The African Union’s Plans for unlocking Africa’s Agricultural Potential:
The Common African Agro-Parks (CAAPs)

Anselme Vodounhessi, CAAPs Programme Coordinator, CAAPs-Secretariat @ FARA
A Continental Apex Organization coordinating AR4D in Africa

FARA serves as the entry point for agricultural research initiatives designed to have a continental reach or a sub-continental reach spanning more than one sub-region.
AU Agenda 2063 is Africa’s aspiration for the Future that identifies key Flagship Programmes which can boost Africa's economic growth, development.

CAADP is a framework inspires and energizes African agricultural communities to boost investment through actions that can stimulate agricultural growth on the continent.
## Country overall progress for implementing the Malabo Declaration for Agriculture transformation in Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Improvement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>4.77</td>
<td>+27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>5.76</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>3.35</td>
<td>+24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>5.31</td>
<td>+12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>5.82</td>
<td>+39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabo Verde</td>
<td>4.82</td>
<td>+5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>4.21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central African Rep.</td>
<td>4.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td>+27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>3.46</td>
<td>+24%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cote d'Ivoire</td>
<td>4.79</td>
<td>+37%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>+12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR Congo</td>
<td>3.33</td>
<td>+12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>n.a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>2.46</td>
<td>+32%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>3.89</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>4.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>5.31</td>
<td>+6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>+38%</td>
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<td>Ghana</td>
<td>4.95</td>
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<td>Guinea</td>
<td>6.67</td>
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<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>2.49</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>4.88</td>
<td>+2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>3.26</td>
<td>+17%</td>
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<td>Libya</td>
<td>3.05</td>
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<td>Malawi</td>
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<td>Mali</td>
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<td>Mauritania</td>
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<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>5.95</td>
<td>+19%</td>
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<td>Morocco</td>
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<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>4.06</td>
<td>+1%</td>
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<td>Namibia</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td>+18%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>+17%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>5.18</td>
<td>+52%</td>
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<td>Rep. A. Saharawi</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>7.24</td>
<td>+16%</td>
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<tr>
<td>São Tome &amp; Principe</td>
<td>n.a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>5.18</td>
<td>+34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>4.53</td>
<td>+12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>5.34</td>
<td>+256%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>+31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>2.89</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>3.33</td>
<td>+75%</td>
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<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>5.08</td>
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<td>Togo</td>
<td>5.14</td>
<td>+3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>6.20</td>
<td>+260%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>5.68</td>
<td>+29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>5.11</td>
<td>+42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>4.58</td>
<td>+43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The scores reflect the progress made by the country between the first (2017) and second (2019) biennial review cycles. Countries marked in green are “ON TRACK,” while countries marked in red are NOT ON TRACK. The 2019 Benchmark is 6.66 out of 10.

Against the 2019 Benchmark of 6.66 out of 10, which is the minimum score for a country to be on track for implementing the CAADP Malabo Declaration, countries whose score appears in "green" are "ON TRACK," while countries whose score appears in "red" are NOT ON TRACK. For the 2019 Report to the February 2020 AU Assembly, the arrows with percentages indicate the progress made by the country between the first (2017) and second (2019) biennial review cycles.
FARA mandated in 2019 to provide technical coordination to the CAAPs...

FARA to propose pragmatic actions for Africa to produce its own food for intra-African trade....
The Common African Agro-parks (CAAPs) as a vehicle for Africa’s economic transformation

H.E Amb. Albert M. Muchanga
Commissioner, Economic Development, Trade, Industry Mining, African Union Commission

H.E Amb. Josefa Sacko
Commissioner for Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment of the AU

H.E Prof. Benedict Oramah
President and Chairman of the Board, Afreximbank.

H.E Mr. Wamkele Mene
Secretary-General AFCFTA.

H.E Madam Nardos Bekele-Thomas
Chief Executive Officer, African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD)

Dr. Yemi Akinbamiyo
Executive Director, Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa

Mr. Gerd Müller,
Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
OUTLINE

1. Africa’s unlimited potential and dilemma opportunities

2. The AU’s Common African Agro-Parks (CAAPs)

3. 4 mn Video on the CAAPs
1. Africa’s unlimited potential
Bigger than
Cities are growing by 25 million a year.
$2.1 trillion in household consumption
Productivity.
Rising
Productivity means rising incomes.
Rising incomes means rising demand
Demand for quality food
In 2030 Africa will have the world largest workforce
What are we doing with our manpower?
Half the world’s uncultivated fertile land...
Tax revenues now at $500 billion, 9 times foreign assistance.
Potential sources for capital investments

**Note:** All values are USD billions.

- **a.** Except for Africa, estimated assets under management.
- **b.** Diaspora from developing countries.

