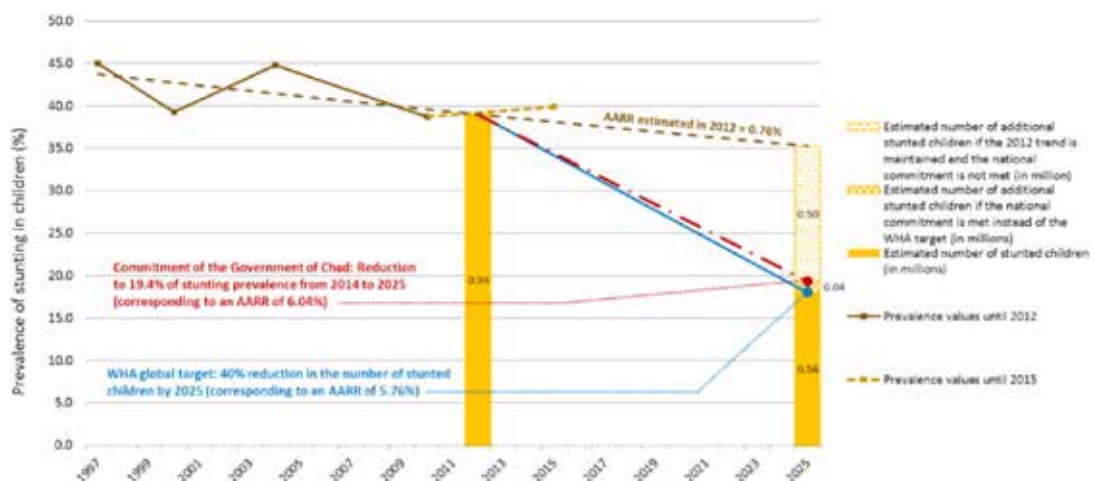
Personnes en insécurité alimentaire (2013-2017)

Source: Cadre harmonisé, phases 2 et supérieures



Analyse des tendances de l'état nutritionnel

La problématique de la malnutrition au Tchad est plus structurelle que conjoncturelle. Parmi les facteurs figurent l'insécurité alimentaire, les mauvaises pratiques d'alimentation du nourrisson et du jeune enfant (ANJE) et les problèmes relatifs à l'eau, l'assainissement et l'hygiène (WASH). Globalement, l'état nutritionnel des enfants de moins de cinq ans au Tchad ne s'est pas amélioré depuis 1996-97. En l'espace de 20 ans, le pourcentage d'enfants atteints de malnutrition chronique est passé de 45% à 40%. Parmi les 40% d'enfants accusant un retard de croissance ou une malnutrition chronique, 18% le sont sous forme modérée et 22% sous forme sévère. Au cours des 20 dernières années le pourcentage des enfants atteints de malnutrition aigüe globale (MAG) est passé de 16% à 13%, 9% sous la forme modérée et 4% sous la forme sévère. Plusieurs régions affichent des taux dépassant le seuil d'urgence de 15% de l'OMS (DHS, 2014-15). Les régions du Kanem et du Lac sont les principales régions touchées par la problématique de la malnutrition aigüe des enfants. Cependant, le niveau de mortalité des enfants de moins de cinq ans a diminué au cours des 10 dernières années. La mortalité infantile a été particulièrement réduite, de 91% à 72%, entre 2005-2009 et 2010-2014. Le graphique ci-dessus montre la tendance historique de la prévalence du retard de croissance et la projection future (basée sur les données jusqu'à 2012), avec le taux annuel moyen de réduction (average annual rate of reduction AARR) de 0.76% (ligne pointillée marron) et le AARR projeté de 6.04% (ligne discontinue rouge) et 5.76% (ligne bleue) pour rejoindre les engagements du gouvernement et l'objectif de World Health Assembly respectivement. En 2012, 940 000 enfants de moins de cinq ans étaient en retard de croissance. Suivant la tendance actuelle et considérant la croissance de la population, 1 100 000 enfants seront en retard de croissance en 2025. Cependant, l'objectif de WHA appelle à plus d'efforts de la part du gouvernement et les partenaires de développement afin d'atteindre l'objectif de 540 000 enfants en retard de croissance en 2025.



Interventions publiques dans le secteur

Budget

Le budget de Tchad pour 2016 est évalué pour la gestion en recettes à 1 296 202 537 000 francs CFA et 1 455 202 537 000 francs CFA en dépenses.

Gouvernement orientation in the secteur

Le principal texte formalisant l'action du gouvernement tchadien en matière de développement est la Stratégie Nationale de Réduction de la Pauvreté (SNRP2)

Les stratégies et politiques adoptées récemment par le Tchad établissent des liens explicites entre sécurité alimentaire, nutrition et résilience, et ouvrent la voie à une sortie graduelle de la réponse urgentiste vers une approche structurante de développement multisectoriel selon les principes du LARD.

Le Plan National d'Investissement du Secteur Rural du Tchad (PNISR 2016-2022) est la traduction nationale du Programme Détaillé pour le Développement de l'Agriculture en Afrique (PDDAA) et le cadre stratégique de coordination et de planification de l'ensemble des interventions dans le secteur rural. En matière de nutrition, la Politique Nationale de Nutrition et d'Alimentation (PNNA) a été adoptée en juillet 2015.

Subsidie

- i L'indice de Gini indique dans quelle mesure la répartition des revenus entre les individus ou les ménages au sein d'une économie s'écarte de l'égalité parfaite. Le coefficient de Gini est compris entre 0 (égalité parfaite) et 100 (inégalité absolue). Exemple : en 2011, Belgique : 28.4 - Bénin : 43.6
 - ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) – Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 – Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4)
Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
 - iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) – A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
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1. ZSISAAP CHAD. 06-11 Mars 2017 http://www.sisaap.org/telecharger/Tchad_CH%20Synthese_fiche%20%20communication%20Mars_2017.pdf
 2. http://www.fews.net/sites/default/files/documents/reports/TD_OL_2017_10.pdf
 3. http://www.fews.net/sites/default/files/documents/reports/TD_OL_2017_10.pdf

Further readings:

https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sectors/food-and-agriculture/food-and-nutrition-security/nutrition_en

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2017): 2.04 million people
Rural population (% of total population): 40.37
GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2015**: 471.54
GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 47.33 (172th)
Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2014: 0.641 (173th)

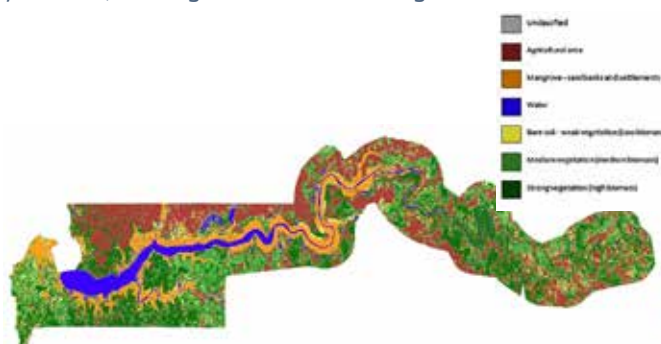
Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	21.36	2014
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	31.50	2014
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 173 / 188)	0.454	2015
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	48.40	2010
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	24.50	2013
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	11.50	2013
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	5.30	2015
Food-insecure population (as of % of total population)	26.0	2016
Population in food crisis (as of % of total population)	5.0	2016

Country overview

- **Islamic Republic of The Gambia:** the smallest economy (2014) and smallest country in mainland Sub-Saharan Africa region. Semi-enclaved in Senegal with a short coastline strip on its western side with a size of 11 300 km². Hot rainy season in June-November (with about 800 mm of rain) followed by cold dry season. Independence from UK in 1965. Since then only two governments ruled out the country. Irregular macroeconomic annual average growth of 3.7%, in the last eight years. In the last 8 years GDP per capita growth was negative, current GDP per capita at 441 USD (774 USD in 1996). Net poverty reduction of near 10% since 2003-2004 (IHS). 56 % literacy rate (2015). Public debt stock rose from just below 70% of GDP at end-2010 to 100% by end-2014 (IMF). Important annual budget deficit (e.g. -8% in 2014). An upward trend of negative trade balance in net imports of 927 million USD (OEC, 2014). Presence of mineral resources in the soil (bauxite, phosphate, oil), these resources are up to now not explored.
- **Agriculture:** 32% of the working population dedicated to agriculture in 2014 versus 65% in 1993. 21.4% of the country GDP came from agriculture in 2014, versus 29.6% in 2004. Peanuts (>20-50%) have been one of the largest exports of the country since the 2000's. Fisheries sector has significant potential in terms of resources and as critical entry point for poverty alleviation. Artisanal and industrial fisheries compete for same resources but artisanal sector provides 90% of Gambia's fish consumption. Severe negative trade balance in agricultural import-export, with a ratio 10:1.
- **Natural disasters:** Gambia regularly hit by natural shocks such as floods, droughts and storms. The drought in 2012 affected nearly one fourth of the country's population and was followed by another drought in 2014-15. In the last decade, on average 2.8% of the total population yearly affected by natural disasters. The West African Ebola virus epidemic (2013-2016) had affected negatively the emerging touristic sector (-60% revenue)
- **Migration:** Gambia's net migration has followed a negative trend mainly due to economic pressures. Gambia's economy relies heavily on agricultural imports and external tourism, both vulnerable to external shocks. The number of Gambians living abroad increased from 35 to 65 thousand people between 2000 and 2010. Gambia has the highest rate of migrants per capita in Africa in 2016. Spain and Italy are the main destination countries. Remittances from Gambian working in foreign countries are very high, accounting for 20% of the GDP.

Agriculture

Agriculture is characterised by subsistence food crop cultivation, as livestock farming and semi-commercial cash crop in extensive production. Main crops are groundnuts, millet, rice, maize and sorghum. Groundnut has lost important shares of international markets due to increase in aflatoxin. Groundnut is the main cash crop, whereas rice, millet and sorghum constitute the staple foods. Agriculture in the Gambia is largely and essentially rain fed, although small areas of irrigation exist for rice and horticultural crops. Cropping systems are extensive with very few uses of chemical inputs. The Gambia is not a food self-sufficient country with regards to food security and up to 35% of its imports are basic food items, such as sugar, rice, wheat or oil. Over second half of the 20th century, The Gambia grew increasingly dependent on rice as the nation's dietary staple, but the country's farmers proved unable to improve their market share of the burgeoning urban demand for rice. Economic reforms in the mid-1980s, removed producer subsidies in favor of market-based solutions and inexpensive imports. As a consequence, domestic rice production stagnated and milled imports climbed.



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
		Crops	Groundnuts, with shell	80.65	103.08	81.03	110.08
Millet	76.82	90.17	100.83	106.44	761.80	847.20	
Rice, paddy	46.67	50.19	66.29	65.04	704.10	771.70	
Oil palm fruit	35.06	35.07	3.51	3.51	9,998.60	9,997.30	
Maize	30.29	35.70	36.70	40.69	825.20	877.30	
Sorghum	20.29	25.80	27.23	29.47	745.00	875.50	
Vegetables, fresh	12.52	12.68	1.99	2.00	6,299.20	6,333.90	
Cassava	11.62	11.06	3.05	2.85	3,809.40	3,881.40	

Source: FOSTAT

	Years	2014	2015
		Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)
Meat	8.62	9.03	
Eggs	0.97	0.98	
Milk	77.98	80.42	
Heads	Chickens	1,300,000	1,312,000
Cattle	479,183	497,711	
Goats	359,835	372,151	
Sheep	53,184	41,016	

Source: FOSTAT

Besides those shown in the export table, an important export of The Gambia is rough wood, which in 2012 and 2013 made up 26-27% of all the exported value, all of which went to China.

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2014	Total agricultural imports	339.16	100.00	107.37
Rice	139.87	32.53	34.93	
Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	19.73	21.18	
Sugar	119.77	18.38	19.73	
Wheat and meslin	30.70	15.84	17.01	
Dairy products	22.42	4.08	4.38	

Source: Comtrade

Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2014	Total agricultural exports	85.80	100.00	9.46
Nuts (including coconut)	80.70	40.18	3.80	
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	N/A	15.47	1.46	
Dairy products	0.88	13.89	1.31	
Sugar	0.81	7.86	0.74	
Tea	0.29	7.72	0.73	

Source: Comtrade

Food security

The Gambia Domestic cereal production only meets 60% of the population needs. Cereal yields have even worsened compared to those obtained in the Sixties. One in two Gambians are poor and only 40% of them have access to improved sanitation. High reliance on imported rice, which is imported from Asia and Latin American countries, the lack of value addition in agriculture, low yields, little economic diversification and high poverty rates in urban areas contribute to increase its vulnerability to shocks and externalities. In addition, production of food commodities for local consumption heavily depends on the weather.

