



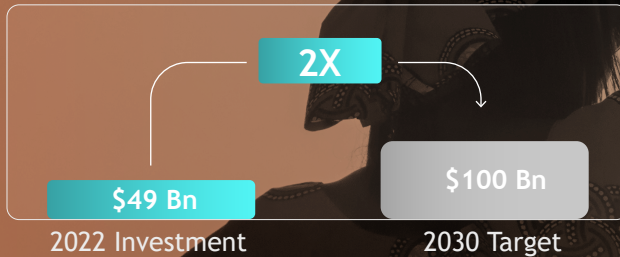
ATLAS INVESTMENT BAROMETER

2024



Atlas Investment Barometer 2024 - Key Outputs

Total Agriculture Investments In Africa (2022)



KEY MESSAGES AND TRENDS

Investing in African agriculture can close ~30-50% of the global SDG gaps e.g.,

- SDG1: 55% of people in poverty are in Africa and dependent on Agriculture
- SDG2: 60% of acute insecure people live in Africa
- SDG13: >40% of displaced migrants due to climate shocks will be Africans by 2050

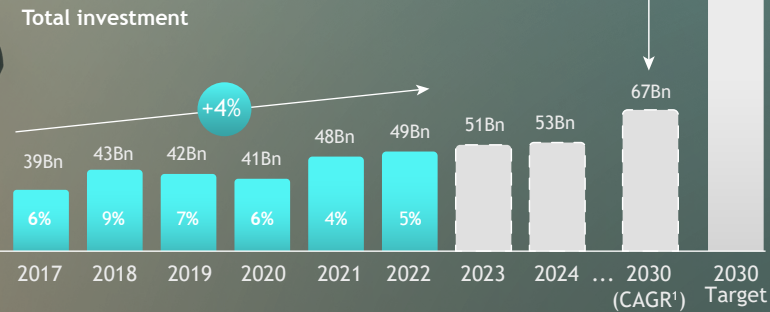
Yet, investments in African agriculture are subscale (<3% of global ODA and <5% of total investments in the continent)

Overall positive increase in investments (+4% YoY since 2017-2022) reaching \$49 Bn across all sources but growth at the current rate will not achieve the set target (-33%):

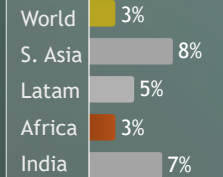
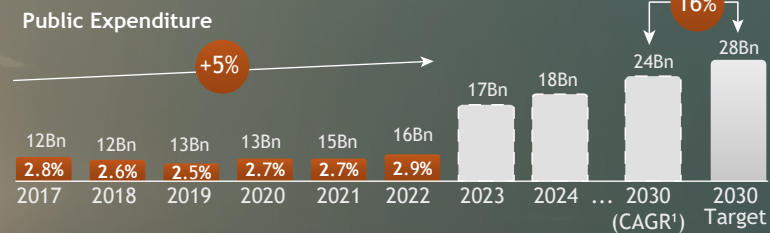
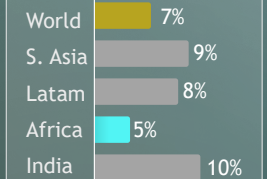
- **Public expenditure:** moderate increase (+5%), but still far from meeting CAADP target of at least 10% of expenditure to African agriculture (only a few countries have consistently achieved 10% spending towards agriculture)
- **Development finance:** moderate increase (+11%), mostly driven by an increase in Other Official Flows (+80%) including significant new funding in North Africa by the Islamic Development Bank in 2022
- **Private investment:** slight increase in (+3%) on the way to catch up with pre-Covid levels. Strong growth in FDI noted in 2022 relative to previous years (+12%)

We are still far to achieve \$100bn objective by 2030 to ensure food security, sustainability, economic prosperity and global stability, this will require scaling up funding across all sectors—public, private, and development—to address underinvestment

