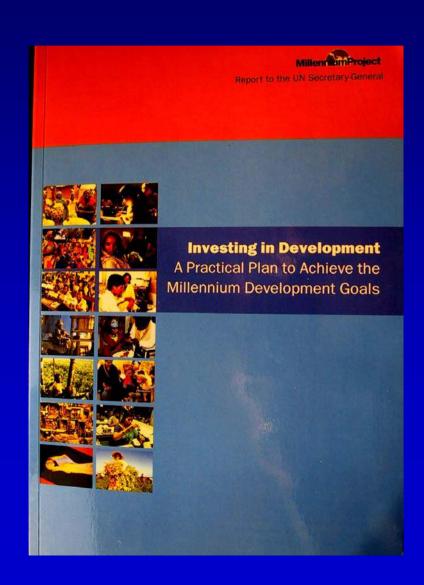
Progress Towards Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in Africa

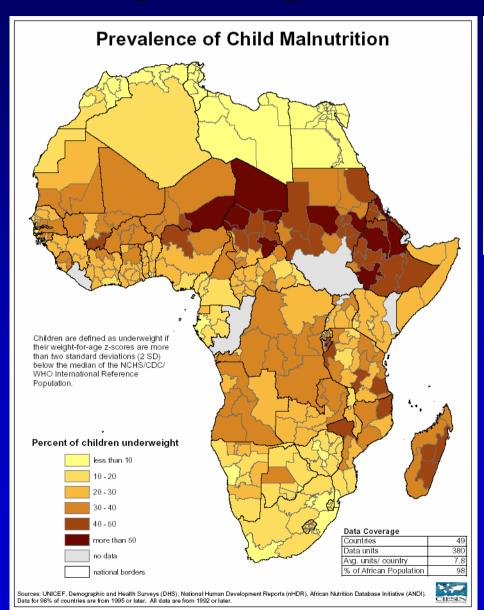
Pedro Sanchez
ISRIC 40th Anniversary Seminar
Wageningen, Netherlands
9 March 2006

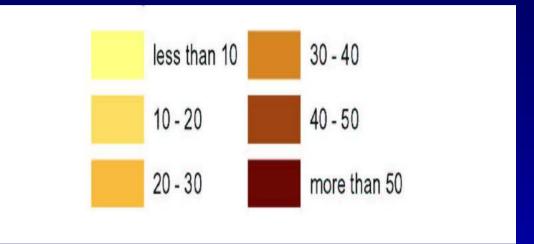
UN Millennium Project Recommendations What's different

- Political legitimacy
- Science-based
- Compelling
- **Integral—all sectors**
- Quantitative targets
- Deadline: 2015
- Hotspot approach



Hunger Hotspots: >20% Underweight Children < 5



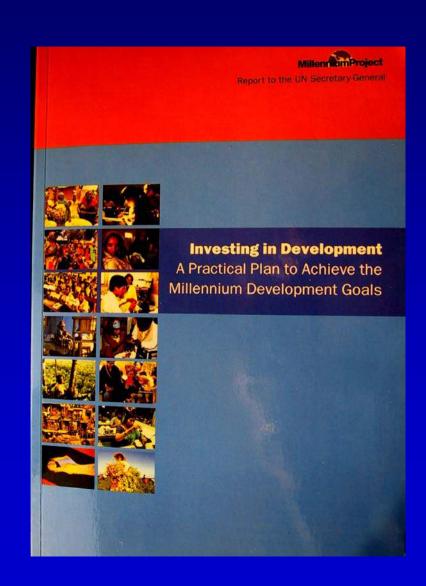


Africa's 230 hunger hotspots

- Cover 88% of underweight children
- Are also poverty, disease hotspots
- >70% of poverty is rural
- About 100,000 villages of 5000 people

UN Millennium Project Recommendations What's different-2

- Investments are at scale and for 10 years
- Resonates with most donorstranslate commitments into action
- Resonates with the African leadership-- translate commitments into action
- Implementation has begun in some well-governed core countries