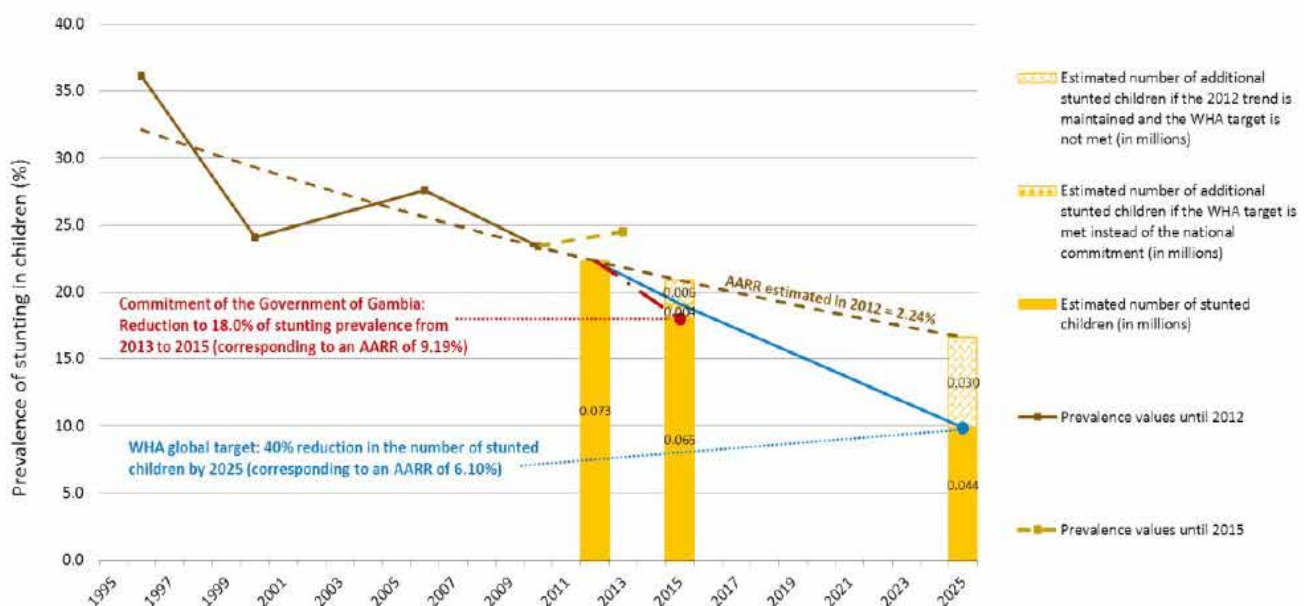
Rice is a national symbol of cultural identity in The Gambia. Yet, the country's rice farmers are unable to take advantage of the growing urban demand for the grain. This is not because their rice is costly to grow but because the transportation, marketing infrastructure, and farm subsidies available in many rice-exporting countries do not exist. When market reforms were implemented in the mid-1980s, the reliance on imported rice to meet consumer demand did not appear to be a potentially calamitous strategy. However nowadays world market price of rice has increased, and Gambia become dependent of the more expensive imported rice because of the seasonal scarcity of local rice between May to September. In a country where rice is the predominant dietary staple, a disarticulated food sector leaves consumers vulnerable to market forces and domestic growers unable to supply their need. Moreover, food prices are strongly affected by the exchange rate of the Dalasi.

The Gambia's salt and fresh waters have abundant and diverse resources. It has a total continental shelf area of 3855 sq km on the Atlantic Ocean in one of the richest fishing zones of the world. Species present include pelagic and demersal fish, as well as crustaceans and shellfish. The fisheries resources are believed to be under-exploited.

EU Analysis of nutrition

The Gambia reduced substantially its prevalence of stunting in the 1990s, but not significant improvement has been made since, and the situation remains of medium severity with a rate of 25% of children under 5 being stunted. Moreover, the prevalence of wasting has increased during this period. Micronutrient deficiencies are a concern, specially iron deficiency anemia with 73% of children under 5 years and 45% of women of reproductive age suffering some level of anemia. Increasing levels of food insecurity but also infections like malaria and diarrhea and poor sanitation are among the underlying causes of malnutrition in small children. There have been a succession of poor harvests in The Gambia recently, but this should not mask the fact that there are chronic, structural problems underlying the food and nutrition insecurity.

The line graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of 2.24 % (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 9.19% (red broken line) and 6.10% (blue line) to meet the government's own commitment and the WHA target (respectively). In 2012, 73,000 children under-five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 74,000 children will be stunted in 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts by government and development partners to reach an extra 30,000 children and avert them from stunting. Mainstreaming of nutrition into key relevant sectors, capacity strengthening and improved inter-sectoral coordination are amongst the main priorities to tackle malnutrition in the country. The EU is liaising closely with the World Bank to effectively engage at the policy level beyond health and social welfare.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

Total expenditure and net lending is projected to increase from Dalasis 11.7bn in 2015 to Dalasis 16.911bn in 2016
Expenditure in agriculture NOT FOUND

Government orientation in the sector

Relevant documents from the Government are:
Vision 2020 (1996-2020)

More recently, the PAGE as the 5-year medium term plan to achieve its 2020 vision and as a framework for development cooperation and partnership. The plan aims to address the major challenges, and contribute to the achievement of the "Vision 2020" and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The implementation of PAGE revolves around five Pillars. These are i) Accelerating & Sustaining Growth; (ii) Improving and Modernizing Infrastructure; (iii) Improving Human Capital & Social Service; iv) improving Governance & Corruption and (v) Enhancing Social Cohesion & Cross cutting Interventions. Following its adoption the government has called partners to align to Government priorities and support the acceleration of PAGE implementation. The PAGE since its adoption remained the sole framework for development cooperation and partnership.

Other Information:

NADA is the responsible agency for promoting and coordinating the development of agriculture in The Gambia. It was formed in 2007 to bring together various services under the Ministry of Agriculture.

Supporting programmes from FAO are:

1. GCP/GAM/026/EC - Improving Food Security through Crop Production Intensification and School Feeding
2. UTF/GAM/029/GAM - Capacity Development in the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme
3. TCP/GAM/3403 - Achieving sustainable Cowpea production through training women Farmers in Integrated Production and Pest Management Practices in Farmer Field Schools
4. TCP/GAM/3501 BABY1 - Building the resilience of smallholder farmers through cassava production
5. TCP/GAM/3501 BABY2 - Gambia Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Development Plan and Action Strategy, 2015-2020
6. TCP/GAM/3501 BABY3 - Project formulation for the Agriculture Component of the Gambia Women's Empowerment Programme (GAMWEP)
7. GCP/GAM/034/LDF - Adapting agriculture to climate change in The Gambia (PPG)
8. TCP/GAM/3502 - Development of the Artisanal Fisheries in The Gambia
9. TFD-13/GAM/002 - Establishment of Fishing Unit
10. TFD-13/GAM/004 - Small Ruminant production (Sheep fattening & breeding) Forest and Farm Facility (FFF)

Subsidies

The EU contribution by the 11th EDF (2014-2020) for all sectors is 33M€, from which 20.5 M€ are aimed to FNSSA sector.

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7
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Further readings:

http://www.undp.org/content/dam/gambia/docs/GMB_UNDP_Gambia_Policy_Brief.pdf

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 1,26 million people
Rural population (% of total population): 66.6
GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2015**: 1,161.8
GINI Index¹ **2007**: 31.56
Gender Inequality Index (GII) **2014**: No data

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	19.8	2014
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	50.6	2010
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 133 / 188)	0.605	2015
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	41.8	2014
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	50.2	2013
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	11.0	2013
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	26.9	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	22.1	2015
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	17.9	2015

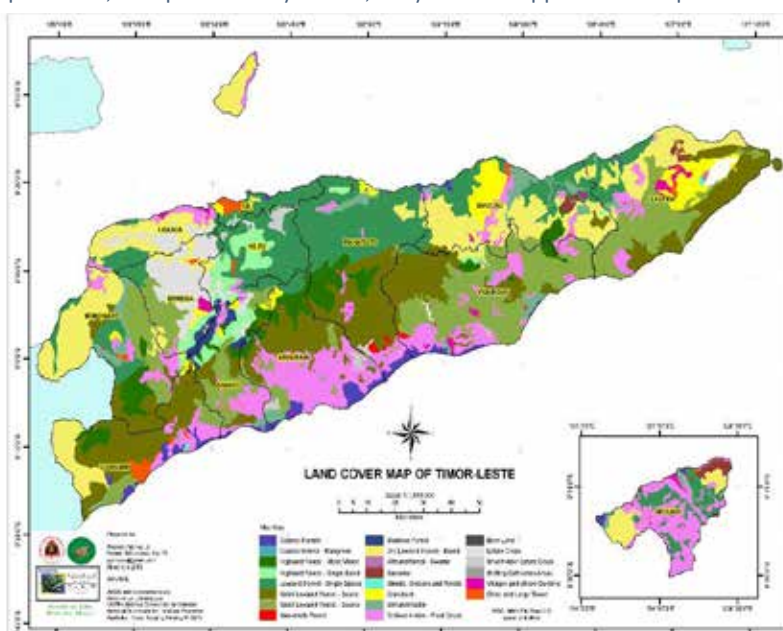
Country overview

- **Timor-Leste:** became independent from Indonesia in 2002. Until the democratic elections of 2012, Timor was characterized by political instability and civil conflict. While Timor-Leste benefits from stability and a growing economy (GDP growth of 5.85% averaged from 2001 to 2015) over the past few years, insufficient state spending on infrastructure and human capital, poverty, unemployment, high population growth, low capital expenditure in the productive sectors, food insecurity and malnutrition remain a concern. Timor-Leste remains one of the poorest countries in the Asian-Pacific Region, with around 41% of the total population living below international poverty line, mainly in rural areas. Timor-Leste is among the most malnourished countries in the world (3rd in 2011).
- **Agriculture:** approximately 75% (1.1 million people) of East Timorese live in rural areas, a majority of whom derive their livelihoods from agriculture. It is the mainstay of Timor-Leste economy (20% GDP). Timor-Leste is a net food importer, with annual imports between 30-40% to cover food deficits. On average, rural households have insufficient rice or maize for at least 3.8 months a year, with urban households experiencing food shortages for two months a year.
- **Natural disaster:** Timor-Leste is highly vulnerable to recurrent natural hazards, in particular flash floods, landslides and erosions resulting from the combination of heavy monsoonal rain, steep topography and widespread deforestation.

Agriculture

Timor-Leste has a small-scale subsistence farming, mainly practiced by smallholder farmers on mixed livestock-crop farms. There is a considerable potential for increasing the contribution of the agriculture sector, of the 15, 000 km² suitable for cropland livestock only about 80% of this cultivable land is currently being used. Timor-Leste is not self-sufficient in terms of food production due to poor agricultural production practices, low productivity levels, very limited application of productivity-enhancing inputs and technologies and high losses in the post-harvest. Almost all agriculture is rainfed-irrigation infrastructure, scarce and underdeveloped, and very dependent on rainfall during the wet season (October-March).

Farming systems in Timor are classified as: rainfed subsistence agriculture. About 63% of households are engaged in this type of agriculture with maize, cassava and vegetables being the most common crops. Irrigated crop production is scarce and underdeveloped, mainly rice that is grown. Industrial plants as coffee, coconut, vanilla. Livestock about 80% of households in Timor-Leste rear livestock. Animals are generally let loose in the open and there is little cultivation of grass or other fodder. Fishing generally uses small motorized and non-motorized vessels for subsistence catch and markets. The sector remains under-developed and with a 72,000 km² exclusive economic zone, water there is still a high potential for growth.



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Maize	100.79	102.47	42.82	36.96
Rice, paddy	87.33	88.82	27.99	28.48	2,726	3,118.60	
Cassava	30.47	29.48	7.58	7.30	2,422	4,037.00	
Tubers and roots	27.50	32.44	9.50	9.96	802	3,256.50	
Vegetables, fresh	24.16	22.32	8.45	7.77	4,323	2,871.60	

Source: FOSTIA

	Years	2013	2014
		Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)
Meat	31.92	31.32	
Eggs	0.943	0.897	
Milk	0.938	0.837	
Heads	Pigs	383,243	390,000
Cattle	176,058	180,000	
Goats	177,892	180,000	

Source: FOSTIA

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million US \$
Year 2013	Total agricultural imports	100.00	83.96
Rice	97.52	50.6	42.49
Food prep nes	96.02	17.25	14.48
Meat, chicken	56.14	16.15	13.56
Beverages, non-alcoholic	18.9	15.99	13.42

Source: FOSTIA

Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million US \$
Year 2011	Total agricultural exports	100.00	N/A
Coffee, green	17.61	97.52	15781
Copra	1.1	2.47	400

Source: FOSTIA

Crop yields in Timor-Leste are very low by both, world and regional standards. In 2007, reported yields for the main food crops were 1.00, 4.14, 3.17 and 1.31 Mt/ha for maize, cassava, sweet potato and paddy rice, compared to reported yields of 3.45, 20.83, 4.76 and 2.36 in Cambodia¹. In 2017, production is expected to remain close to 2016 reduced level due to dry conditions for third consecutive year. Overall, the aggregate paddy and maize output is forecast at 130,000 tonnes, close to last year's reduced level and 20 percent below the previous five-year average². In 2015, Timor-Leste exported 306M US\$ and imported 310 M US\$, resulting in a negative trade balance of 3.47 M \$USD³. Crude petroleum and Petroleum Gas lead the most recent exports. Industrial tree crops, mainly coffee, contribute about 23% of the export earnings and account for about 80% of non-oil exports. Although Timor-Leste produces less than 0.2% of the global coffee supply, it is the largest single source producer of organic coffee in the world. Timor-Leste is a net food importer, with annual imports between 30 to 40 % to cover food deficits. Imports are led by refined petroleum, which is followed by food products, mainly rice. Rice is a staple food in Timor-Leste, however the local production cannot meet demand and currently imports large amounts of rice from Thailand, Vietnam and Indonesia. Cereal import requirement in the 2017/18 marketing year (April/March) are forecast at 190,000 tonnes, close to the high level of 2016/17, reflecting the expectation of low domestic production².

Food security

Overall, the food security situation in the country is insecure due to high import dependency. Moreover, some structural factors (i.e. chronic poverty, soil degradation resulting in lower soil fertility and high demographic pressure) contribute to household vulnerability and low resilience to shocks in the long term.

In April 2016, 400 000 people (around one third of the total population) were estimated to be affected by El Niño induced drought and 100 000 people faced Stress (IPC Phase 2). For a second consecutive year, the 2015/16 growing season, has been negatively impacted by erratic and insufficient rains that caused cropland failure (i.e. 40% of maize and 57% of rice production), livestock losses and delays in plantation. This affected food shortage in the traditional hungry months (June–October) throughout 2016 and negative coping mechanisms, including eating less, changing to less safe water sources, and selling of assets were reported earlier than usual for 2016. The most affected areas were the southern, eastern and northern coastal areas, particularly the Lautem, Viqueque, Covalima and Oecusse districts. Negative coping mechanism¹.

