

Public expenditure in selected West and East African countries: The Maputo Target and what's behind it?

Monitoring African Food and Agricultural Policies (MAFAP)

Jean Balié, FAO ReSAKSS Conference, Dakar, 12 and 13 November 2013

With the financial support of



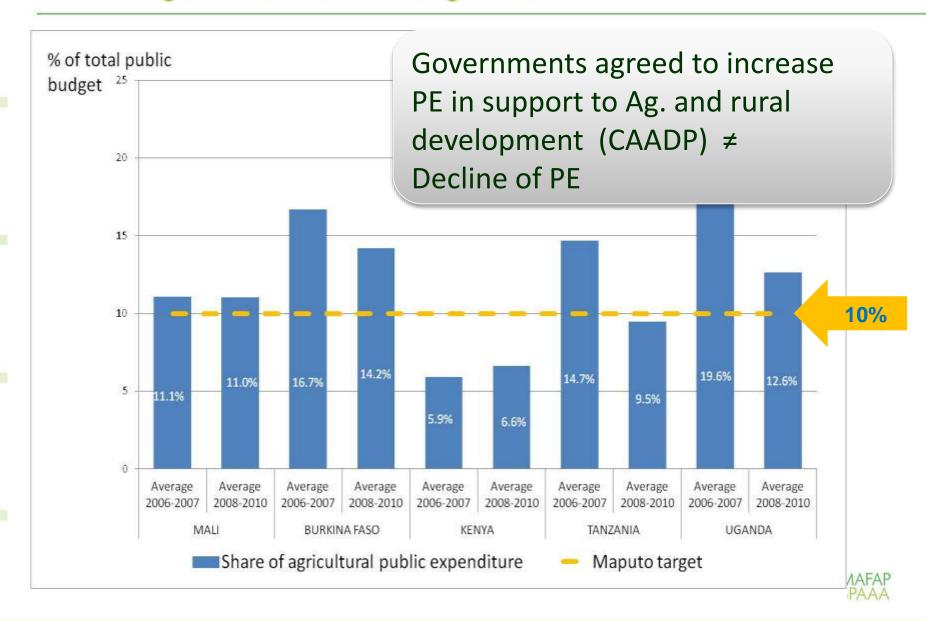
MAFAP System

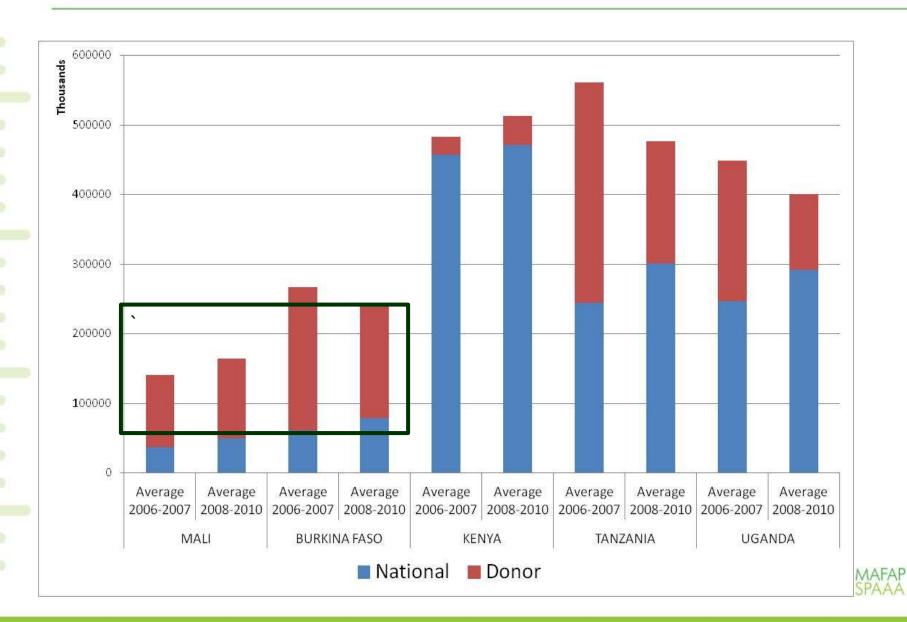
- 1. Working with national partners to build evidence
 - a) Price incentives for key agricultural value chains
 - b) Public expenditure and aid
 - c) Policy coherence
- 2. Facilitating policy dialogue, uptake and advocacy
 - Regional (CAADP) and national (investment plans, policy reforms)
- 3. Developing institutional capacities
- 4. Establishing a community of practice