21st Century African Green Revolution

SEMINAR ON INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO MEETING THE HUNGI MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL IN AFRICA JULY 05, 2004 ADDIS ABARA



GREEN REVOLUTION A Call to Action



Components

Agriculture



Nutrition



Politics



Markets



Environment



Policies



Working at Different Scales

Global: UN Millennium Project, African Green Revolution, G8



Science-based policy
Advocacy
Public awareness
Resource mobilization



National:

Core countries, NEPAD



National planning Enabling policies Scaling-up







Getting it done

UN General Assembly Resolution 16 September 2005

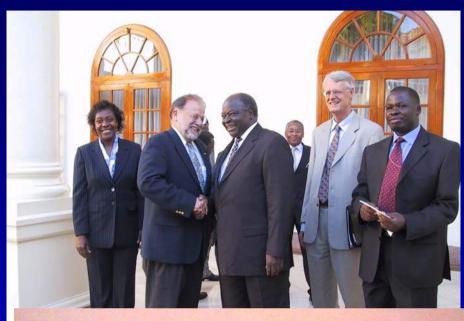


- All countries recommit to achieve the MDG's (US on board)
- All countries support the African Green Revolution
- All countries support homegrown school feeding, malaria bednets
- But, promises are not being implemented by donor agencies

National: Buy-in from the top--10 Core Countries









The MDG Regional Centers: Nairobi and



Millennium Villages

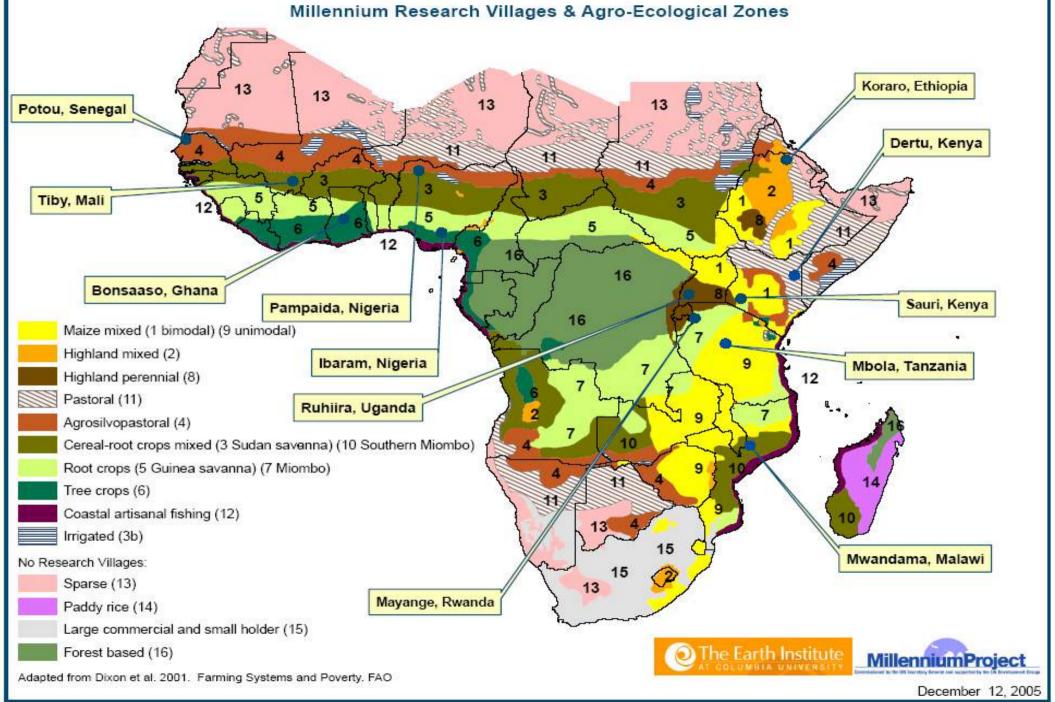
Empowering African villages to achieve all MDGs