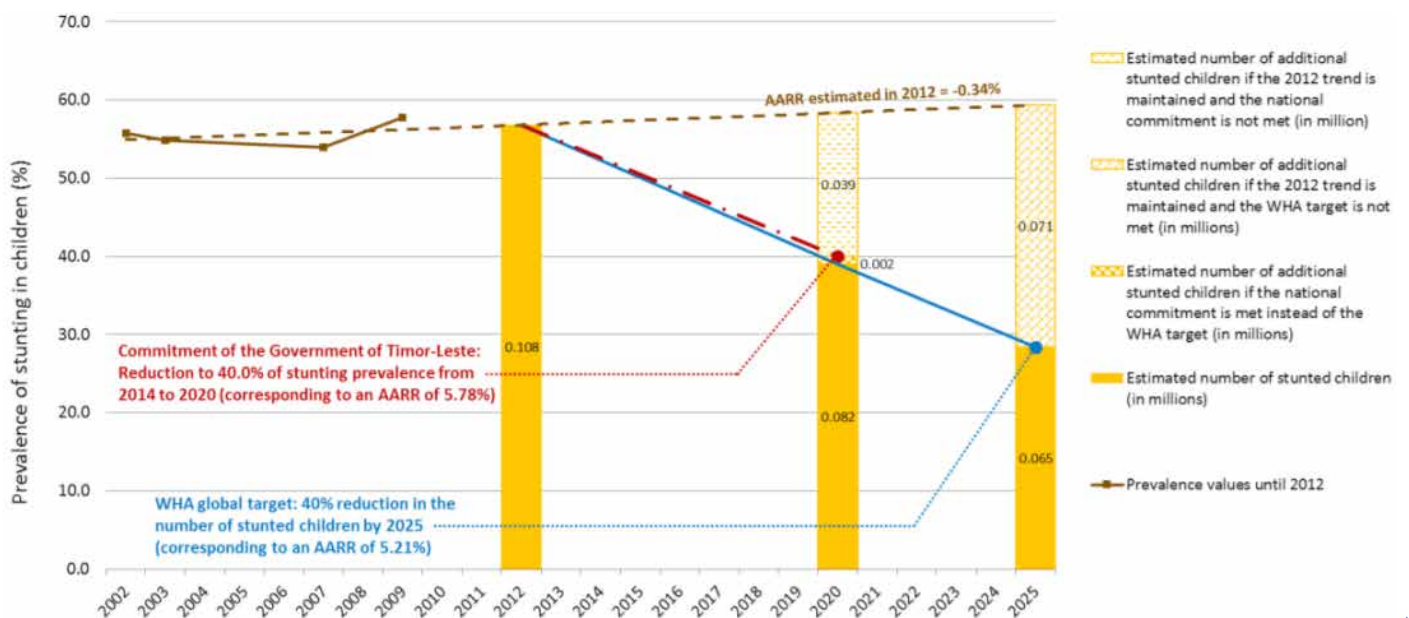
The 2016/2017 conditions are mostly favourable due to average and well-distributed rainfall since October that benefitted planting operations and early crop development. Although the improved rain in the last months has bridged some relief to drought-affected areas, in December 2016² some pockets of acute food insecurity still persist, mostly concentrated in the municipalities of Ainaro, Lautem, Ermera, Liquica and coastal regions of Viqueque. Forecast for the 2017 main season cereal output is expected to recover from the drought-affected harvest in the two precedent years, with the correspondent improvement on food availability.

EU Analysis of nutrition⁴

Timor-Leste has one of the highest stunting rates in the world (50.2% in 2013). Stunting rates are higher in rural areas than in urban and in poorer families. The prevalence of anaemia in children under-five and among non-pregnant women is high (62.5% and 38.9%) indicating a severe public health problem. Low socioeconomic status, limited dietary diversification and a high burden of infectious disease are considered the basic determinants of under-nutrition.

The line graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of -0.34% (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 5.78 (red broken line) and 5.21% (blue line) to meet the government's own commitment and the WHA target (respectively). In 2012, 108 000 children under-five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 136,000 children will be stunted in 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts by government and development partners to reach an extra 71 000 children and avert them from stunting.

The EU will continue to actively participate in the National Council for Food Security, Sovereignty, and Nutrition to encourage an increase a more effective allocation of Government resources to the agriculture, public health services and rural infrastructure.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

The proposed 2016 State Budget in Timor of USD 1,562.2 million has remained constant compared to the rectified budget of 2015 (0.5% decrease). The budget allocated for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) was \$22,343 (USD 000) (0.81% SB) that implies a -18% change regarding the \$27,289 (USD 000) from 2015.

Government orientation in the sector

Strategic Development Plan (SDP) 2011-2030 from the Government of Timor (GoTL) was proposed as part of the economic development of agriculture through the modernization and increase of high quality infrastructure including roads, power, and ports and changing a subsistence agriculture for a commercial one.

Program of the Fifth Constitutional Government (2012-2017) from the GoTL. The Government will strengthen the agricultural sector by: 1) Improving the level of food security for the rural population, reducing hunger and malnutrition and raising self-reliance, 2) Increasing value addition of agriculture, fisheries and forestry products, 3) Achieving sustainable production and management of natural resources, 4) Contributing to the balance of trade by earning revenue from commodity exports, and by substituting imports and 5) Increasing incomes and employment in rural areas. Strategic Plan (2014-2020) from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) has been developed as a key instrument to align MAF's activities and priorities with those in the Timor-Leste SDP. The development objectives are: 1) Improve rural income and livelihoods, and reduce poverty, 2) Improve household food and nutrition security, 3) Support the transition from subsistence farming to commercial farming and 4) Promote environmental sustainability and conservation of natural resources. **Medium Term Operation Plan (MTO) (2014-2018)** and **Medium Term Investment Plan (MTIP) (2014-2018)** from the MAF were prepared to outline how Government intends to address the challenges and harness opportunities in the agricultural sector over the next five years, and is intended to guide the implementation of MAF's development initiatives. The MTO and MTIP describe five programs which each correspond to a strategic objective: 1) sustainable increase in production and productivity, 2) improved market access and value addition, 3) improved enabling environment, 4) organizational development of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and 5) natural resources conservation and management. **National Nutrition Strategy (NNS) 2014-2019** led by the Ministry of Health (MoH) aims to contribute to sustainable achievement of national socio-economic and human development goals by improving quality and productivity of its human capital. The priorities of the plan are: 1) improve nutrient intake by mothers and children, 2) improve care for mothers and children, 3) improve food security at household, community and national levels, 4) improve hygiene practices and access to water and sanitation, 5) promote optimal nutrition behavior and practices and 6) improve policies and capacity for multi-sectorial nutrition action. **Zero Hunger Challenge National Action Plan**, launched in 2014 by the National Council for Food Security, Sovereignty and Nutrition in Timor-Leste (KOSSANTIL), which aims to eradicate hunger and malnutrition in Timor-Leste by 2025, as well as increase agricultural production and diversify the population's diet.

Subsides

The EU contribution of the European Union through the **National Indicative Program (NIP)** for the 2014-2020, in the framework of the 11th European Development Fund, is 95 million Euros of which 57 million Euros are allocated to rural development. The overall objective of the rural development is to improve the socio-economic opportunities and a durable reduction in food insecurity and malnutrition at district level. **Sustainable Agriculture Productivity Improvement Project (SAPIP)** for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program donors with \$21 million to enhance income and food/nutrition security through investment in increasing agricultural productivity, empowering farmers and linking them to markets, strengthening adaptive research and extension institutions, reducing risk and vulnerability, improving non-farm rural livelihoods, and strategic use of technical assistance. **USAID's Avansa Agrikultura Project (2015-2020)** allocate \$19,200,000 to accelerate inclusive and sustainable economic growth through increased productivity and profitability of the horticulture value chain and to promote nutrition and climate-smart agriculture activities that support increased food production, agriculture income and women's empowerment.

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 200 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP): [source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. Example : in 2014, Norway : 0.944 - Burundi : 0.400. Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source Worldbank](#) - percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source 2014 Ghana demographic and health survey, 2014 GDHS](#). Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59. Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.

Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [global food crisis report 2017](#)

1 Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Strategic Plan 2014-2020. http://faolex.fao.org/cgi-bin/faolex.exe?rec_id=149148&database=faolex&search_type=link&table=result&lang=eng&format_name=@ERALL

2 <http://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?lang=en&code=TL> TIMOR-LESTE GIEWS COUNTRY BRIEFS 04 August 2017

3 <http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/profile/country/tls/> Atlas Media Timor-Leste

4 <https://www.acaps.org/country/timor-leste/special-reports>

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 39.03 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 84.23

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2015**: 675.57

GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 44.3

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2015: 0.522 (121th)

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	24.71	2015
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	71.90	2013
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 163 /188)	0.48	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	19.50	2012
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	34.20	2012
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	4.30	2012
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	25.50	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	2.1	2015
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	0.8	2015

Country overview

- **Republic of Uganda:** 12th largest economy in the Sub-Saharan Africa (2015). Stabilisation of the country following the regime change in 1986 after several decades of internal conflicts. Remarkable and sustained macroeconomic growth, GDP annual growth of 6.75% in last decade. IMF GP growth projections are 5.3% for 2016 and 5.7% for 2017. Poverty declined from 68.1% in 1992/93 to about 19.5% today. In 2015, a per capita GDP of 675 USD. 70% literacy rates (2012). Refined petroleum is the largest import (21% of total in 2014). Beginning of oil production expected to start by 2018 near the RDC border.

- **Agriculture:** 80% of households involved in agriculture. Relative importance of agriculture significantly decreased: sector of services representing 54.8% of GDP. Mostly exports agricultural products, coffee represented 20% of total exports in 2014. Uganda regularly affected by disasters, such as droughts, epidemics, floods, storms and landslides. Last important drought in 2011-12, affecting 700K people (mostly in Karamoja).

- **Migration:** Population movements in Uganda intimately linked to political instability and conflict. Uganda hosting refugees (500K) from neighbouring conflict-affected countries RDC, Rwanda, Burundi, South Sudan. Over 750K immigrants in 2015, of which 300K from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and 164K from South Sudan. Remittances difficult estimate, ranging from 4.5 to 17% of GDP. Uganda yet depends on foreign aid, donors moved away from direct public budget support and channel to NGOs, contractors. Diaspora difficult to estimate, likely 500K-600K individuals (but could be up to 3M), mostly in Kenya (271K), South Sudan (121K), Rwanda (106K) and the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland (64K).

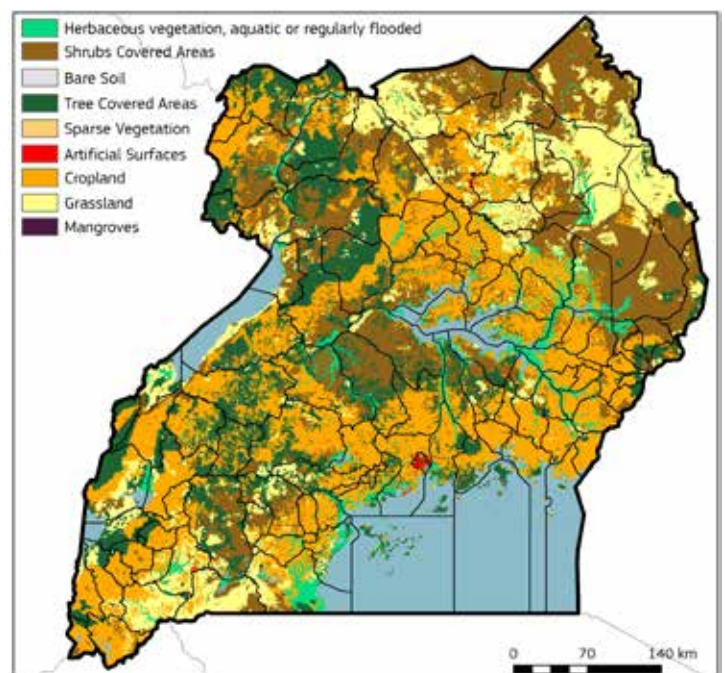
Agriculture

69% of all households depended on subsistence farming (small scale, traditional) as their main source of livelihood¹

Poverty reduction among farmers accounts 4/5th of all poverty reduction registered (2006-2013). This highlights the importance of agriculture growth and development².

Agriculture income growth of households mainly attributable favourable commodity prices and weather rather than to any structural transformation of the sector through adoption of new practices and technology.

Low input use by the sector, only 25% of farmers use fertilizer and only 10% adopted pesticides 12% of the surveyed farmers received supported from extension services but also the recorded low quality of available inputs and poor financial services³.



