

Emerging findings from the Consultation

- **The challenges related to sustainability of benefits**
- **The importance of ensuring wider knowledge sharing**
- **How the evaluation assessed performance**
- **Enhanced non-lending activities**
- **The need for a differentiated approach**

Prices have to be right

- Once incentives are there farmers are ready to produce
- Farmers' income need to be supported
- Example Senegal (groundnuts) / BF (rice)
- How do international trade and price distortions influence prices in various markets?
- Structural OECD subsidies; import substitution
- Yet: short-term and local price fluctuations and volatility make things difficult
- Is there any role of the public sector?
- Demand projections? Prices are likely to increase gradually over the next few years

Commercialisation and marketing is as important than production, possibly more

- Importance of agri-business, post-harvest
- Need to **think more regionally**
 - regional investments
 - regional policies; advocacy
- Rural finance
 - for small farmers, traders, and other businesses
 - Only when agriculture revenues are stable, will rural finance systems be able to survive
- Seeds/fertilizer
- Private sector

Capacity building at country level

- country capacity, institutional development
- country ownership of policies, particularly at policy level
- country leadership
- strengthening of donor country offices
- → sustainability

Projects

- More efficiency and responsiveness, less start-up time
- More dynamic approach, mid-term adjustments
- Harmonization of supervision
- Reduce caps on agriculture investments – IMF

Complexity and diversity of agriculture

- Production environments
- Market access environment
- Decentralization
- Agriculture as a public good for food security /

Coordination and partnerships

- Joint Assistance Strategies and Swaps in East-/Southern Africa can be useful, but also can “box” us in
- Some coordination is done at country level
- Country leadership