Sauri Sublocation
Siaya District, Nyanza Province
Kenya

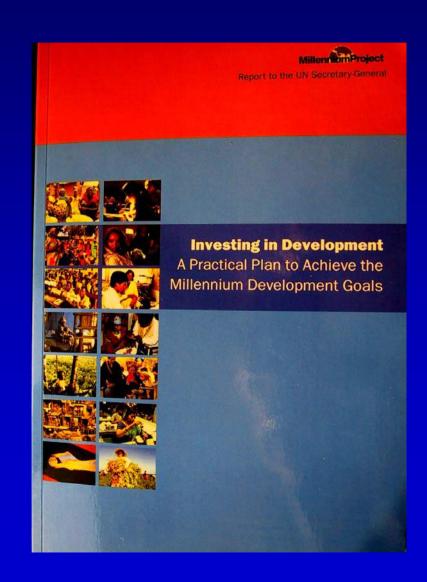
Koraro Tabia Hawzen Woreda, Tigray Region Ethiopia



UN Millennium Project Recommendations Estimated Costs: Rural Africa

All MDGs 110 US\$/capita/yr:

- **♦** Household share: 10
- **♦** Government Share: 30
- **◆** Donors share: 70, of which:
 - **☞**Agriculture & nutrition: 15%
 - Health: 30%
 - **☞ Infrastructure: 20%**
 - **☞ Education: 20%**
 - → Water, sanitation, environment, others: 15%



Main Pillars

- Government commitment to MDGs
- Community empowerment
- Proven, science-based interventions
- Multisectoral--all MDGs
- Investments at scale—initial "big bang"
- Long-term 5 10 years
- Transformation to market-based enterprises

Community leads / Science-based



Millennium Villages Science Coordinators



10 Key Investments

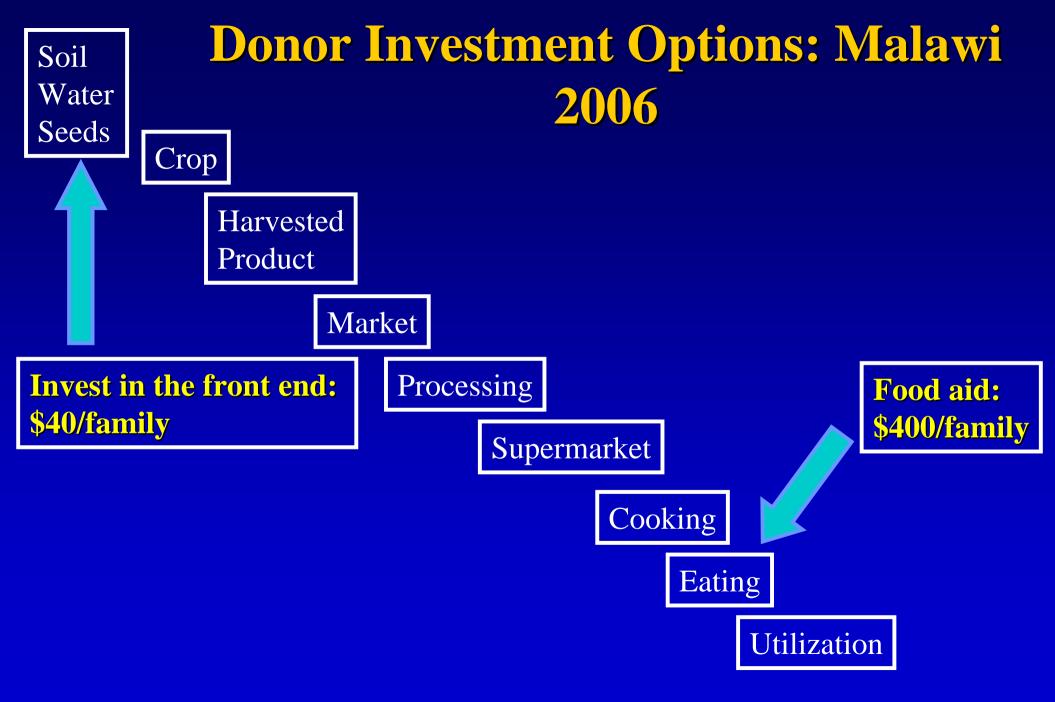
- 1. Soil health, water mgmt, improved germplasm
- 2. Malaria long-lasting bednets
- 3. Local clinic: HIV-AIDS, obstetrics, neglected tropical diseases
- 4. Safe drinking water
- 5. Roads