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Crops	Plantains	4,374.56	4,578.13	972.13	974.07	4,500.00	4,700.00
	Sugar cane	3,350.00	3,405.17	50.00	53.44	67,000.00	63,715.60
	Cassava	2,979.00	2,812.00	851.00	852.00	3,500.60	3,300.50
	Maize	2,748.00	2,763.00	1,101.00	1,105.00	2,495.90	2,500.50
	Sweet potatoes	1,810.00	1,863.00	452.00	454.00	4,004.40	4,103.50
	Vegetables freshnes	963.09	856.39	142.39	140.39	6,763.60	6,100.10
	Beans, dry	941.18	876.58	672.00	674.00	1,400.60	1,300.60
	Bananas	563.20	586.93	131.99	139.89	4,267.00	4,195.50

Source: IOSTAT

		Years	
		2013	2014
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	419	-
	Meat	454.50	463.74
	Eggs	47.00	48.50
	Milk	1,504.00	1,300.00
Heads	Chickens	31,680,000	32,485,000
	Goats	14,614,000	14,011,000
	Cattle	12,985,900	13,623,000
	Pigs	2,497,600	2,437,100

Source: IOSTAT

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2015	Total agricultural imports	823	100.00	470
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	40.27	189
	Wheat and meslin	461	23.56	111
	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	159	15.54	73
	Rice	123	9.24	43

Source: Comtrade

Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2015	Total agricultural exports	952.83	100.00	1,031.32
	Coffee	219.88	35.19	362.89
	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs	N/A	10.28	105.98
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	6.91	71.26
	Tea, whether or not flavoured	53.32	6.15	63.38
	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	58.68	5.61	57.86

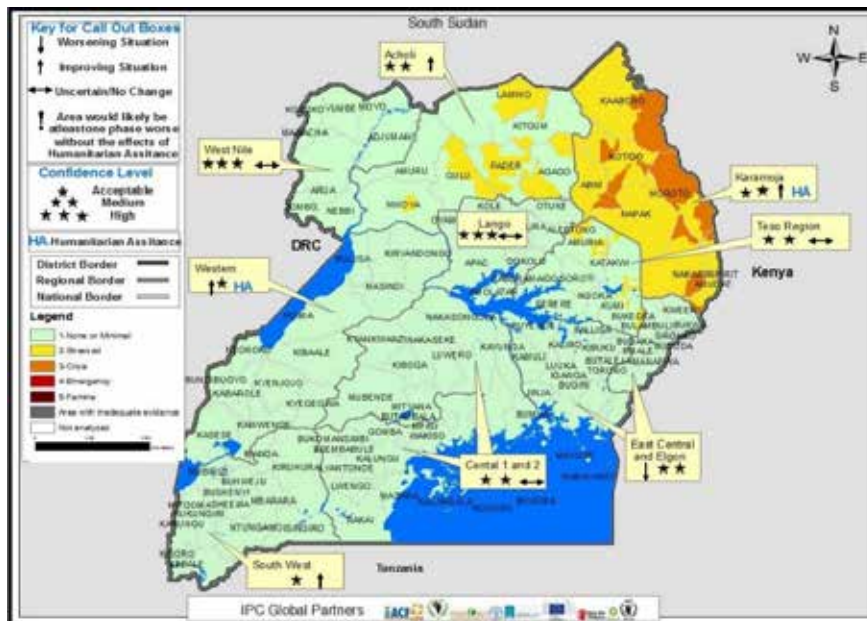
Source: Comtrade

Uganda mostly exports agricultural products, such as coffee (20%), fish and tea. The most important export commodity is coffee (20 % total exports) followed by tea, cotton, copper, oil and fresh water fish. Uganda's main export partners are the EU and its direct neighbours (Sudan, Kenya, RDC). Although, Uganda is considered as a non-resource intensive economy, it used to be (2000-06) a top fish producing and exporting country based on an artisanal fishery well linked to the complete export value chain (about 1.3 million Ugandans depend on this sector, 3% of GDP). However, stocks have been dwindling over the last 10 years resulting in the closure of 13 out of 21 fish processing plants, with the remaining working way below capacity. In addition to the formal trade flows reported above, an estimated total of 3.1 million tonnes of staples are traded informally among 11 countries in east Africa: the EAC-5 (Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda) and six others (Djibouti, DRC, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan). Uganda accounts for most of this informal trade in terms of exports – 72% of all informal cross-border trade (ICBT) exports in volume terms. The main ICBT commodities are maize, rice, bean and sorghum.

Food and nutrition security

Food security

IPC reports shown the situation most worrisome in Karamoja region, located in Northeast Uganda (see map). Households increasingly using coping strategies to access food, including selling more firewood/charcoal and consuming wild foods, after food stocks from the below-average harvest were depleted four months early in November. Food security expected to improve slightly starting in February when agricultural labor opportunities become available. Most households will remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2). Poor households in Kaabong and Moroto are expected to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) through June 2016. In bimodal areas, average November/December second season harvests have increased market food supplies and household food stocks. The majority of households are maintaining Minimal (IPC Phase 1) acute food insecurity. However, some households in the Teso and Acholi regions are Stressed (IPC Phase 2) following below-average harvests and a reduction in income from reduced crop sales. Commodity prices have generally followed seasonal trends, remaining stable



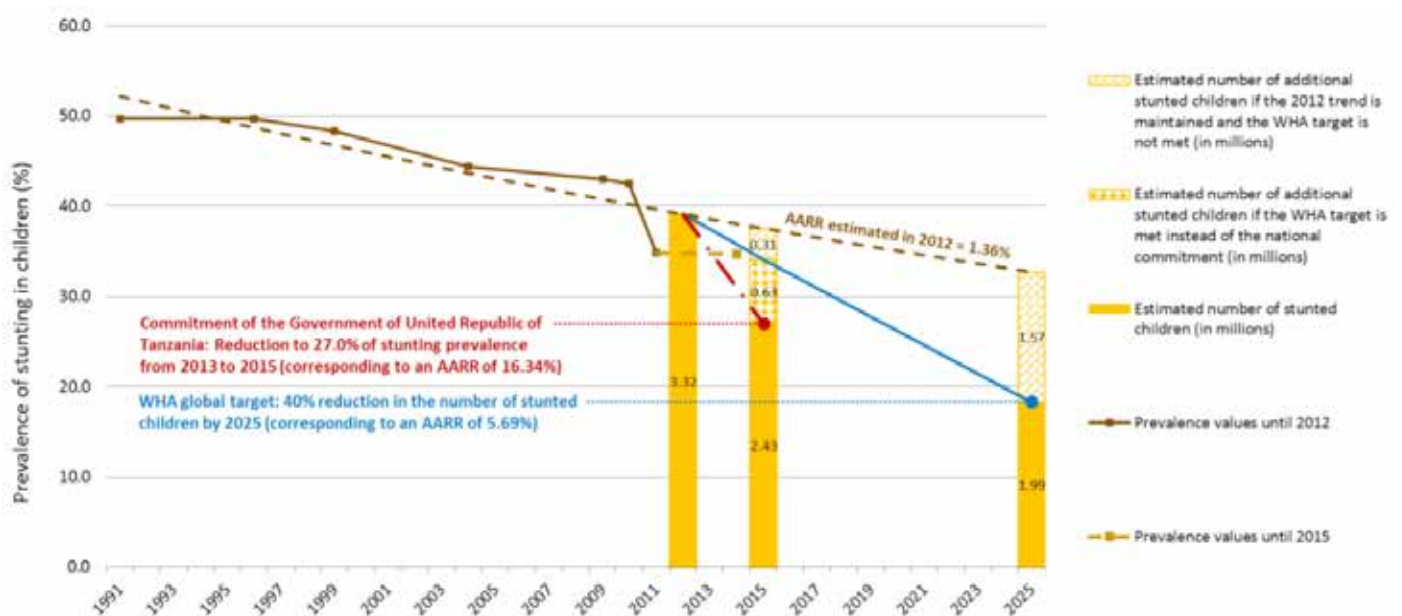
IPC (2015)

since December. It is expected that maize, sorghum, and bean prices will seasonally rise in February and March due in part to the regional demand from Tanzania, Rwanda, and South Sudan. Some households will find it difficult to purchase basic food needs at the seasonally higher prices, specifically in Karamoja where many households have limited income sources.

EU Analysis of nutrition

The line graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of 1.47% (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 7.79% (red broken line) and 5.97% (blue line) to meet the government's own commitment and the WHA target (respectively). In 2012, 2,430,000 children under-five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 2,680,000 children will be stunted in 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts by government and development partners to reach an extra 1,220,000 children and avert them from stunting. Uganda has a well-defined national action plan on nutrition, but emphasis has to be placed on delivering at a decentralized level.

The EU is well positioned to strengthen agriculture services and food security systems in the north where undernutrition is highly prevalent.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

Government budget for the Agricultural sector of 139.2 million EURO for the fiscal year 2015/16 (Shs 530.542 billion), a 3.8% of total budget (3.67 billion EURO or 13,988 billion Shs) 13,988 billion compared to Shs 11,456 billion in financial year 2013/14

Government orientation in the sector

Moving the agriculture sector from subsistence farming towards commercialization by:

1. Highly liberalized domestic marketing policies articulated by regional agreements
2. Providing seed, planting, breeding and stocking materials to farmers
3. Increased use of fertilizers and mechanization
4. Improvement of public infrastructure for crop stocking capacity and transportation
5. Investment in new varieties of drought-resistant crops
6. Research and development of solar irrigation systems, agricultural research and animal genetic improvement
7. Controlling of pests, vector and disease, especially Foot and Mouth Disease.

MAAIF, 2010. Agricultural Sector Development Strategy & Investment Plan: 2010/11-2014/15⁴
National Development Plan NDP I (2010-2015) and the NDP II (2016-2020)⁵
Ongoing discussions on the new Agriculture Sector Support Plan (2015/2016-2020/2021).

Subsidies

In 2017, the European Commission has allocated €65 million in humanitarian aid to meet the refugees' basic needs and €20 million from the EU Emergency Trust Fund to help refugees gain more self-reliance.

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) – Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 – Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [Source Worldbank](#) – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) – A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) – Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.
Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
Population in food crisis as % pf total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

1 UBOS (2016) Uganda Bureau of Statistics National Household Census 2014. <http://www.ubos.org/2016/03/24/census-2014-final-results/>

2 World Bank (2016) <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/581951474255092375/Uganda-Poverty-Assessment-Report-2016>

3 République Centrafricaine –Mission FAO/PAM d'Evaluation des Récoltes et de la Sécurité Alimentaire en République Centrafricaine, Septembre 2017

4 <http://agriculture.go.ug/userfiles/Agricultural%20Sector%20Development%20strategy%20and%20Investment%20Plan%282%29.pdf>

5 <http://npa.ug/development-plans/ndp-201011-201415/>

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 264,652 people

Rural population (% of total population) **2015**: 73.87

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2015**: 2,805.3

GINI Indexⁱ 2010: 37.2

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2015: N/A

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	28.20	2014
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	60.55	2009
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : /)	0.594	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	12.70	2010
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	28.50	2013
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	4.40	2013
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	6.40	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	61.0	2015
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	61.0	2015

Country overview

- **Republic of Vanuatu:** the 4th smallest economy in the East Asia & Pacific region. Independence movement from British-French erupted in 1970, and a republic founded 10 years later. Since 1980 unicameral parliamentary democracy. Y-shaped archipelago comprising 82 small islands spread across 1300 km (65 of them inhabited) and having a tropical climate. Most population lives in rural, isolated villages dependent on their own gardens and food supplies. Economic growth slow down since 2009, after the Global Economic Crisis, with average GDP growth of 1.6% since. Negative growth in 2015 (-0.8% og GDP) due to the severe impact of cyclone Pam in March 2015. According to IMF, GDP growth expected to reach 4% in 2016 and 4.5% in 2017 driven by recovery in tourism and agriculture, and further ramping-up of infrastructure projects. Government debt will also nearly double from current 25.6% (2015) to 44.8% of GDP in 2017. Per capita GDP increased at higher rate from 2003 onwards, 1354 USD in 2002 peaking up to 3275 USD in 2011. 85.6% literacy rate (2015). Tourism, agriculture, livestock and fishing are important sectors in the economy.

- **Agriculture:** overall decline in the contribution of agricultural GDP from 26.1% in 1998 to 21.3% by 2012. Coconut and beef products are two of the export value chains providing the largest source of income generation. Frozen fish is another important export (OEC). Unbalanced trade ratio of imported (58 million USD) and exported (24 million USD) agricultural products. Since 2000s the country has progressively increased the exports of fish, which today account for 200 million USD.

- **Natural disasters:** Vanuatu is prone to a variety of natural disasters: volcanic eruptions and storms, earthquakes, landslides and floods. On 10 March 2015, Vanuatu was hit by category 5 cyclone Pam affecting widespread areas of country and the capital, with direct economic cost estimated at 60% of the country's GDP.

- **Migration:** in the last decade, Vanuatu's net migration rate remained stable (0.5-1.0 migrants/1,000 population). Australia host most people from Vanuatu. Most recently (2010-15), remittances represent 2-4% of Vanuatu's GDP.

Agriculture

Agriculture mostly characterized by subsistence farming, rising from representing 62% in 1998 to 73% in 2009 (VNSO). Agriculture is critical to the rural population as 98% of the population participate in agricultural production (VNSO 2008). Importance of agricultural income to rural households remains extremely high, at 71% (HIES 2011).

Food the most important household expenditure item among rural households, representing 56% of total household expenditure.

Key agricultural products are beef, copra and fresh vegetables. Copra represents the most important cash crop (more than 35% of the country's exports), followed by timber, beef, and cocoa. As transport pose real challenges, growing tourism sector represents a real opportunity to directly market high-valued agricultural products such as coconut oil into these emerging markets.



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Coconuts	410.00	-	98.00	-
Tubers and roots	52.00	-	6.30	-	8,254.00	-	
Bananas	15.58	-	1.48	-	10,529.10	-	
Fresh vegetables	12.94	-	0.79	-	16,344.70	-	
Fruit Fresh Nes	3.85	-	0.42	-	9,058.80	-	
Groundnuts, with shell	3.20	-	2.70	-	1,185.20	-	
Cocoa beans	2.00	-	2.65	-	754.70	-	
Fruit, tropical fresh nes	1.32	-	0.19	-	6,942.10	-	
Maize	0.95	-	1.50	-	633.30	-	
Spices, nes	0.09	-	0.01	-	13,000.00	-	

Source: FOSTIA

		Years	
		2013	2014
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans and molluscs)	58.28	-
	Meat	7.89	7.65
	Eggs	0.69	0.70
	Milk	3.50	35.01
Heads	Chickens	750,000	800,000
	Cattle	173,000	175,000
	Pigs	94,000	94,000
	Goats	25,000	26,000

Source: FOSTIA

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural imports	33.96	100.00	58.48
	Pastry	3.05	11.59	6.78
	Flour, wheat	5.93	6.82	3.99
	Meat, chicken	1.85	6.47	3.78
	Rice	3.62	6.40	3.74
	Beverages, non alcoholic	2.23	5.88	3.44

Source: FOSTIA

Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2013	Total agricultural exports	12.73	100.00	24.01
	Fresh vegetables or dried products	0.8	29.41	8.09
	Cocoa, beans	2.02	15.01	4.13
	Crude materials	NA	14.72	4.05
	Copra (raw, cake and oil)	8.65	12.68	3.49
	Meat, cattle, boneless (beef & veal)	0.42	6.48	1.78

Source: FOSTIA

Food and nutrition security

Food security

The donor community has invested a significant amount of resources into investigating the structural and strategic issues facing the agricultural sector in Vanuatu, as well as identifying some of the important opportunities for growth. The EU has recently funded the development of an Overarching Productive Sector Policy (OPPSP) for Vanuatu, a joint policy of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry Fisheries and Bio-Security (MALFFB), and the Ministry of Tourism Trade Commerce and Ni-Vanuatu Business (MTTCNVB) to support the development of the primary sector. Policies for agriculture and livestock are currently drafted by the MALFFB for consideration. A Forest policy (2013-2023) already exists.