Africa's future is showing...
But ... 
We are stuck with imports...
Imports of Food & Agricultural Products in Africa (USD‘billions)

- 2016: 79.7
- 2017: 91.1
- 2018: 92.3
- 2019: 89.9
- 2020: 90.1

less than 20% come from within the continent...
Africa’s Food Import Bill

2016: $35bn

14% (CAGR)

2025: $110bn
AFRICA
a big rice importer
Rice – Demand and Supply Gap Analysis in Africa

Africa’s Rice Production and Consumption (in MMT)

- **2017**: Production 22, Consumption 37
- **2018**: Production 23, Consumption 39
- **2019**: Production 25, Consumption 40
- **2020**: Production 25, Consumption 40
Cassava – Demand and Supply Gap Analysis

Production vs Consumption of Cassava in Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cassava Produced (Million metric tonnes)</th>
<th>Cassava Consumed (Million metric tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Statistics

- 4.7%: Africa contribution to world’s Rice production
- 22%: Africa share of Global Rice Importation
- 38%: % of Africa’s Rice Demand met by importation
- Largest producer of Rice in Africa
2020: Top Ten Consumers of Rice in Africa

- Egypt: 3.34 MMT
- Tanzania: 2.68 MMT
- Guinea: 2.61 MMT
- Côte d'Ivoire: 2.32 MMT
- Ghana: 1.97 MMT
- Benin: 1.15 MMT
- Nigeria: 5.51 MMT
- Mozambique: 1.15 MMT
- Madagascar: 3.30 MMT
Key Statistics

- 7%: Africa contribution to world’s maize production
- 24%: % of farmland that maize occupies in Africa
- 28%: % of Africa’s Maize requirements that are imported
- Largest producer of Maize in Africa

(South African flag icon)
Top Ten Consumers of Maize in Africa at 2020

- Algeria: 5.02 MMT
- Egypt: 15.4 MMT
- Ethiopia: 10.1 MMT
- Mali: 3.5 MMT
- Nigeria: 12.3 MMT
- Tanzania: 4.3 MMT
- Kenya: 6.7 MMT
- South Africa: 15.8 MMT
- Malawi: 3.70 MMT
Key Statistics

- Africa contribution to world’s Wheat production: 3%
- % of farmland that Wheat occupies in Africa: 4%
- Africa’s 2020 Wheat Yield (t/Ha): 25.3
- Largest producer of Wheat in Africa
2020: Top Ten Consumers of Wheat in Africa

- Algeria: 10.16 MMT
- Tunisia: 3.04 MMT
- Libya: 1.13 MMT
- Egypt: 18.04 MMT
- Sudan: 3.18 MMT
- Morocco: 8.08 MMT
- Nigeria: 5.96 MMT
- Ethiopia: 6.53 MMT
- South Africa: 4.14 MMT
2020: Major Source of Wheat Imports (USD’m) into Africa**

- The prolonged Russia-Ukraine War in 2022 continues to disrupt wheat exports, driving wheat prices up by 60% in Africa.
- In 2020, Egypt imported $5.2B in Wheat, becoming the largest importer of wheat in the world; Russia and Ukraine accounted for 86% of this value.
Contributing to the Agro-industrialization efforts … for changing this narrative on Africa's food imports
Market Analysis of CAAPs Selected Crops
Production vs Consumption of Cocoa in Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Production (Million metric tonnes)</th>
<th>Consumption (Million metric tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Volume of Cocoa Production (Million metric tonnes)
Volume of Cocoa Consumed (Million metric tonnes)
Top Ten Cocoa Producer in Africa at 2020

- Côte d’Ivoire: 2,200
- Ghana: 800
- Nigeria: 340
- Cameroon: 290
- Sierra Leone: 193
- Uganda: 35
- Liberia: 14
- Madagascar: 13
- Guinea: 12
- DR Congo: 12

These countries account for 99% of the cocoa produced in Africa.

Volume of Cocoa Bean Production (Thousand metric tonnes)
Key Statistics

- **75%**
  - Africa contribution to world’s Cocoa production

- **$11.5 bn**
  - Value of Cocoa Exported out of Africa - 2021

- **Ivory Coast**
  - Largest producer of Cocoa in Africa

- **Netherlands**
  - Africa highest Export Destination of Cocoa
Continental Free Trade Agreement
Signed in Kigali, Rwanda. April 2018.
World’s Largest Free Trade Area
It has been a long period of commitment without action, policy without action, strategy without action, framework without action...

With the CAAPs, the AU Commission wishes to harness Africa’s potentials for agriculture development to contribute to making the African Commodities Strategy a reality...

Food commodities shall not be part of Africa’s imports...

H.E. Amb. CORREA LEONEL JOSEFA
African Union, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture
2. The AU’s Common African Agro-Parks (CAAPs)
Transboundary mega agro-industries, food reserves, and food supply corridors in Africa, ... AfCFTA
The Common African Agro-Parks (CAAPs)

Transboundary mega agro-industries, food reserves, and food supply corridors in Africa, ... AfCFTA
The Common African Agro-Parks (CAAPs)

Transboundary mega agro-industries, food reserves, and food supply corridors in Africa, ... AfCFTA
The CAAPs to address the dilemma of a continent ...