Overarching categories Categories Sub-categories Components Cash Food aid Payments to consumers School feeding Inputs subsidies Individual support to Payments to producers Income support food and agriculture Payments to other agents Agriculture-specific expenditure (food and agriculture Research development support) Feeder roads Technical assistance/extension services General support to Training food and agriculture Irrigation Storage Inspection Marketing Rural education Agriculture-supportive Rural health Idem expenditure (rural development support) Rural infrastructure







Behind the Maputo target... (2006-07 vs

2008-10)

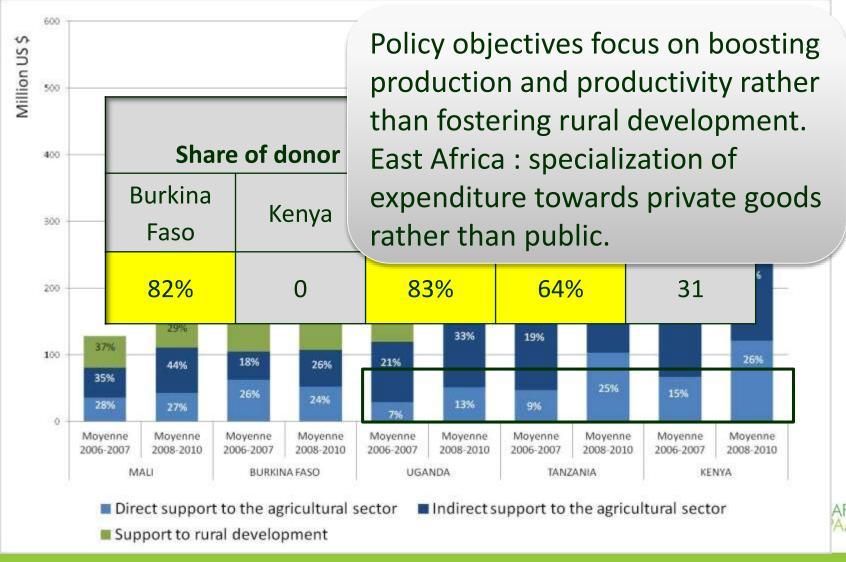
Share of aid in public expenditure for food and agriculture			
Burkina Faso	-10		
Kenya	+2		
Mali	-2		
Tanzania	-19		
Uganda (-19		



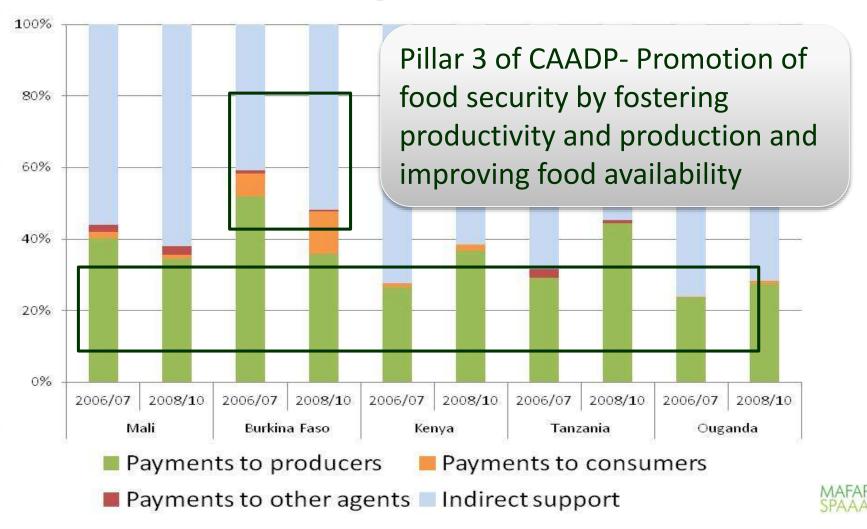
Behind the Maputo target...

	Share of total budget going to ag (05-10)	Ag PE per agricultural worker - USD (05-10)	Ag PE per agricultural land – USD/ha (05-10)
Burkina Faso	15.5 %	46	22
Kenya	6.3%	62	18
Mali	11 %	74	4
Tanzania	12.1%	34	14
Uganda	11.1%	51	31