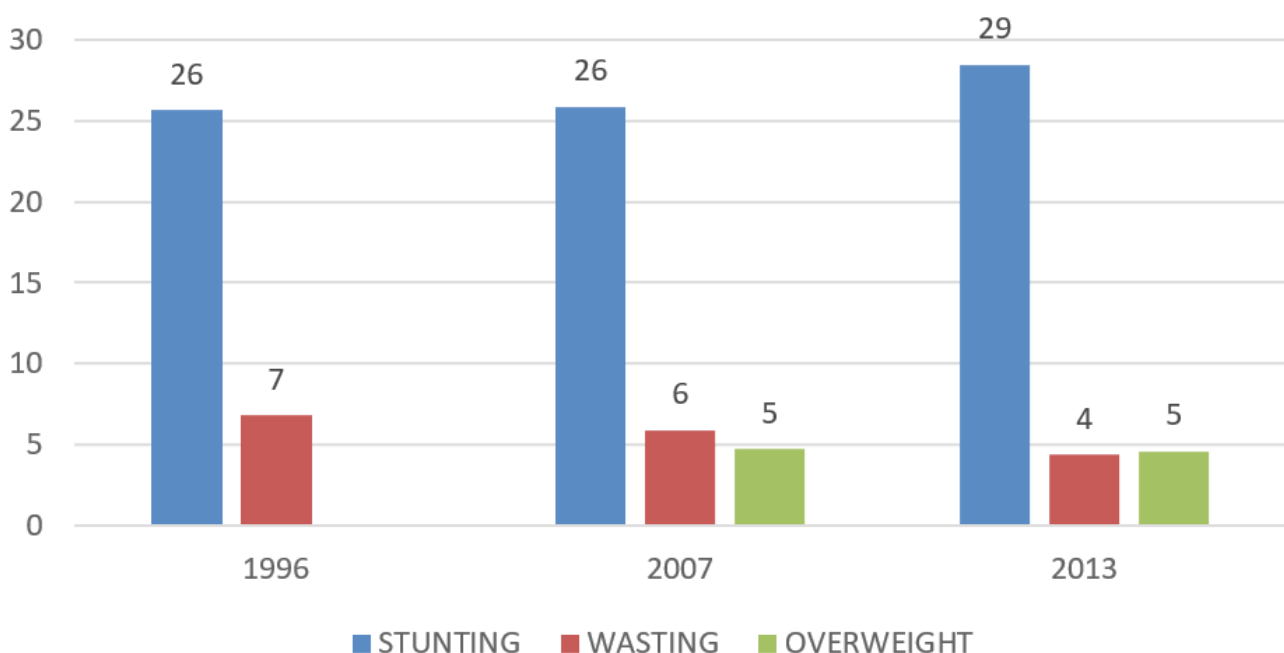
Recommendations from the OPSP and the Vanuatu Trade Policy Framework (TPF) - the overarching policy of the MTTCNVB - have guided the drafting of the National Indicative Program (NIP) for the 11th European Development Fund (EDF 11). Notably, EDF 11 for Vanuatu will support a limited number of selected value chains, namely coconut, beef, and fruits/vegetables.

The increased reliance on the market for food has produced a number of new health-related challenges in particular, household purchase of store bought food is leading to changing consumption and nutrition profile, as largely imported convenience food is higher in salt, fat and sugar than traditional locally grown fruits and vegetables. This has contributing to poor nutrition outcomes, rising obesity and NCDs such as diabetes. The rate of diabetes in the Vanuatu population rose from just over 2% to 20% between 1998 and 2011, whilst a significant minority of children and infants remain underweight. Given the significant variation in household food consumption and their contribution to health outcomes, Vanuatu requires the design and implementation of targeted interventions, which respond to this variation.

EU Analysis of nutrition

Although the prevalence of stunting in Vanuatu is not at critical levels (29%), (go on see graph below about Prevalence of stunting, wasting and overweight in Vanuatu (%)), it is of concern the stagnant situation observed over the last 20 years, as well as the increasing trend reported by the last national survey in 2013. Important differences were also found between the prevalence in rural areas (32%) and in urban ones (19%).

Wasting prevalence is low at 4% and anaemia was reported at 28% for children under five and 22% among women of reproductive age. Overweight and obesity are matters of concern in Vanuatu, with 5% of children overall being overweight (7% among urban children and 4% among rural). The prevalences of overweight and obesity among adult women were high according to the 2013 DHS (31% and 19% respectively) but the 2014 WHO estimations for Vanuatu adult women are alarmingly high, 72% of overweight and 40% of obesity. Vanuatu is facing a triple malnutrition burden with moderate levels of stunting and anaemia and raising trends on already high estimates of overweight and obesity.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget	<p>Total budget for 2017 (approved by the Parliament) amounts 383 million EURO (44,283 million VUV). The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity will only manage a small share of 731 million VUV or 1.7% of the total budget to expend on agriculture-related activities (of which 55 million VUV is in-kind aid and 40 million are loans). Expenditure on agriculture ranging from 2.7 and 3.1% of Vanuatu's total public expenditure in between 2009-11</p>
Government orientation in the sector	<p>Relevant documents from the Government are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vanuatu Priority Action Agenda (PAA) 2006-2015 and PAA Update 2012• Vanuatu Overarching Productive Sector Policy and Situational Analysis• Vanuatu Trade Policy Framework• National Sustainable Development Plan 2016 – 2030 <p>According to the Vanuatu National Statistics Office, only 13.2% of Vanuatu's population in 2014 is in the formal Labour Force – majority of those live in the urban centers of Port Vila and Luganville. The Government orientation is, through the Decentralization Act, to create the necessary conditions for investment in these rural areas to encourage more local participation in business and creation of more employment. Encourage individuals and communities to engage in processing activities, wherever possible, to 'add value' to our raw commodities and increase the proportion of the final export value which stays in Vanuatu's economy. Government committed to providing more services to these rural communities: schools, health centres and dispensaries being properly resourced and staffed without unreasonable costs to end users. To continue to encourage the tourism industry to grow in rural areas, outside of its traditional bases on Efate and in Santo</p> <p>Specific Actions and programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• STEPS 2013, WHO• National Indicative Program for the 11th European Development Fund (EDF 11 NIP). EUR 25 million to support "rural development" focal area – coconut, beef, fruits & vegetable value chains – during the period 2014-2020• Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF). USD 2 million to support cocoa value chain during the period 2015-2016• FAO: TCP/VAN/3501 - Improving the capacity for evidence-based policy analysis of agriculture sector development
Subsides	<p>27 million EURO</p>

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) – Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 – Germany : 0.7
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Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat – The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDI 2014\)](#) – A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.
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Population in food crisis as % pf total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Further readings:

https://dof.gov.vu/images/2017/Vol-1_2-FINAL-ENGLISH.pdf
<https://dof.gov.vu/images/2017/Vanuatu2030-EN.pdf>

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016¹): 27.58 million people

Rural population (% of total population) 2015¹: 65.4

GDP per capita (\$ US current) 2015¹: 1,406

GINI Indexⁱⁱ 2013: 37.7

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2015: 0.767 (159th)

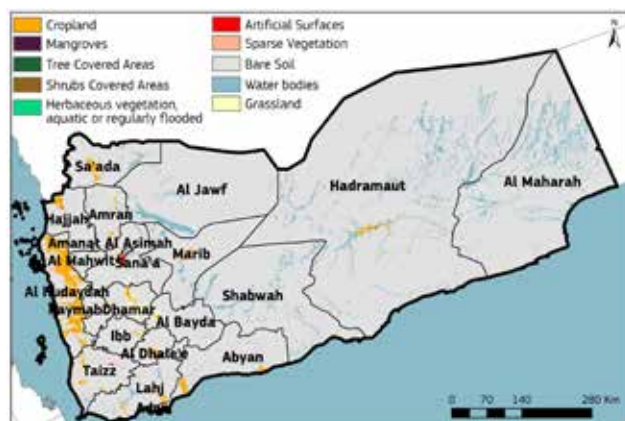
Agricultural indicators ⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	9.5	2015
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	24.7	2010
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 160 /188)	0.498	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	34.8	2005
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	46.5	2013
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	16.3	2013
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	26.1	2014–2016
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	81	2016
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	51	2016

Country overview

- **Yemen:** second largest country (527 970 km²) on the Arabian Peninsula in Western Asia, territory includes >200 islands. One of the least developed countries (rank 160/188). Political crisis since 2011, currently provisional government, situation has notably deteriorated due to intensification of fighting and violence since March 2015 by the resurgence of al-Qaeda and other radical Islamist groups. Increase in GDP from 2000 (542 US\$) to 2013 (1408 US\$), reaching the World Bank threshold of 1026 US\$, after a constant annual growing of 4% until 2010, the economy has become unstable, with a loss of the value of GDP of 28% in 2015. Petroleum gas and crude petrol are very important for Yemen's economy accounting for 48% and 33% of the total export (in 2014)² while 90-95% of the staple foods need to be imported³. 17% total unemployment rate and 30% youth unemployment rate in 2014¹. 66% adult literacy rate⁴.
- **Agriculture:** 45% of land area is agricultural land (3.3% irrigated) and 2.4% is arable land. Yemen is characterized by water scarcity and dependence from precipitation.
- **Migration**⁵: 344 131 immigrants (71% from Somalia) lived in Yemen in 2015 (1.3% of total resident population), 1 011 422 (3.6%) Yemenis lived outside their country of origin (90% in Western Asian countries, mainly in Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates).

Agriculture

Agriculture is one of the most important sectors accounting for 10% of the GDP and for 25% of the workforce¹. In 2013, 45% of land area was agricultural land. From all the land area, 2.4% was arable, 1.0% was forest and 0.6% was dedicated to permanent crops. In 2006, the agricultural irrigated land was 3.3% of total agricultural land¹. The rainy season goes from April to August. Most of the country is classified as hyper-arid or arid. Yemen is characterized by water scarcity and by its dependence on rain water ranging from 50 – 250 mm/a in the coastal and eastern regions to 1,200 mm/a in the southern highlands⁶. There is also the common threat of desert locust infestations⁷. Five main agro-ecological zones exist in Yemen (coastal plain, western mountains, highland plain, eastern mountains, eastern desert plain) differing in growing season and grazing land quality. Most of the cereals and pulses are grown in the mountainous area and the highland plain, representing Yemen's main rain fed agricultural areas. There are also some fruit and vegetable orchards. The most productive pastures with terrace systems are also located in the highlands. Terraced agriculture is an old Yemeni method for water harvesting and soil conservation. In the rainy season of June to August cropping pattern is based on cereals and pulses, and livestock is kept away from the cultivated terraces. In the coastal plain main crops are cereals, tropical fruits and vegetables⁸. Qat plays a key role in rural economies being the predominant cash crop. Production increased from 76,100 t in 1991 to 165,700 t in 2008⁹. The main crops in Yemen are cereals (sorghum, millet, wheat and maize), coffee, and mangoes. Livestock is estimated to contribute 20% to the agricultural GDP. Around 80% of the farms are mixed farms or purely livestock producing⁸. Sheep and goats are the most important livestock in terms of heads. The dominant form of agriculture is family farming. Agriculture holdings (1.180.105 in total) are generally small owing an average of 1.36 ha per holder. Along with the inability to employ, family farming in the country is also characterized by low productivity and poor yields due to a large number of holdings located in mountainous areas and terraces⁶



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Fruits excl melons	1,032.76	1,033.11	92.76	92.94
Vegetables and melons	755.59		716.79	66.01	63.72	11,446.40	11,248.40
Sorghum	439.35		340.78	503.51	416.64	872.60	817.90
Potatoes	281.79		264.99	22.53	20.59	12,506.40	12,869.00
Wheat	232.19		192.22	137.27	111.72	1,691.50	1,720.60
Onions, dry	227		212.93	15.53	14.77	14,599.70	14,412.30

Source: FAO

		Years	
		2013	2014
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	210	-
	Meat	383.61	406.37
	Eggs	67.30	75.74
	Milk	367.84	391.18
Heads	Chickens	63,000,000	63,200,000
	Sheep	9,551,000	9,688,000
	Goats	9,255,000	9,380,000
	Cattle	1,722,000	1,768,000

Source: FAO

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2014	Total agricultural imports	6,472	100	2,738
	Wheat and meslin	3,328	29	798
	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	1,230	16	439
	Dairy products	120	12	315
	Rice	433	11	289
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	10	272

Source: Comtrade

Exports

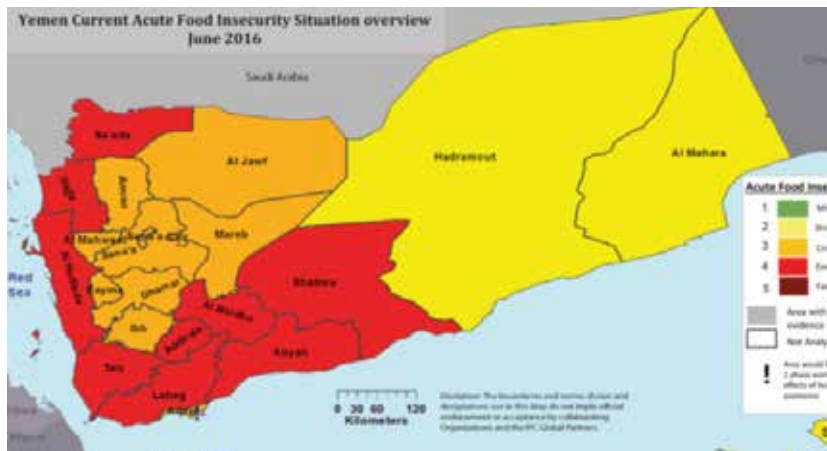
	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2014	Total agricultural exports	166	100	291
	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/A	50	144
	Fruits	57	14	40
	Dairy products	19	8.6	25
	Vegetables other than leguminous	42	5.8	17
	Tea, whether or not flavoured	5.4	4.9	14

Source: Comtrade

Yemen needs to import 95% of the domestic consumption of wheat, the main staple in the country⁸. In 2014, 3.3 million t of wheat and meslin were imported representing roughly half of the total agricultural imports. The agriculture exports are by far much less than the agriculture import with fish, crustaceans, and aquatic invertebrates being the most important.