That has all required resources
The CAAPs to address the dilemma of a continent ...

But has to spend a lot to bring foods from outside.
Programme for Establishing the Common African Agro-Parks (CAAPS)

145. The Programme for establishing the Common African Agro-Parks (CAAPs) is meant to create a policy environment for boosting regional trade in agricultural commodities by increasing local processing of key agricultural products and their respective value chains. Members agreed to adopt crops or agricultural products to be grown in the agro parks as listed in the Abuja Declaration and urged the Commission to undertake feasibility studies of the initiative including existing agro parks and related strategies that were being implemented in AU member states and regions. Members further suggested that the private sector should actively be involved in the implementation of the CAAPs through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) so as to ensure sustainability of the programme. Notwithstanding the above, members observed the importance of addressing challenges related to infrastructure such as roads. Members noted the importance of involving youths in the programme. Members requested the African Union Commission to build capacity of member states on CAAPs.

On the programme for establishing the CAAPs, the STC:

146. ADOPTED the CAAP as a programme contributing to the implementation of the AfCFTA;

147. COMMITTED to support the AU Commission in implementing the First Phase of the Preliminary Study, Planning and Design of the CAAP;

148. ADOPTED rice, maize, cassava and yam, livestock (cattle, sheep, goat, pig, poultry) fisheries and horticulture as key strategic agricultural commodities for the implementation of the CAAP;

149. REQUESTED the Commission to identify key partners who can collaborate and jointly mobilise necessary financial and technical resources for the implementation of the CAAP.
Eight Commodities already proposed for the CAAPs’ continental Value Chains

1. Maize - CAAP
2. Rice - CAAP
3. Livestock - CAAP
4. Poultry - CAAP
5. Horticulture-CAAP
6. Roots & Tubers-CAAP
7. Cocoa-CAAP
8. Wheat-CAAP

... to produce the quantum of food commodities that is taken from outside
Eight Commodities already proposed for the CAAPs’ continental Value Chains

1. Maize- CAAP
2. Rice- CAAP
3. Livestock- CAAP
4. Poultry- CAAP
5. Horticulture-CAAP
6. Roots & Tubers-CAAP
7. Cocoa-CAAP
8. Wheat-CAAP

... to produce the quantum of food commodities that is taken from outside
Major Agro-Park Hubs in all 5 Sub-regions

- West Africa
- North Africa
- Central Africa
- East Africa
- Southern Africa
The 05 Regional CAAPs ambitioned by the AUC

Eight Commodities already proposed for the CAAPs’ continental Value Chains

1. Maize- CAAP
2. Rice- CAAP
3. Livestock- CAAP
4. Poultry- CAAP
5. Horticulture-CAAP
6. Roots & Tubers-CAAP
7. Cocoa-CAAP
8. Wheat-CAAP
Choice of the 5 locations will be guided by comprehensive studies on the production and importation patterns on the continent.

Eight Commodities already proposed for the CAAPs’ continental Value Chains:

1. Maize- CAAP
2. Rice- CAAP
3. Livestock- CAAP
4. Poultry- CAAP
5. Horticulture-CAAP
6. Roots & Tubers-CAAP
7. Cocoa-CAAP
8. Wheat-CAAP

Regional distribution of key Crops (by production & importation) in Africa

Note: All crops in asterisks (*) are CAAPs selected crops

Source: PwC’s Inception Report on CAAPs Fin. Options
Smaller scale CAAPs

Actual CAAPs

- > 5,000 ha of AIP zones
- Of million of hectares of agricultural production

CAAPs Demonstration

- 500 to 1,000 ha of AIP zones
- 5,000 ha to 10,000 ha of agricultural production
Hot talks from CAAPs Leaders ... Niamey 2022
CAAPs Leaders at the Side-Event ... Niamey 2022
Amb. Sacko sharing CAAPs vision to Zambian Minister ... Niamey 2022
High Level Panelists demystifying the Common Agro-Park..., Niamey 2022
The AU’s Common African Agro-Parks (CAAPs) as a vehicle for Africa’s economic transformation

Joint Declaration of the African Union Stakeholders on mobilizing partnership for implementing the Common African Agro-Parks Programme
Recognize that the pursuit of the common goals of Africa on accelerated agricultural growth and transformation for shared prosperity and improved livelihoods in Africa shall not be an option, but rather, be vital to unleashing Africa's development potential and effective sovereignty.

And hereby:

First). **Commit** to joint efforts to support the African Union during the first phase of implementing the CAAPs, for initiating at least ten (10) CAAPs Demonstration Projects by 2025, in line with the approved criteria of the CAAPs Demonstration Projects, building on lessons learnt from the Zambia-Zimbabwe Agro-Park as a pilot CAAP.
Actual Location and which Commodities?