Unhealthy soils Untamed water Poor germplasm









Working Clinics



Safe Drinking Water





Transport Costs

Africa's road density now:

< India's in 1960





Move 1 ton fertilizer 1000

kms:

■ USA: \$15

■ India: \$30

SS Africa: \$100

Double if truck returns empty
Vijay Modi, Columbia
University

Move 1 ton maize:

Iowa to Mombasa (13,600 km): \$50

Mombasa to Kampala (900 km): \$100

World Bank

10 Key Investments (2)

- School feeding with locally produced foods
- Energy—cooking, lighting, power
- **■** Mobile phones, internet
- Transformation from sub-subsistence farmers to small-scale entrepreneurs
- Make markets work for the poor

Homegrown School Feeding



Transformation from Sub-subsistence to Small-scale Entrepreneurs





Progress so far

- 10 country coordinators working with Planning/ Finance Ministries to design MDG-based budgets. Donors largely opposed (x Japan)
- Nationwide school feeding programs with local foods: Ghana-Netherlands
- Africa—wide fertilizer finance facility (Nigeria Gov., IFDC, Rockefeller) Africa Fertilizer Summit
- Nationwide fertilizer/seed subsidy in Malawi (Gov., World Bank)
- Private sector getting involved
- Private philanthropy providing \$100 million for Millennium Villages

Malawi's Green Revolution starting?

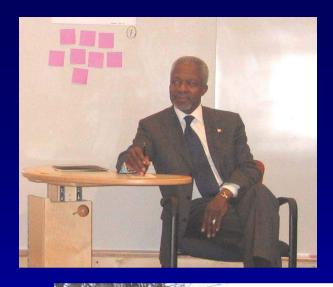






Private sector gets going







Private Sector

- Monsanto (seed)
- **Yara (donor)**
- Sumitomo (330,000 bednets)
- **Merck, GSK (ARV's, other medicines)**
- Unilever





Villagers assume Ownership and Responsibility



Village Committees

Elected in each village

Training –

empowerment, management,
governance, technical aspects

Water
Agriculture
Health
Electricity/Energy
School
Environment







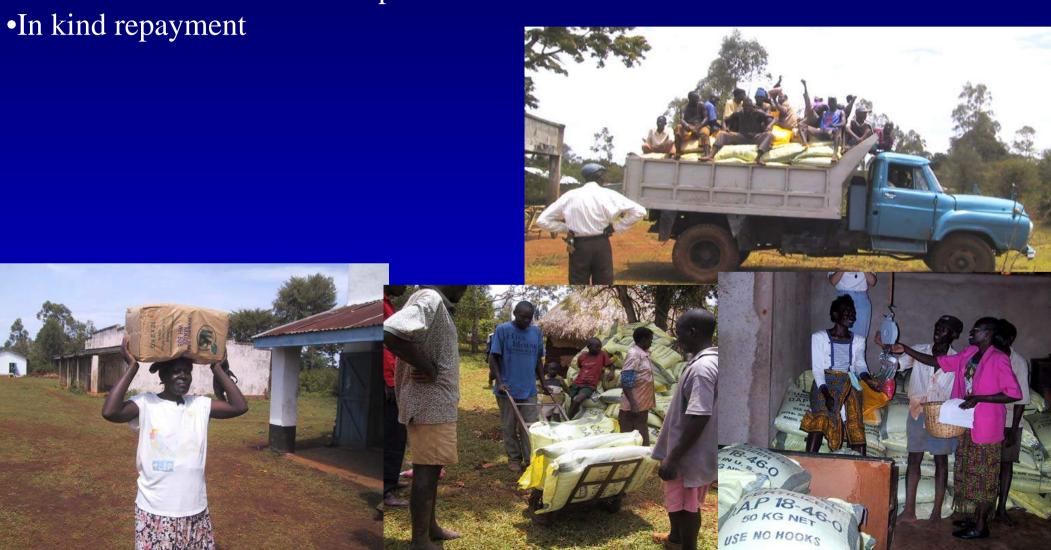
The Village Builds a Clinic... in 6 weeks for less than \$10,000