Food security¹⁰

Yemen faces a severe acute food insecurity and malnutrition situation with 51% of the population in need of emergency food and live saving assistance (in IPC Crisis or Emergency phase). The main cause for this situation is the conflict going on since 2015. It produces population mass displacement, restriction and disruption of commercial and humanitarian imports, loss of livelihoods and income, disrupted market system and high food and essential commodities prices, scarcity and high

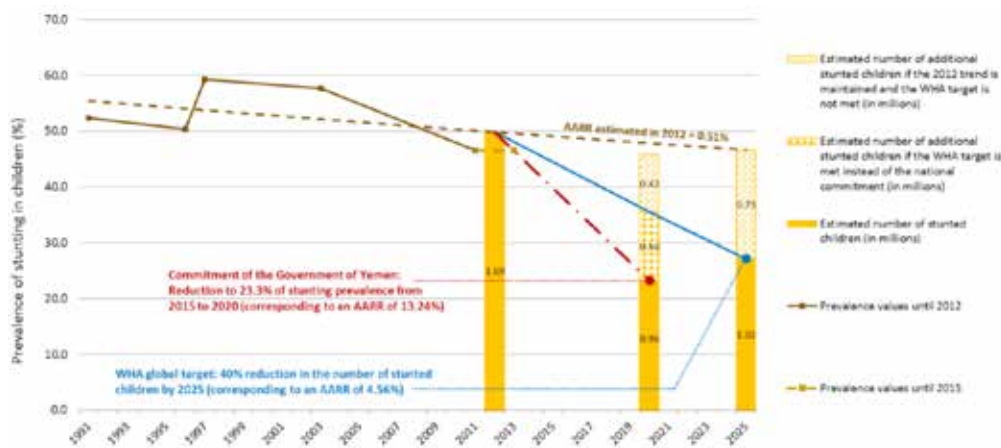


IPC (2016) IPC analysis of Republic of Yemen from June 2016

price of fuel, as well as suspension of safety net and public work programme that used to serve 2.5 million people. Nine out of 22 governorates are under Emergency (IPC Phase 4; namely Ad Dali, Laheg, Taiz, Abyan, Sa'ada, Hajjah, Al Hodeidah, Al Bayda, and Shabwah) and ten in Crisis (IPC Phase 3; namely Aden, Amran, Dhamar, Sana'a, Amanat Al Asimah, Ibb, Marib, Raymah, Al Mahwit, and Al Jawf). The situation in Taiz is of special concern and under constant deterioration with 1 028 610 people (33% of the population) under Emergency and 832 667 people (27% of the population) under Crisis. Rural and urban poor livelihoods and incomes sources were affected by the widespread civil insecurity, currency fluctuations, economic downturn, absence of employment opportunities, shortage of electricity, fuel and gas, eroding purchasing power and households' ability to achieve their basic needs including food. Due to the conflict, more than 2.75 million people were displaced, lost their livelihoods and remain jobless since March 2015. Around 798 800 conflict and disaster driven internally displaced people (IDPs) returned to their places of origin requiring different rehabilitation and livelihood support. The food security situation is expected to remain very critical with >10 million food insecure people and with certain areas in emergency phase due to the severe limitations in livelihoods, humanitarian access, and markets by the effects of conflict. Additionally, the banking crisis is likely to deteriorate the macroeconomic situation with negative effects on food imports, prices, and household food access via market purchases.

EU Analysis of nutrition

Food insecurity, poor water and sanitation and inadequate access to health care, which has been worsened by the current conflict, poses a direct and imminent threat to the nutrition status of Yemen's population. According to the UNICEF/MoPHP-SMART surveys, the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) in most governorates is higher than the WHO emergency threshold of > 15%, being as high as 25.1% in Taiz Lowland, 21.7% in Al Hodeidah and 17% in Taiz City, UNICEF, some 3 million children under 5 years and pregnant or lactating women require services to treat or prevent acute malnutrition. These already high levels of acute malnutrition as well as excess mortality are expected to worsen in the first half of year 2017. In relation to stunting, the prevalence was also very high in 2013, despite the significant decrease it had showed in the last decade (from 57% in 2003 to 46.5% in 2013). Moreover, the crisis that Yemen has been experiencing since 2014 is likely to undermine any gains made over the past 15 years. The line graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of 0.51% (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 13.24 (red broken line) and 4.56% (blue line) to meet the government's own commitment and the WHA target (respectively). In 2012, 1 690 000 children under-five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 1 750 000 children will be stunted in 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts by government and development partners to reach an extra 730 000 children and avert them from stunting. Given the severe water shortage, a key focus should be the promotion of water harvesting, water-efficient irrigation systems and environmentally sustainable and climate change/nutrition-sensitive agricultural production programs.



Budget

Government budget for the Agricultural sector of 139.2 million EURO for the fiscal year 2015/16 (Shs 530.542 billion), a 3.8% of total budget (3.67 billion EURO or 13,988 billion Shs)
13 988 billion compared to Shs 11 456 billion in financial year 2013/14

Government orientation in the sector

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) released 2 working documents in 2008 on mid and long-term sustainable development plan for agriculture, food security and poverty reduction suggesting policy measures for agriculture and food security in the framework of Yemen's Strategic Vision 2015. The policy program addresses eight main topics:

1. Irrigation & water management
2. Income growth and employment generation in agriculture sector through direct commodity support (sectors of cereals, livestock, fruits, vegetables and coffee)
3. Pro-poor economic development (land distribution and credit support)
4. Improving food nutrition and shock resilience through better safety nets
5. Channel a sustainable qat supply/demand trend
6. Strengthening institutions for research and extension in agriculture
7. Expansion and rehabilitation of rural road network
8. Investments

In 2009 development of a National Food Security Strategy under the auspices of the MoAI and the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation was underway. Social safety net programs to provide financial and support to most vulnerable households have a long tradition. In 2009 three programs were active: the Social Fund for Development, the Social Welfare Fund and the Public Works Project. Ongoing discussions on the new Agriculture Sector Support Plan (2015/2016-2020/2021).

Subsidies

Governmental fuel subsidies keep costs of groundwater extraction low, increasing water pumping activities and accelerating depletion of groundwater reserves.¹⁰

EU has committed about 300 million EUR to Yemen since its unification in 1990, of which 101 million EUR were spent on food aid and food security projects and 84 million EUR on economic development. The current focus of cooperation is on cooperation on political and socio-economic fronts (see EU's Country Strategy Paper 2007-13).¹¹ Within the Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP 2014-2020), the EU has allocated 106.2 M€, from which 60 M€ will be spent in the FNSSA sector.

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
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Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

1 [World Bank \(2017\) World Development Indicators](#)

2 OEC (2016) Visualisation of HS92 data for Yemen <http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/profile/country/yem/>

3 Nkuzimana T, Custodio E, Thomas AC, Tefera N, Perez Hoyos A, Kayitakire F (2016) Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots. <http://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC100754/lb-na-27879-en-n.pdf>

4 [UNDP \(2015\) Human Development Report](#)

5 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015). Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2015). Visualisation <http://www.iom.int/world-migration>

6 FAO (2016) Family Farming knowledge platform - Yemen. <http://www.fao.org/family-farming/countries/yem/en/>

7 GIEWS (2016) Country brief Yemen. <http://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country/YEM/pdf/YEM.pdf>

8 FAO (2001) Country pasture/forage resource profile of Yemen. <http://www.fao.org/ag/agp/agpc/doc/counprof/PDF%20files/Yemen.pdf>

9 CFSAM (2009) <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp212867.pdf>

10 Trading Economics (2016) Yemen. <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/yemen/indicators>

11 [Country Strategy Paper 2007-13](#)

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 16.21 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 59.1

GDP per capita (\$ US current) **2014**: 1,307.08

GINI Indexⁱ 2013: 57.5

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2015: 0.526 (124th)

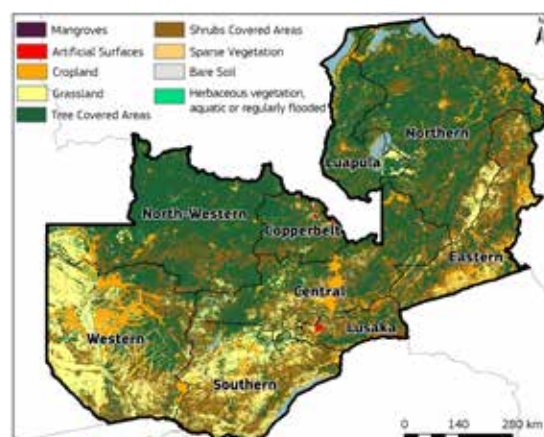
Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	8.5	2015
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	52.2	2012
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 139 /188)	0.586	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	60.5	2010
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	40	2013
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	6.3	2013
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	47.8	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	22.0	2016
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	NA	-

Country overview

- **Zambia:** is one of Sub-Saharan Africa's most highly urbanized countries. Since 2010, and after its return to multiparty politics and a liberal economy in 1991, Zambia has experienced steady economic growth at an average rate of over 6%, with the lowest growth rate of 4.6% recorded in 2015. The country is one of the largest copper producers in Africa. Its economy has historically been driven by the copper-mine sector, which accounted for 74.60% of the country's total exports. After a decade of economic stability and remarkable growth, in 2013 the economy of Zambia started to face increasing economic headwinds particularly due to the fall of copper prices. In 2015 the economic hardship was further undermined by a fiscal deficit of more than 8% and a decline in maize output by 21%, leading to a slowdown in growth in the sector. Despite improvements in economic performance, poverty remains high and widespread, with 60% of the population still living below the poverty line while 42% lived in extreme poverty in 2010. Poverty prevalence is generally higher in the rural and remote areas, but poverty is concentrated in urban areas where about one-half of the country's 11.5 million people are concentrated. The Zambian government is however in the process of developing the new 7th National Development Plan 2017-2021 (7th NDP), which provides an opportunity to prioritize government objectives towards poverty reduction and strengthening the linkages between budgeting and planning.
- **Agriculture:** the sector accounts for roughly 20% of the country's GDP, it remains the main employer area (70% of the population). With unstable weather conditions, poor rainfall and other associated challenges, the growth of the agricultural sector has been uneven over the years. The service sector is growing and making an increasing contribution to GDP of over 45% in 2014. The performance of the manufacturing and industrial sectors has been fairly good. The mine closures in 2015 led to the loss of over 7 700 jobs. 60% of the population lives below the poverty line and 42% are considered to be in extreme poverty.
- **Migration:** inward migration to Zambia was 127 915 in 2015, corresponding to 0.79% of total resident population. In the same year, the outward migration was 238 121. The main destinations are South Africa, Malawi and Great Britain.

Agriculture

Zambia's economy is still based on mining and agriculture. Agriculture serves as the main source of income for the rural population and especially women, who constitute a higher proportion of the rural population and agricultural labour force. Farmers use very low-input, shifting and semi-permanent cultivation techniques. Potential arable land covers 47 % of the country's total land but only 15% of this is under cultivation. Cropland is estimated at 7.08 %, of which permanent crops occupy 0.03 % and others 92.9 % (2001 and 2005 estimates). Agriculture is the major development sector in Zambia. About 97.4 % of rural households are engaged in agriculture, for a total of approximately 4.6 million poor people depending on agriculture. Out of the estimated 600 000 farmers, 76% are small-scale subsistence farmers. It is also estimated that a quarter to a third of these farming families live within 10km of the line of rail. Zambia is divided into three major agro-ecological regions. Semi-arid Region I includes areas of southern, eastern and western Zambia. Small-scale farmers populate this region. The growing season in this region is relatively short (80-120 days) and sorghum, finger millet and maize are the major starchy food crops produced in this area. Region II includes much of central Zambia. Zambia's large commercial farmers (medium and large scale with farm sizes above 20 ha) are concentrated in this region and their production focus on cash crops. Region III, the high-rainfall area, lies in a band across northern Zambia where small-scale farming predominates.



Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Crops	Sugar cane	4,000.00	4,043.43	39.00	39.05	102,564.10	103,534.90
	Maize	2,532.80	3,350.67	997.88	1,205.20	2,538.20	2,780.20
	Tubers and roots	1,333.94	1,095.83	241.74	205.01	5,516.00	5,345.30
	Vegetables fresh nes	350.00	352.22	48.00	47.50	7,291.70	7,415.20
	Wheat	273.58	201.50	41.81	28.16	6,543.50	7,155.90
	Soybeans	261.06	214.18	124.86	113.76	2,090.90	1,882.70
	Seed cotton	139.58	120.31	172.16	124.89	810.80	963.40
	Groundnuts, with shell	106.79	143.59	207.25	237.42	515.30	604.80

Source: FOSTAT

		Years	
		2013	2014
Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)	75.19	-
	Meat	327.45	365.89
	Eggs	55.00	55.50
	Milk	88.50	91.85
Heads	Chickens	38,000,000	38,000,000
	Cattle	4,026,658	4,085,000
	Goats	2,500,000	2,600,000
	Pigs	1,098,951	1,100,000

Source: FOSTAT AND FAO

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros
Year 2013	Total agricultural imports	296	388,528.00
	Oil (palm and soybean)	67	80,974.00
	Beer of barley	24	18,209.00
	Food prep nes	19	31,548.00
	Rice - (millet equivalent)	18	10,066.00
	Malt	16	10,799.00

FOSTAT

Exports

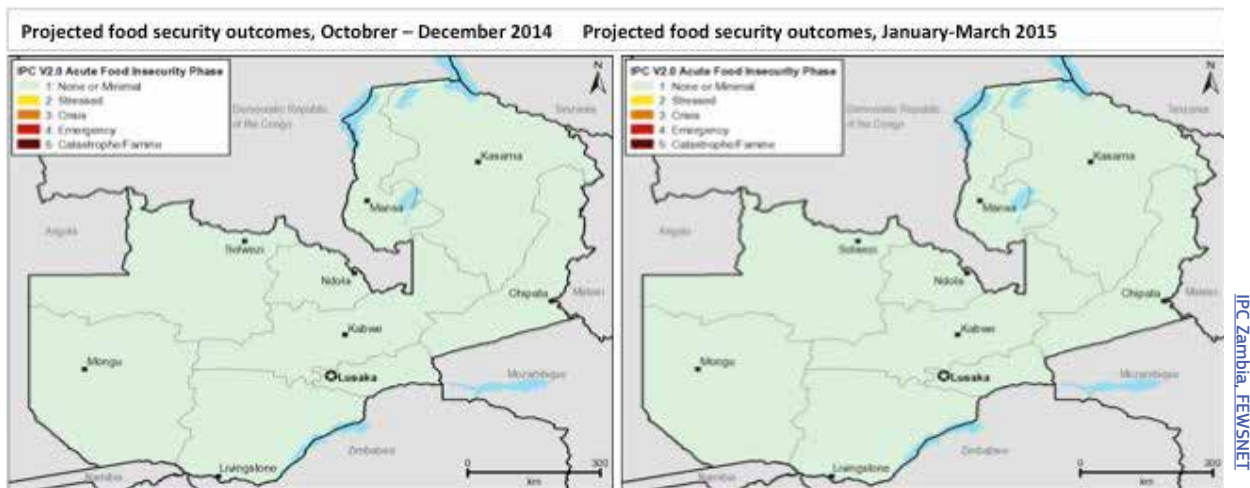
	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value	
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros
Year 2013	Total agricultural exports	955	1,215,650.00
	Sugar Raw Centrifugal	201	114,539.00
	Maize	174	154,601.00
	Cotton (lint & seed)	92	96,772.00
	Flour, wheat	55	56,008.00

FOSTAT

Zambia is not either a food importer or exporter. Agricultural import account only 4 % of the total merchandising value. Oils (palm and soybean) are the largest imported commodities accounting for 18 % of total agricultural quantity imported. Other top imports in 2013 were beer and prepared food that altogether represent 25 % of total value spend in agricultural import. On the other hand agricultural exports represent 11 % of the total value of merchandise exported. The country mainly exports non food items such as refined and raw copper, raw tobacco and Cobalt. Even though the agricultural sector only accounts for a relatively small share of Zambia gross domestic product (GDP), its trade still significantly contributes to the overall economy

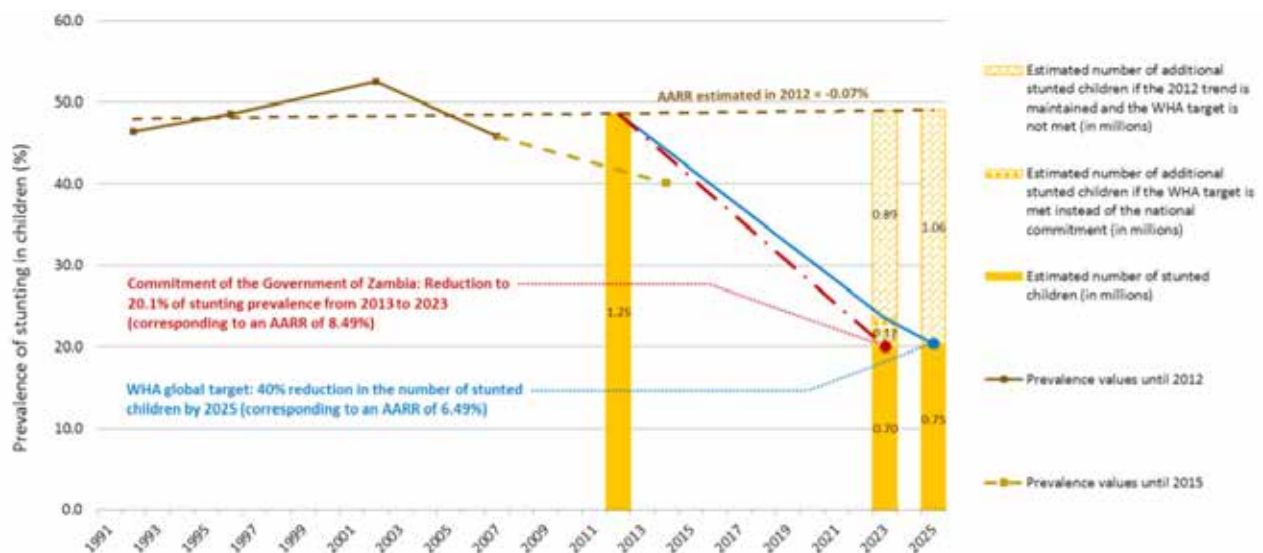
Food security

Recent update on the food security situation in Zambia are not available. However, the latest Food Security Outlook (FEWSNET, 2014) for the period October 2014 - March 2015 reports that Zambia continues experiencing Minimal (IPC Phase 1) acute food insecurity outcomes following a good harvest, with the staple food (maize) estimated at a record high of 3.35 million MT. Despite the Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) findings establishing that 351,000 people will require food assistance from August 2014 to March 2015, there was no formal requests for food assistance from the 18 districts of concern, most of which are in Western Province, suggesting that the situation in this area was still stable. With the good harvest and the consequent increase of food stocks for the better off, both agricultural and non-agricultural labour opportunities did not fall either from October (land preparation) to December (planting period) and March, allowing poorer households mostly depend on working for the better-off to meet their basic food needs through in-kind and cash receipts.



EU Analysis of nutrition

The proportion of Zambian children affected by stunting (40%) is well above the average for African countries with similar income. Levels of stunting have decreased since 2001, but remained virtually unchanged from the early 1990s. The number of children affected will increase without additional investment and interventions. Levels of wasting have remained at 6% since 2001. Zambia has one of the highest HIV prevalence in the world, affecting nutrition in several ways. Feeding practices of children is also an issue as although the rate of exclusive breastfeeding was high at 73%, only 11% of children aged 6-23 months were receiving and acceptable diet. The line graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of -0.07% (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 8.49% (red broken line) and 6.49% (blue line) to meet the government's own commitment and the WHA target (respectively). In 2012, 1 250 000 children under-five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 1 810 000 children will be stunted in 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts by government and development partners to reach an extra 1 060 000 children and avert them from stunting. Although Zambia is one of the "early riser" countries of the SUN movement, the nutrition agenda remains largely driven and supported by the cooperating partners active in the health sector. There is, however, a growing interest for nutrition-sensitive actions through other sectors including agriculture.



Budget

Zambia recorded a Government Budget deficit equal to 8.10% of the country's Gross Domestic Product in 2015. Government Budget in Zambia averaged -1.83% of GDP from 1998 until 2015. Zambia's agricultural budget is myopically focused on achieving a national maize security objective. For the past seven years, the Zambian Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, has been spending on average 80% of the agricultural budget on input subsidies through the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) and output price support through the Food Reserve Agency (FRA). Zambian government has proposed to spend K53.14 billion on 2016 National Budget, which will be financed by K42.11 billion domestic revenue and K550 million grant from cooperating partners. Financing will comprise K6.07 billion in net external financing representing 2.9% of GDP and net domestic borrowing of K1.75 billion representing 0.9% of the GDP. In this regard, to the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) has been allocated K1 billion of which K248.3 million distributed through the e-voucher, which would cover about 480,000 farmers of the targeted one million. To the Irrigation Development Support Programme the 2016 plan was to allocated K56.7 million to bring a further 5,000 hectares under irrigation to reach a total area under irrigation of 22,500 hectares since 2011. Additionally, K5 million were planned to be allocated to the Fisheries Development Fund while K35.7 were allocated towards women empowerment.

Government orientation in the sector

1. Environmental and social management framework. The objective of the ESMF is, among others to provide an environmental and social screening process for the ISTWSSP. It also provides guidance to the EA, communities, and other key stakeholders participating in the Integrated Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Program (ISWSSTP) regarding the sustainable environmental and social management of sub-programs.
2. Accelerating progress towards maternal, neonatal and child mortality reduction in Zambia. The specific objective is the increased utilisation of quality health and nutrition services by vulnerable women, adolescents and children in selected urban and rural districts.
3. Enhancing tax collection from mining through effective regulation and monitoring of mineral production.
4. Conservation Agriculture Scaling Up Project (CASU). The project aims to scale up conservation agriculture in 31 districts of Zambia in order to increase productivity and production of crops for food security and income generation.
5. Community Education: The Engine for Sustainable Development. The specific objective of this action is: To build the capacity of 30 Community Schools in Chama and Mafinga Districts of Muchinga Province to take a leading role in their communities and to provide quality service in response to education and sustainable livelihoods.
6. Enhancement of quality education through community schools in Northern, Muchinga and Central Provinces of Zambia. This project aims to enhance quality of life through quality education for poor and vulnerable children in Northern, Muchinga and Central Provinces
7. Action for Improved Access to Equitable Quality Basic Education in Community Schools in Zambia. The overall objective of the project is contributing to the improvement of quality primary education in community schools for poor children, particularly girls in peri-urban and rural areas.

Subsidies

Government is spending on subsidies (fuel, electricity and fertiliser) over \$1 billion annually, that is 90% of its agricultural budget on subsidies. The Government through the ministry of Energy have removed subsidies on fuel and plan to extend the removal to even electricity and fertilizer. The removal of fertilizer subsidy will mean the support will not continue and this will reduce the number of metric tonnes for food security and leave rural families in absolute poverty who depends on agriculture. 65 M€ have been allocated by EU to Zambia to provide access to reliable, clean and affordable electricity services to at least 63,000 households, or about 300,000 people, to social and public infrastructure and to eligible Micro Small Enterprises (MSEs).

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6. ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [Source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7. Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) : [Source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Agriculture employment % of employed population : [source Faostat](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDR 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7. iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59. Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity. Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#). Population in food crisis as % pf total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

Further readings: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/countries/zambia_en; <http://www.afdb.org/en/countries/southern-africa/zambia/zambia-economic-outlook/>; <https://www.usaid.gov/zambia/democracy-human-rights-and-governance/>; <http://www.unhcr.org/protection/operations/524d884c9/zambia-fact-sheet.html>; http://www.unicef.org/zambia/5109_8456.html; <http://www.fao.org/ag/agn/agcp/doc/counprof/zambia/zambia.htm>; <http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/profile/country/zmb/>; <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/551761468197338422/pdf/101704-WP-P157243-PUBLIC-Box394818B-World-Bank-Zambia.pdf>; <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0Bzix83inWbIGWlo4UVBhVh6N1E>; <http://www.fanrpan.org/documents/d01034/Synthesis%20Report%20-True%20Contribution%20of%20Agriculture.pdf>

Total population (World Bank - World development indicators 2016): 15,60 million people

Rural population (% of total population): 67

GDP per capita (\$ US current, UN stats) **2014**: 965.5

GINI Indexⁱ 2006: 50.1

Gender Inequality Index (GII) 2015: 0.540 (126th)

Agricultural indicators ⁱⁱ	Value %	Year
Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP)	12.53	2015
Employment in agriculture (% total employment)	65.80	2011
Development indicators ⁱⁱⁱ	Value	Year
HDI - Human Development Index (Rank : 155 / 188)	0.509	2014
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	72.3	2011
Food and nutrition security indicators ^{iv}	Value %	Year
Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)	27.60	2014
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)	3.30	2014
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	33.4	2015
Food-insecure population (% of total population)	15	2016
Population in food crisis (% of total population)	26	2016

Country overview

- **Zimbabwe:** Zimbabwe's economy depends mainly on mining and agriculture sectors. Contraction in the economy during the decade 1998 to 2008. During this period, agricultural activities collapsed due to implementation of the fast track land reform program by the Government. This period was followed by a real economy growth of more than 10% per year in the period 2010-13. However, the economy growth decreased and reached roughly 3% in 2014 due to poor harvests, low diamond revenues, and decreased investment (CIA factsheet, 2015). 2015 GDP estimates: Government revised GDP estimates from 3.2% to 1.5% (mainly prompted by forecasted -8.2% growth in agriculture against an initial target of 3.4%). 2015 Government revenue: Revised down from \$3.99 billion to \$3.6 billion. Lack of investment: 83% of revenue to salaries; huge external debt of about \$7 billion > less external multilateral and bilateral support; domestic debt \$1.7 billion. Increasing negative balance of payment: \$3.06 billion imports vs \$1.23 billion exports (minus \$1.83 billion) in the 1st 6 months of 2015. 4% increase compared to same time in 2014 (\$1.76 billion).

- **Agriculture:** accounts for around 13% of GDP and 66% of Zimbabwean workers are involved in the agriculture sector where 51% of the population are located on communal lands. In terms of shocks, El Nino induced drought affected most parts of Zimbabwe. As impact, the low level of rains was critical during the crop planting. This consecutive second agriculture season characterized by below normal rainfall had affected current maize production which was 55% of previous season's production. More than 23,000 cattle deaths have been reported in the drier districts of the country. The national average for dam levels is below 50%. Access to drinking water has fallen from the previous year from 77% (WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)) to 71% (ZimVAC).

- **Migration¹:** 71% of migrants from Zimbabwe are in Sub Saharan Africa while around 29% are in developed regions. In 2015, the immigrant population of Zimbabwe was around 396 866, which is 2.56% of total resident population. In the same year, the migrants from Zimbabwe were estimated at around 856 344, living mainly in South Africa (56%) and some others in Malawi (4%), Botswana (4%) and Mozambique (3%). Remittances are reduced across all livelihood zones in Zimbabwe, with a special decrease in southern areas due to challenging economic environment in Zimbabwe as well as an unstable labor market in South Africa and a weakening South Africa Rand.