1. Maize - CAAP
2. Rice - CAAP
3. Livestock - CAAP
4. Poultry - CAAP
5. Horticulture - CAAP
6. Roots & Tubers - CAAP
7. Cocoa - CAAP
8. Wheat - CAAP

Eight Commodities already proposed for the CAAPs’ continental Value Chains.

The 10 CAAPs Demonstration Projects
In the pipeline: The ZimZam CAAP

Advanced commitment from the 2 countries ... studies being initiated ...
In the pipeline: Cote d’Ivoire-Ghana Cocoa Initiative

CIGCI mobilizing its technical platform to join the CAAPs platform ...
At the 2023 AU Summit in Addis
At the 2023 AU Summit in Addis
At the 2023 AU Summit in Addis...
Actual Location and which Commodities?

1. Maize - CAAP
2. Rice - CAAP
3. Livestock - CAAP
4. Poultry - CAAP
5. Horticulture - CAAP
6. Roots & Tubers - CAAP
7. Cocoa - CAAP
8. Wheat - CAAP

The 10 CAAPs Demonstration Projects
At the CAAPs TWG Retreat in Vienna, April 2023
Special Agro-industrial Processing Zones
Footprints in 20 RMCs

This map was prepared by staff of the African Development Bank for use exclusively by readers of the report to which it is attached. The names used and the borders shown do not imply on the part of the ADB Group and its members any judgement concerning the legal status of a territory nor any approval or acceptance of these borders.

SAPZ Progressing Countries (11 RMCs)
- Business Development / Pipeline Countries 2023 - 2025 (9 RMCs)
- Pipeline Projects (2023 - 2025)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Regions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Koulikoro, Bamako</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>Casamance, Centre Region, North Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>Boke, Kankan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Tigray, Oromia, Amhara, SNNP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>Kara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cote d’Ivoire</td>
<td>Belier Region, Poro Region, North Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Sud Ouest, Malgache, Androy and Anosy Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Buchanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Kano, Kaduna, Ogun, Oyo, Kwara, Imo, Cross River, FCT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR Congo</td>
<td>Ngandajika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>Lake District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Pemba-Lichinga Corridor, Southern Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>Port Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Gauteng Prov, Free State Prov, Northwest Prov.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>Copper Belt Province</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Choice of the 5 locations will be guided by comprehensive studies on the production and importation patterns on the continent

Eight Commodities already proposed for the CAAPs’ continental Value Chains

1. Maize- CAAP
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8. Wheat-CAAP

Regional distribution of key Crops (by production & importation) in Africa

Note: All crops in asterisks (*) are CAAPs selected crops

Source: PwC’s Inception Report on CAAPs Fin. Options
Establishing Common market for African foods commodities ...

Eight Commodities already proposed for the CAAPs’ continental Value Chains

1. Maize - CAAP
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Source: PwC’s Inception Report on CAAPs Fin. Options
Institutional and amenities zones ...

Hosting African first-class agricultural institutions ... incl. urban commercial facilities
Institutional and amenities zones ...

Hosting African first-class agricultural institutions ... incl. urban commercial facilities
The Common African Agro-Parks (CAAPs)

More than 5 million jobs for crop value chains of the CAAPs...

Various job profiles required for the CAAPs...

Jobs opportunities and infrastructure requirement for workers
The Common African Agro-Parks (CAAPs)

More than 3 million jobs for animal value chains of the CAAPs...

Market Information Specialists
- Market Researchers
- Business Analysts
- Nutritionalists
- Risk Assessment Specialists
- Financing Specialists
- Etc...

Livestock & Animal Breeders
- Veterinarians
- Animal Pathologists
- Seed Management
- Laboratory Engineers
- Business Development Service Providers
- Financiers
- Etc...

Agro-Inputs Specialists
- Supply Chain Management
- Procurement
- Mechanical Engineers
- Agronomists
- Store management
- Pedologists
- Agent networks
- Marketing & Communication
- Etc...

Primary Production Specialists
- Farmers
- Extensionists
- Business Development Service Providers
- Veterinarians
- Feed Nutrients
- Insurance Service Providers
- Etc...

Post-Harvest Logistics Specialists
- Aggregators
- Storage and packaging experts
- Business Development Service Providers
- Traceability Systems
- Plant management experts
- Inventory management experts
- Compliance and regulation experts
- Etc...

Value Addition Specialists
- Food Scientists
- Processors
- Factory Operations Specialists
- Nutritionalists
- Procurement Specialists
- Business Development Service Providers
- Engineers
- Compliance and regulation experts
- Etc...

Market Specialists
- Researchers
- Business Development Service Providers
- Credit Specialists
- Communication, Marketing and Branding Specialists
- Compliance and regulation Experts
- Etc...

Various job profiles required for the CAAPs...