February 2005 Planting

- Fertilizer, hybrid maize seed distributed
- Contract with farmers on input subsidies



April 2005



Outside:



Villagers are Co-paying--It is not a Handout

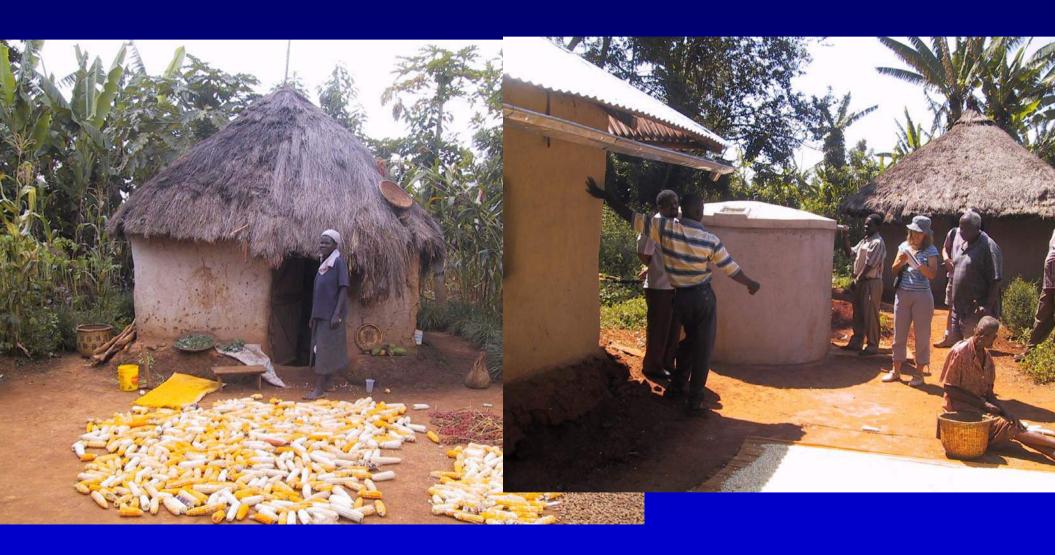
	Per acre	\$/farm	%
	(the av. area planted)		subsidy
Fertilizers + hybrid seed	2 bags DAP + 1 bag urea = \$73.50 10 kg seed = \$18.00	91	
10% maize surplus to schools (7%)	4.9 tons/ha x 0.06 =1960 kg/acre = 1.5 bags @ 1450 ksh/bag = 2175 ksh @ 72 ksh/USD	30	33

Marketing and Storage





The 40 Poorest Households







Rehabilitate the Environment









Wireless Internet





Subscriber Module (SM)









Confucius Proverb

- Give people a fish and they will eat for a day
- Show them how to fish and they will eat for a lifetime

Dependency (food aid)

Empowerment (hunger elimination)

Confucius Proverb Updated

- Give people a fish and they will eat for a day
- Show them how to fish and they will eat for a lifetime
- And.. they will buy fishing equipment

Dependency (food aid)

- **Empowerment** (hunger elimination)
- Trade (poverty elimination)