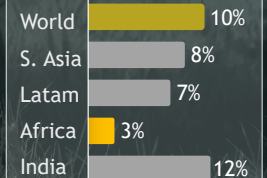
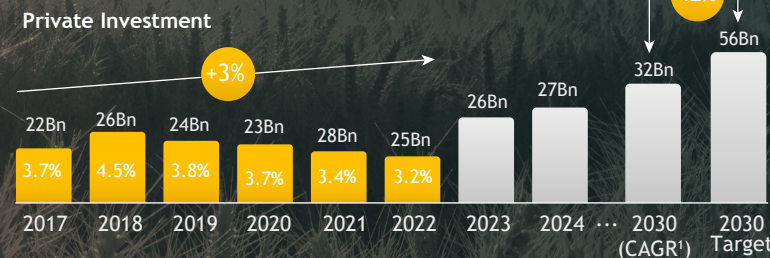
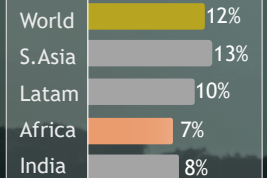
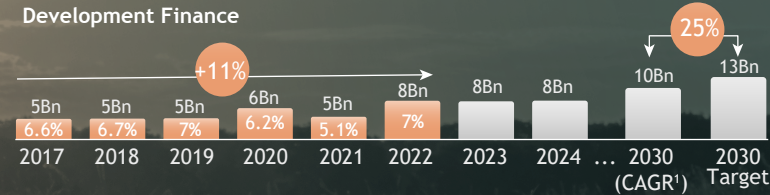
Total agriculture investment in Africa (\$Bn, per year)



Share of agriculture investment, % 2022



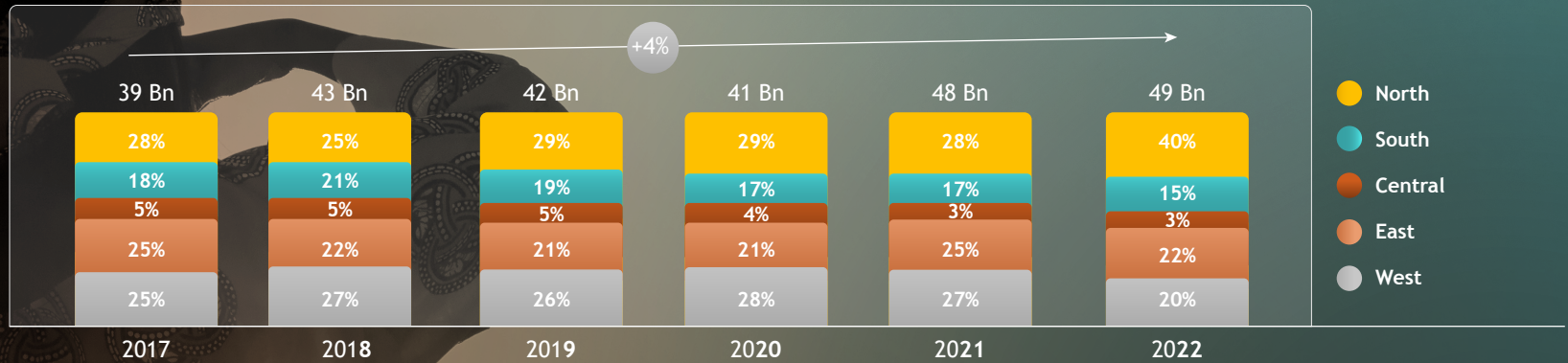
By funding source (\$Bn, per year)



1. 3% CAGR used to estimate 2030 value (vs. 11% to adjust for 2022 extraordinary year and provide a more conservative estimate). Source: OECD (2022); FAOSTAT (2022); SPEED (2021); Pitchbook (2023); FDI Markets (2023); ILO (2022); World Bank (2022)

ATLAS Investment Barometer 2024 - Deep Dive

By region
(\$Bn, per year)