Jobs opportunities and infrastructure requirement for workers
Stallholder Farmers and SMEIs at the Center of the CAAPs Model

IAIP – SPATIAL CLUSTERING OF AGRO VALUE CHAIN ACTORS

- Production
  - Modern Farm Clusters
  - Green Houses
  - Livestock Farms
  - Mushroom Nursery
- Processing
  - FP Zones
- R&D
  - GCL
  - Agribusiness Management
  - Training Institute
  - Convention Center,
    IT/Library, Training Center
- Trade
  - Cold Stores, Ripening Chambers,
    Warehousing
  - Terminal Markets, Logistics
  - Commercial Complex
  - Commissaries & Packaging
- Social
  - Utilities & Services
  - Agro Tourism, Wellness & Nutrition
  - Common Infrastructure

Closer to city (market) and closer to farmers

CAAPs Industrial farming ... based on models for strong linkages with local Farmers
CAAPs Industrial farming ... based on models for strong linkages with local Farmers

Stallholder Farmers and SMEIs at the Center of the CAAPs Model

- IAIP connecting rural transformation centers demarcated area of 50-200 KMs radius
- Agribusiness growth corridors
- Rural development
- Modular approach

IAIP = Integrated Agro-Industrial Park
RTC = Rural Transformation Center
Happy Africa Day 2023
I thank you!!

Asante ... Thank you ... Merci ... Obrigado ... Shukran ...
Q & A
3. Implementation and Partnership
The Most Appropriate PPP Financing and PPP Models in being investigated by PwC...
CAAPs Planning and Phasing:

**Phase 1:** Preliminary Study, Planning and Design of the CAAPs

**Phase 2:** Preparation and Commissioning the construction of the CAAPs infrastructure

**Phase 3:** Installation and Construction of the CAAPs Infrastructure through all forms of partnership in private sector involvement
Structural and technical design...

Form the “Baseline Studies: Prefeasibility and Feasibility” to Master Plan

African Food commodity production and trade Corridors ...

... several studies shall lead to CAAPs Industrial and Master Plan
Ongoing CAAPs’ Technical Coordination activities

01 Stakeholders Consultations, Partnership & Leadership Engagement

02 Institutional Strengthening and Management of the CAAPs Secretariat

03 Coordination of the CAAPs Organs Meetings

04 Coordination of studies for the design & establishment of CAAPs [Phases I, II, III]

05 Member States and Stakeholders’ Capacity Building on the CAAPs

06 CAAPs Demonstration Projects
Partnership Building for design and implementing: The Map of the CAAPs Stakeholders Groups

1. African Governments
2. RECs
3. AUC
4. AfCFTA
5. AUDA
6. FARA
7. Afrexim Bank
8. AfDB
9. Regional Central Banks
10. World Bank
12. CGIAR Centers
13. Agric. Research Institutions
14. Agencies
15. Engineering Firms
16. Academia, Education Centers
17. Development partners
18. Capital Investors
19. ASEA
20. Stock Exchange
21. Agro-Indust. Private Corporates
22. Small holder Entrepreneurs
23. Agri-business Alliances
24. Farmers Associations
25. CIGCI
ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CAAPs PHASE 1

AU ASSEMBLY

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Specialized Technical Committee (STC-ARDWE)

The CAAPs Steering Committee will provide guidance to the TCT, and approve technical and progress Report before submission to the STC.

Steering Committee (CAAPs-SC)

Commissioner for Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment (ARBE, AUC)
AUC Commissioner for Economic Development, Trade, Industry, and Mining (ETIMM, AUC)
Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of AU-NEPAD
President of Afreximbank
Secretary General of the AICCTA-Secretariat
Executive Director of FARA
President of the African Business Council (AfBC)

Technical Coordination Team (CAAPs-TCT)

AUC (ETIM & ARBE), Afreximbank, AU-NEPAD, AICCTA, FARA, PAFO, PAAAC, UNECA.

CAAPs- Secretariat (FARA)

The CAAPs-Secretariat provides the overall coordination to the CAAPs Programme, and services the CAAPs-TCT, the CAAPs-SC and the CAAPs-TWG.

As endorsed by the First Steering Committee Meeting on 21 April 2020
ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CAAPs PHASE 1 (extended)

UNEC
IFPRI
UNECA
FAO

African Governments, the RECs, and the CAAPs Stakeholders as beneficiaries of CAAPs interventions.

(*) Other technical institutions and development partners involved in the CAAPs

(*) the list of the other technical institutions and development partners is provided the map of CAAPS Stakeholders Group.
ongoing partnership arrangements for the CAAPs Phase 1

Steering Committee (CAAPs-SC)

CAAPs Phase 1 Partners Leadership Group

(UNIDO-IFPRI-UNECA-FAO)

CAAPs Secretariat (FARA)

Technical Coordination Team (CAAPs-TCT)

CAAPs Technical Working Group (TWG)

Specialized Technical Committee (STC-ARDWE)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

AU ASSEMBLY

CAAPs Phase 1 Project Donors Group

- EU
- World bank
- BMZ
- China
- US
- ...