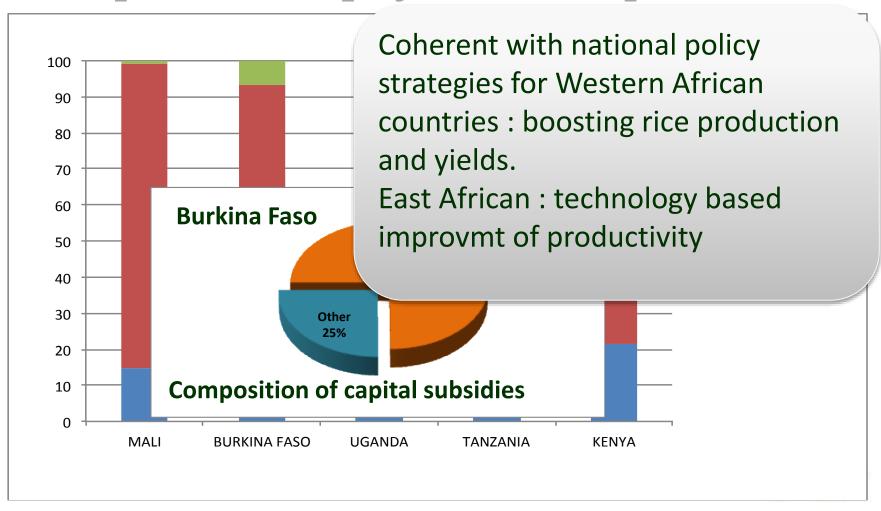
Composition - general categories



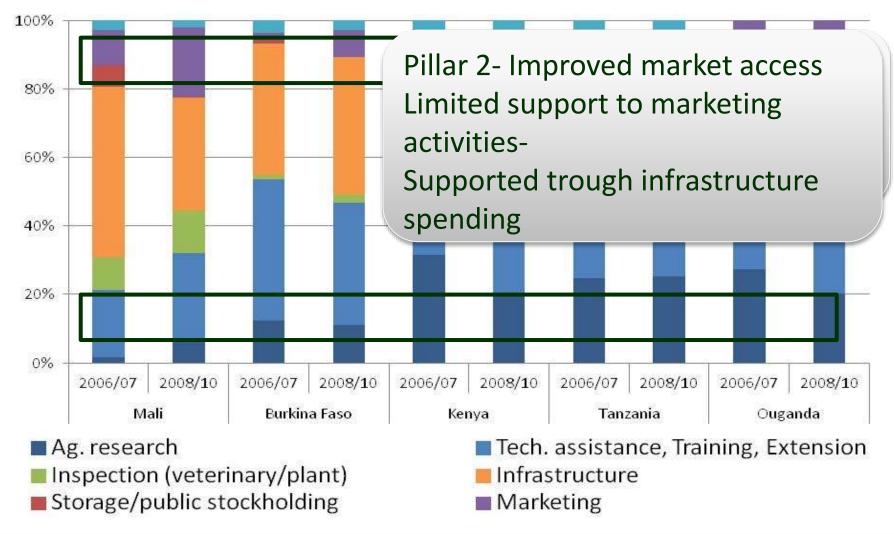
Composition – Ag-specific support



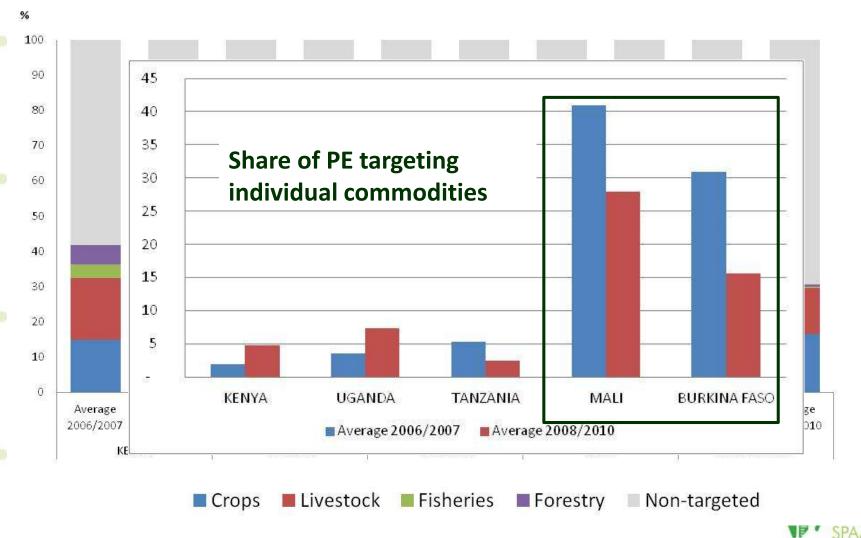
Composition – payments to producer



Composition – indirect ag-specific



Composition - groups of commodities



Conclusions

- ✓ after food crisis, mixed signals sent to producers: price & trade policies versus subsidies
- ✓ reduction in donor funds affects rural development spending
- ✓ regional differences: importance of capital, variable inputs, research and extension
- ✓ period analyzed was exceptional: regular tracking required



Thank you!



For more information: www.fao.org/mafap