Agriculture

Agriculture in Zimbabwe is divided into four major sectors: Large Scale Commercial Farms are approximately 4 283 in Zimbabwe with an average farm size of about 2249 hectares. They are well organized and financed and produce most of the market surplus especially maize and industrial crops; Small Scale Commercial Farming Areas are approximately 9 655 with an average size of 148 hectares. Resettlement Schemes are the products of the Government's land redistribution program. From 1982 to 1998, the government bought land from large-scale commercial farming areas and resettle farmers from communal lands into the resettlement schemes. Communal Lands are those where farmers in villages are using for cropping and common grazing. Here, agricultural production is mainly for subsistence with the surplus being sold to the market. The population in the communal sector makes up to about 51.4% of Zimbabwe's population.

There is a recurrent national grain deficit due mainly to:

- The El Nino induced drought. Maize production in 2015-2016 was estimated at 55% of previous season's production.
 - Limited households' cereal stocks. The majority of households in the affected districts had limited stocks of cereal because the 2015-2016 season was the second consecutive season to be characterized by reduced cereal production.
- Consequences: i) production deficit and in consequence to high food prices for the marginalized population and a dependence on regional grain imports (South Africa, especially); ii) around 4 072 million of population are in acute food insecure situation.

Food availability

Production

	Years	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)		Area Harvested (1 000 ha)		Yield (kg/ha)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
		Crops	Maize	857.02	1,456.00	1,164.15	2,283.80
Sorghum	67.95	137.00	220.16	588.95	308.70	232.60	
Groundnuts	68.92	84.00	158.61	200.00	434.50	420.00	
Soybeans	66.21	74.95	50.32	56.31	1,315.70	1,331.00	
Cotton	175.00	123.00	219.08	180.00	894.50	506.70	
Tobacco	72.91	76.62	74.41	79.63	979.90	962.10	
Sunflower	7.01	7.23	18.26	18.28	383.70	395.50	

Source: ZIMSTAT, Compendium of statistics 2014

	Years	2013	2014
		Tonnes (1 000 tonnes)	Fisheries (fish, crustaceans, molluscs)
Meat	267.88	270.61	
Eggs	29.76	30.01	
Milk	410.00	420.00	
Heads	Chicken	36,000,000	36,000,000
Cattle	6,150,000	6,200,000	
Goats	5,000,000	5,100,000	
Asses	620,000	630,000	

Source: FOSTAT

Imports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural imports)	Million euros	
Year 2015	Total agricultural imports	1,132.33	100.00	624.23
Maize (corn).	571.78	25.16	157.07	
Animal or vegetable fats and oils	N/A	19.78	123.49	
Rice	201.88	18.33	114.41	
Wheat and meslin.	231.29	14.44	90.16	
Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form.	42.56	3.89	24.30	

Source: Comtrade

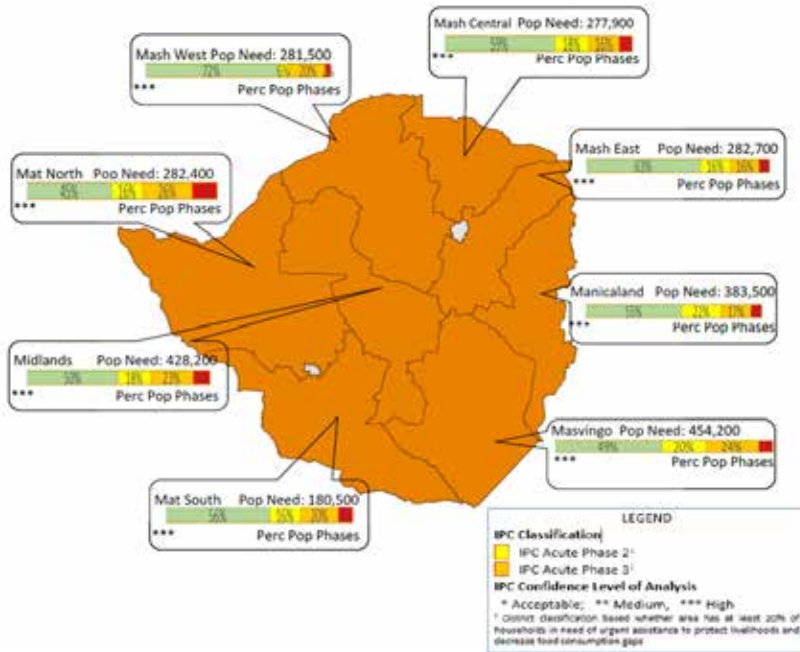
Exports

	Quantity (1 000 tonnes)	Value		
		% (of total agricultural exports)	Million euros	
Year 2015	Total agricultural exports	417.90	100.00	984.35
Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	148.27	79.20	779.58	
Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	197.12	9.14	89.99	
Cotton	N/A	5.41	53.27	
Tea, whether or not flavoured	13.96	1.78	17.51	
Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	N/A	1.15	11.28	

Source: Comtrade

According to figures in the table above, crop production in Zimbabwe continued to be affected by bad weather condition experienced in some parts of the country. Maize, which is the main staple food dropped by about 14,24% from about 999 300 tons during the 2011/12 agricultural season to 857 020 tons in 2012/13 agricultural season. The country was projected to face a cereal deficit of about 1.62 million tons in the 2013/14 marketing year which is slightly higher than the 1.46 million tons' cereal deficit recorded in the previous year. According to the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee, the number of people at risk of food insecurity is estimated at about 2.21 million people during the 2013/14 marketing year, representing a 32.3% increase from the 1.67 million recorded in the previous marketing year. As staple food in Zimbabwe, maize is the main product imported (25% as per 2015) followed by the animal/vegetable fats and oils with 20% of the total agricultural imports. The third position is occupied by the rice with 18% of the total agricultural imports.

Food security



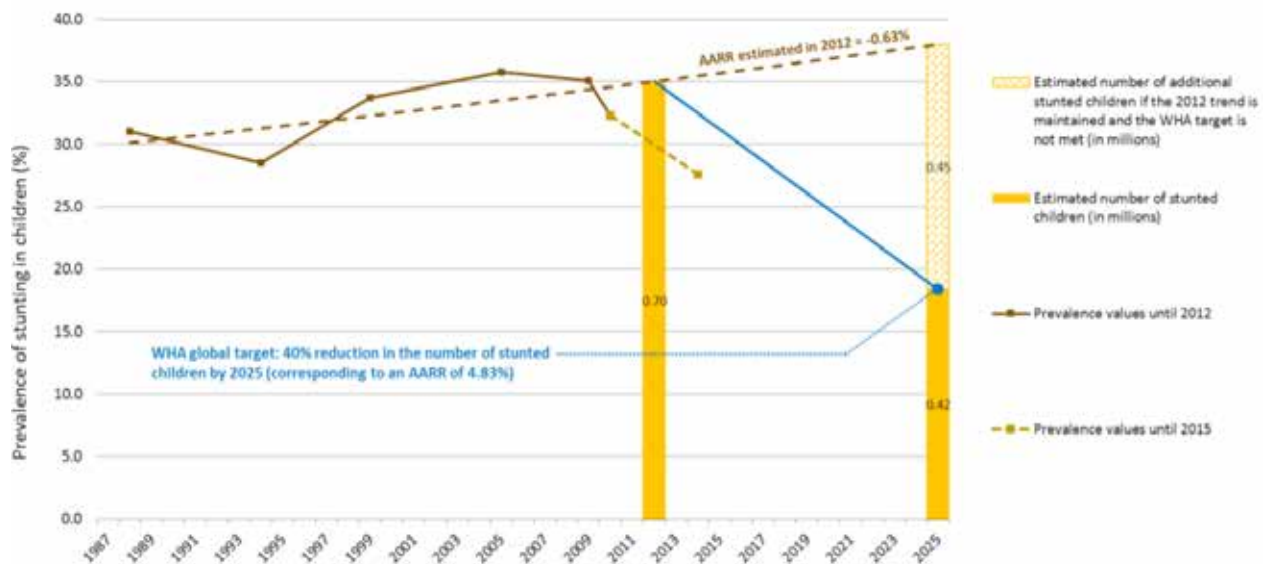
IPC analysis done 2-10 June 2016, ZIMVAC

The staple food in Zimbabwe is maize. As current maize production was 55% of previous season's production and in February 2016, the Government of Zimbabwe declared a State of National Disaster due to drought in the country. As per July 2016 through March 2017, the food insecure population in urgent needs are around 4,072 million (44% of increase comparatively to the last marketing year (2015/2016)). This number represents as well around 42% and 26% respectively of rural and the whole population in Zimbabwe. In April-June 2016, the main areas of concerns were located in the central and southern parts of the countries, but for the projected period, all the districts will be in food crisis (IPC phase 3). The population under stress (IPC, phase 2) are around 2,307 million of people, which represents 15% of total population and 24% of the rural area. It is important to highlight that all those figures are used in IPC analysis as

of June 2016, using data from Rural assessment of ZimVAC. It is important to notice that the numbers of food insecure population vary considerably depending on the methodologies applied by different organizations. At the beginning of 2000's, there were many people in food crisis. This period corresponds to the implementation of the Fast Track Land Resettlement Program (FTLRP). The Land Acquisition Amendment Act came in to put a formal structure to the Program in 2002 which brought some stability in changes of food insecure population except during the severe drought of 2007/08.

EU Analysis of nutrition

Chronic undernutrition (stunting) rather than acute undernutrition (wasting) is a key constraint to development in Zimbabwe especially in rural areas. Whilst rates of stunting among children under-five are moderate (28% in 2014) relative to other sub-Saharan countries, the prevalence rate has only marginally improved over the past 15 years. The number of children affected by stunting is projected to further increase. The line graph shows the historic trend in prevalence of stunting and the forward projection (based upon data until 2012) with the current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) of -0.63% (brown dotted line) as well as the projected AARRs of 4.83% (blue line) to meet WHA target. In 2012, 700 000 children under-five were stunted. Given the current trend and considering the population growth, 870 000 children will be stunted in 2025. However, the WHA target calls for additional efforts by government and development partners to reach an extra 450 000 children and avert them from stunting. The political commitment to reduce chronic undernutrition is well articulated through the national policy and strategy on maternal and child nutrition and is beginning to achieve results after years of neglect. Nutrition has been adopted as a multi-sectoral development priority. The EU is well placed under the 11th EDF to support both health (nutrition specific) and food security (nutrition sensitive) interventions as well as support more effective nutrition governance.



Public Intervention in the sector

Budget

Based on the projected GDP growth rate of 2.7% (nominal GDP of US\$ 14.2 billion), the projected total revenues for 2016 are US\$ 3.85 billion. Proposed Budget of US\$ 4 billion in 2016, with the projected financing gap of US\$ 150 million (-1.1% of GDP) funded largely through borrowing on the domestic market. Recurrent expenditure of US\$ 3.685 billion (92.1%), US\$ 384 million for operations (9.6%), and US\$ 315 million (7.9%) for the development budget.

Government orientation in the sector

The key sector policies to which the EU cooperation is aligned are:

1. In 2012, the Zimbabwe CAADP (Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme Compact) insisted on the role of agriculture as the main strategy to achieve the Millennium Development Goals of poverty reduction. The aim of the Food and Nutrition Security council is "to ensure food security for all, including access to adequate, diverse and nutritious food by all people, at all time" through 7 commitments including agriculture development.
2. The Zimbabwe Agriculture Investment Plan 2013-2017 is a common Government and donor exercise which is aligned with the core principle of the CAADP. It reiterates the role of agriculture and natural resources management to increase household and national food security.
3. The Food and Nutrition Security Policy launched in May 2013 with an objective to "promote and ensure adequate food and nutrition security for all people at all times in Zimbabwe, particularly amongst the most vulnerable and in line with our cultural norms and values and the concept of rebuilding and maintaining family dignity".
4. The Government of Zimbabwe has formulated a new plan known as the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (Zim Asset): October 2013 - December 2018. This Agenda is built around four strategic clusters: Food Security and Nutrition; Social Services and Poverty Eradication; Infrastructure and Utilities; and Value Addition and Beneficiation.
5. Results: enable Zimbabwe to achieve economic growth and reposition the country as one of the strongest economies in the region and Africa.

Resilience strategy

Zimbabwe developed a National Resilience Strategic Framework in March 2015, focusing around improving food and nutrition security, sustainable livelihoods and capacities to manage risks; increasing access to social/basic services; social protection; mainstreaming resilience in relevant sector policies; and risk-financing mechanisms (e.g. crisis modifiers).

The Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF) was set up in 2015 to provide a flexible, coordinated, timely and predictable mechanism to support the achievement of increased national resilience to food and nutrition security shocks aligning to nationally determined priorities.

Subsides

In 2015/16 agricultural programme targeted a total of 2.1 million hectares for grain crops, of which 1.7 million hectares is for maize and about 485 000 hectares for small grains. For this ambitious program, the government intervention, in line with its capacity, has primarily focus on supporting vulnerable household farmers through an input pack scheme, targeting about 300 000 vulnerable households. Government has established a Cabinet Committee on Emergency Response to the El Niño-induced Drought Disaster, chaired by a Vice President. This Cabinet Committee has been mandated to coordinate responses to meet immediate and medium-term needs of the current drought. In order to provide strategic guidance a Humanitarian Country Team was established in 2015 and an inter-sectoral coordination group established in April to coordinate between sectors and to provide a platform for inter-sectoral discussion.

- i Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Example : in 2011, Belgium : 28.4 - Benin : 43.6
- ii Value added of the agriculture (% of GDP) : [source Worldbank](#) - Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Example : in 2014, Sierra Leone : 56 - Germany : 0.7
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment): [source Worldbank](#) - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
Agriculture employment % of employed population : source Faostat - The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).
- iii HDI - Human Development Index: [source UNDP \(HDI 2014\)](#) - A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population): [source WorldBank](#) percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Example : in 2010, Madagascar: 75.3 - Turkey: 3.7
- iv Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.
Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): [source WHO](#) - Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59.
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): [source FAO](#) - Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity.
Total food-insecure population as % of total population (IPC phase 2 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)
Population in food crisis as % of total population (IPC phase 3 or higher) : [Source Report on Global analysis of food and nutrition security situation in food crisis hotspots](#)

¹ <https://www.iom.int/world-migration>