Commissioner for Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment (ARBE, AUC)

AUC Commissioner for Economic Development, Trade, Industry, and Mining (ETIMM, AUC)

Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of AUDA-NEPAD

President of Afreximbank

Secretary General of the AfICTA-Secretariat

Executive Director of FARA

President of the African Business Council (AfBC)

Steering Committee will provide guidance to the TCT, and approve technical and progress report before submission to the STC.

The CAAPs Secretariat provides the overall coordination to the CAAPs Programme, and services the CAAPs-TCT, the CAAPs-SC and the CAAPs-TWG.

The CAAPs-TCT is served by the CAAPs-Secretariat to prepare working documents for implementing STC and CAAPs-SC decisions and provide technical orientations to the implementation of the CAAPs.

The CAAPs Technical Coordination Team (the CAAPs-TCT) is a team formed by a group of institutions and the CAAPs-SC and the CAAPs-TWG, that is set to provide backup support for carrying out the CAAPs Phase 1 of Preliminary Study, Planning and Design of the CAAPs.

CAAPs Phase 1 Project Management Committee (PMC)

The PMC will support the CAAPs-Secretariat in the coordination of the Joint CAAPs-Phase 1 Project in line with every institution specific rules and regulations. Key decisions on the CAAPs Phase 1 project management will be tabled at the TWG.

Key decisions on the CAAPs Phase 1 project management will be tabled at the STC.

(*) Other technical institutions and development partners involved in the CAAPs

African Governments, the RECs, and the CAAPs Stakeholders as beneficiaries of CAAPs interventions.

(*) the list of the other technical institutions and developments is provided in the map of CAAPS Stakeholders Group.
CAAPs, Home for Africa’s diaspora ...

availing a foreign land in Africa ... for Africans and Africa diasporas
IFPRI Methodology High resolution geo-referenced databases

Accessibility
Topography
Water bodies
Roads/railways networks
Land use
→ Studies package = 5,000 k usd per CAAP
→ Mapping/database/ GIS/ Tools...etc.. = 2,500 k usd per phase
→ Coordination/Stakeholders engagement/political process = 2,500 k usd per phase
Studies and design package = 5,000 k usd per CAAP

Mapping/database/ GIS/ Tools...etc.. = 2,500 k usd per phase

Coordination/Stakeholders engagement/political process = 2,500 k usd per phase
Agenda 2063
The Africa we Want

Evidence-Based Reporting for Collective Reflection and Coordinated Action on #Agenda 2063 Implementation
1.5. Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production
1b- Quick Profitability analysis of the Rice CAAP, as an illustration of African Agribusiness potentials
AFRICA
a big rice importer
Africa to need 7 bln USD for rice imports annually by 2020: FAO

ADA, Ghana, Dec. 10 (Xinhua) -- The United Nations (UN) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has predicted that Africa would need a whopping 7 billion U.S. dollars annually for rice imports by 2020.
The quantum of rice importation is directly proportional to the existing untapped opportunities to develop the Africa Rice CAAP.

Africa Rice Import Bill shall be a market for African Private Sector Institutions & African Investors.

Rice market for Africa

= 7 billion USD per year
Quick profitability analysis **2023-2063** (40 years): *Assumption made*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Rice Import Bill</th>
<th>7,000  million USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Costs of prod.</td>
<td>-60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimated yearly Cash Flow</strong></td>
<td>2,800  million USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment costs, <strong>I=</strong></td>
<td>8,500  million USD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phases for Estimating Future Annual Cash Flow**

- **Phase I (1st 5 Years 2029-2033)**: 50% of the estimated yearly cash flow
- **Phase II (2nd 5 Years 2034-2063)**: 100% of the estimated yearly cash flow

**NPV Interest Rate**

--> Investment Capital financed yearly at **10%** for the 1st 10 years  

7%
### Annual Rice Import Bill

- **7,000 million USD**

### Phases for Estimating Future Annual Cash Flow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Level of Implementation</th>
<th>Cash Flow Out</th>
<th>Cash Flow In</th>
<th>Total Cash Flow</th>
<th>IRR</th>
<th>NPV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phase I</td>
<td>2029-2033</td>
<td>50% of the estimated yearly cash flow</td>
<td>10% of the Total Investment</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-8.42%</td>
<td>-8.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase II</td>
<td>2034-2063</td>
<td>100% of the estimated yearly cash flow</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Investment costs, I= 8,500 million USD**

- **Investment Capital financed yearly at @**
  - **10%** for the first 10 years
  - **7%** thereafter

### Investment Implementation Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Level of Implementation</th>
<th>F.Year</th>
<th>Cash Flow Out</th>
<th>Cash Flow In</th>
<th>Total Cash Flow</th>
<th>IRR</th>
<th>NPV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>Payments of costs of studies and Initiation of Investments</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(25)</td>
<td>-25.00</td>
<td>($25.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>10% of the Total Investment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(850)</td>
<td>-819.39</td>
<td>($819.39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>10% of the Total Investment</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(850)</td>
<td>-1,561.82</td>
<td>($1,561.82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>10% of the Total Investment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(850)</td>
<td>-2,255.67</td>
<td>($2,255.67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2027</td>
<td>10% of the Total Investment</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(850)</td>
<td>-2,904.13</td>
<td>($2,904.13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2028</td>
<td>10% of the Total Investment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(850)</td>
<td>-3,510.17</td>
<td>($3,510.17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2029</td>
<td>10% of the Total Investment</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>4.09%</td>
<td>($572.05)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>10% of the Total Investment</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>9.62%</td>
<td>$671.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2031</td>
<td>10% of the Total Investment</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>12.92%</td>
<td>$1,833.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2032</td>
<td>10% of the Total Investment</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>15.09%</td>
<td>$2,198.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2033</td>
<td>10% of the Total Investment</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>16.60%</td>
<td>$3,933.82</td>
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**NPV Interest Rate**
QUICK SIMULATION OF PROFITABILITY (NPV & IRR) FOR THE RICE CAAP -2023/2063-

NPV at 7% = 15.76 billion USD

Profitability zone for an interest rate $i=7\%$

$$NPV = \sum_{k=1}^{40} \frac{(CF_{in} - CF_{out})}{(1 + i)^k}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{40} \frac{(CF_{in} - CF_{out})}{(1 + IRR)^k} = 0$$

@FARA 2021
QUICK SIMULATION OF PROFITABILITY (NPV & IRR) FOR THE RICE CAAP -2023/2063-

IIR = 21.36%
if the forecast period of business is considered as 2023-2063 (40 Years).

From a business period of 12 years (2023-2035) we already have IRR > 7% (chosen for the interest rate).

Increasing Trend of IRR over years

\[
NPV = \sum_{k=1}^{40} \frac{(CF_{in} - CF_{out})}{(1+i)^k}
\]

\[
\sum_{k=1}^{40} \frac{(CF_{in} - CF_{out})}{(1 + IRR)^k} = 0
\]
Job Creation as direct economic benefit: the estimated 60% Production is paying job

Various job profiles required for the CAAPs...
## Financing the capital costs

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
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### Phases for Estimating Future Annual Cash Flow

- **Phase I (1st 5 Years 2029-2033)**: 50% of the estimated yearly cash flow
- **Phase II (2nd 5 Years 2034-2063)**: 100% of the estimated yearly cash flow

### NPV Interest Rate

- **10%** for the 1st 10 years
- **7%**
1c- Potentials sources of the CAAPs’ Capital financing
## Potential sources of African Capital Market

### Private sources

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Commercial Banks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Insurance Companies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Private Pension funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Charitable foundations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Commercial Banks: Takes deposits from individuals and corporations and lends these funds to Borrowers.

2. Insurance Companies: Invest money set aside to pay future claims, in securities, real estates, and other assets.

3. Private Pension funds: Invest money set aside to pay back private pensions, in securities, real estates, and other assets.

4. Charitable foundations: Invest endowments of a non-profit organization in securities, real estates, and other assets.
### Private sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Potential sources of African Capital Market</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mutual funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pools saving from individuals investors to purchase securities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Venture Capital Firm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pools money from individual investors and other financial intermediaries to fund relatively small, new business, generally with private equity financing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Diaspora funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private transfers from migrant workers to a recipient in the country of origin. Savings invested to the benefit of the local economy of the worker’s country of origin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Micro-finance Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Takes deposits from individuals and small businesses who lack access to conventional banking, and lends these funds to Borrowers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Potential sources of African Capital Market

### Public sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Reserve of foreign exchanges and gold</td>
<td>Cash and other reserve assets such as gold held by a central bank or other monetary authority that are primarily available to balance payments of the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Public Pension Funds</td>
<td>Money set aside to pay pensions for public employees. They are funds for retirement savings of people who work for a government employer or in the public sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sovereign Wealth Funds</td>
<td>Country-owned investment funds (national savings) that can be invested in financial assets such as stocks, bonds, real estate, etc..., or in alternative investments such as private equity funds (private securities) or hedge funds (precious metal, etc...)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Potential sources of African Capital Market

Public sources

4. Regional Development Banks, and Central Banks

These comprise most of the African continental financial institutions for accelerating the integration and socio-economic development of the continent, such as:

- African Development Bank (AfDB);
- African Export-Import Bank (Afrexim Bank);
- African Monetary Fund,
- Regional Central Banks (WADB, EADB, BDEAC, DBSA, etc.),

They can all invest in the CAAPs Capital financing.
### Potential sources of African Capital Market

#### Non-Monetary Sources: Land-Space and Human Capital

| 1. Provision of Land-Space for CAAPs primary production | Countries can provide land-space and human capital that is primarily available for highly mechanized production of commodities |
| 2. Land-Space for CAAPs bulking and processing | Countries can provide land-space, existing infrastructure and human capital to be used for bulking and processing of commodities |
| 3. Land-Space for CAAPs packaging and distribution | Countries can provide land-space and human capital for packaging and distribution of products  
(benefits include: capacity building and employment opportunities, increased industrialization emerging from activities of the specific commodity, strong branding and positioning of CAAPS products to compete at the global market, reviving factories that were closed down, emerging of towns and institutions, etc) |
Statistics on some potential sources of capital

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold, 2011
- BRICs (Brazil, Russia, India, China)
- United States: 152
- Global: 10,817

Pension funds, 2010 (total investments)\(^a\)
- BRICs
- United States: 10,588
- Global: 19,339

Sovereign wealth funds, 2010
- BRICs
- United States: 734
- Africa: 114
- Global: 848

Diaspora estimated savings, 2009
- BRICs
- Global: 398

Note: All values are USD billions.
\(a\). Except for Africa, estimated assets under management.
\(b\). Diaspora from developing countries.

There is a need to develop and promote approaches for Market based financing by issuing securities (stocks, bonds) at all levels in Africa within the context of AfCFTA in order to raise funds from countries, finance institutions, and individual investors for Agriculture development.
1d- How to tap into those resources?
Taping into African Capital Market

An IRR = 21.36% is very attractive!

Several Financial Intermediaries in Africa
[Commercial Banks, Insurance Companies, Charitable foundations, Mutual funds, Venture capital firms, etc..]
will be excited to have an Africa platform where they can place their money for a good return.

ISSUING SECURITIES could be the best approach for harvesting AFRICAN WEALTH to finance PRIVATE SECTOR CORPORATIONS that are established for the CAAPs value chains.

EQUITY Providers
(involved through Shareholder Agreement in a Stock exchange systems)

DEBTS Providers
(involved through Loans Agreement, Bonds, Commercial Paper, Lease, etc...)

This will be the major role of the Africa Agriculture Investment Bank → raise money for the PRIVATE CORPORATIONS by issuing competitive SECURITIES that can easily attract public and private equity funds.

Identify the Best Capital Structure to optimize the relation WACC < IRR
Create a platform for cross-border Market Based Financing
animated by the Africa Agriculture Investment Bank (AAIB)

They have money to invest, and are looking for a better return (WACC)

They require funds to finance their capital investments and operations that are profitable (IRR)

Private Sector Corporations established for the CAAPs value chains [from food productions... to food sales... and food trades]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Private sources</strong></th>
<th><strong>Public sources</strong></th>
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<td></td>
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</table>

5. Mutual funds
6. Venture Capital Firm
7. Diaspora funds
8. Micro-finance Institutions

Private sources:
- Share owners from individuals and corporations and hence these funds are borrowers.
- Invest money set aside to pay interest, earn interest, or otherwise.
- Invest money set aside to pay for deposits, in securities, real estate, and other assets.
- Invest in or grant a non-profit organization in securities, real estate, and other assets.

Public sources:
- Cash and other reserve assets such as gold which is a central bank or other monetary authority that is primarily available to reduce payments to the country.
- Money set aside to pay pensions for public employees.
- Money set aside to pay retirement savings of people who work for a government employer or in the public sector.

They require funds to finance their capital investments and operations that are profitable (IRR):

- Private Sector Corporations established for the CAAPs value chains [from food productions... to food sales... and food trades]
Africa has a great investment potential that can be leveraged in the context of AfCFTA, to fully finance establishment of the CAAPs Infrastructures.

There is a need to deepen work on understanding and valuating the potentials of the African Capital Market and come up with innovative partnership arrangements, that will help to harvest Africa wealth currently being exploited by Banks outside of Africa.
ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION
Thirtieth (30th) Ordinary Session
28th – 29th January 2018
Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA

EX/CL/1055(XXXII)

(DRAFT endorsed by the STC, reviewed after additional country reports submission)


Assembly Decision (Assembly/AU/2(XXIII)) of June 2014

The 2017 progress report to the Assembly

Highlights on Intra-African trade for agriculture commodities and services: Risks and Opportunities
Progress on the Malabo Commitment 5:
- Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities-

On tripling Intra-regional trade in agricultural commodities and services by 2025:
- **Only 03 Member States are “On Track”**
Some highlights of the recommendations in the 2017 BR-R on Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities:

**Highlight No. 1**
- Boosting regional trade for agricultural commodities by increasing locally processing of key agricultural products and their respective value chains.

**Highlight No. 2 & 3**
- Promoting and facilitating increased consumption of locally and regionally produced agricultural commodities;
- Achieving self-sufficiency and lowest possible importation of key agriculture commodities in Africa.

**Highlight No. 4**
- Stimulating local and regional private sector investments in agriculture by exploring the existing potential of the African capital market that includes: Sovereign Wealth Funds, pension funds, and private equity funds, as well as African Investors and Business Figures.