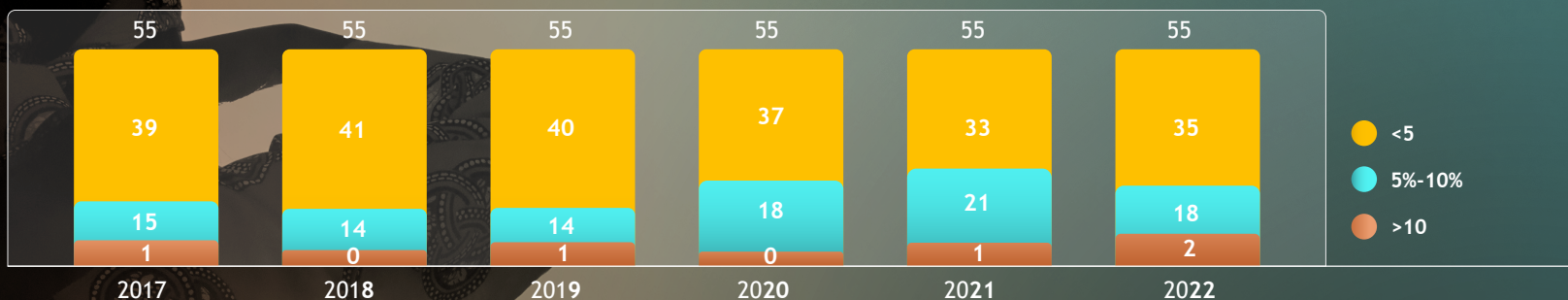


By country,
By funding source
(\$Bn, 2022)

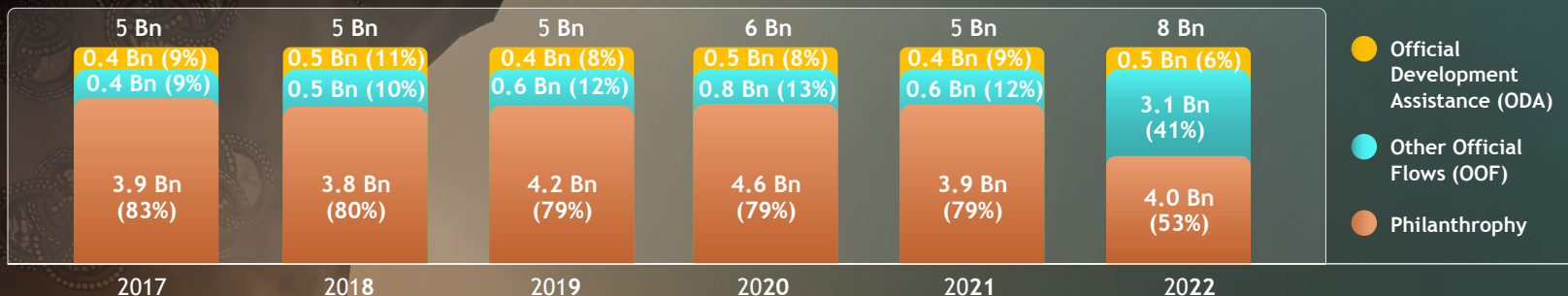


ATLAS Investment Barometer 2024 - Deep Dive

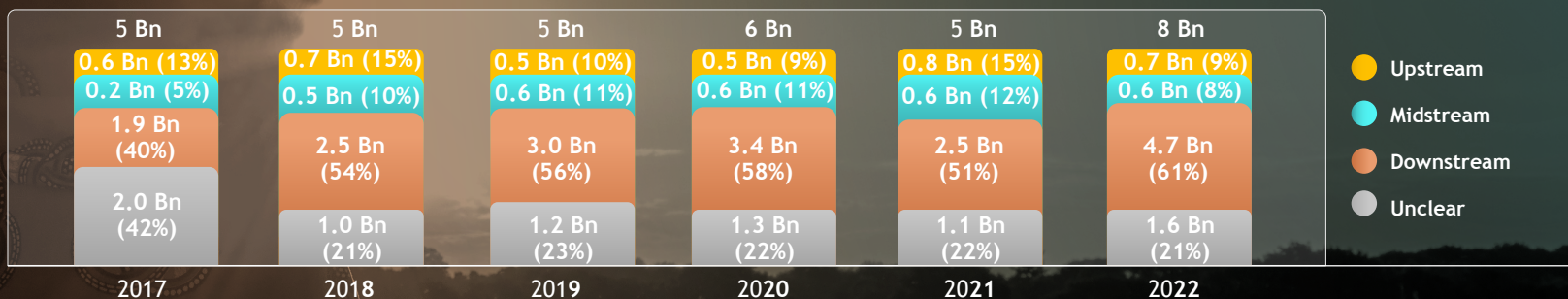
Public expenditure to agriculture against CAADP target (# of countries, per year)



Development financing to agriculture by funding type (\$Bn, average, per year)



Development financing¹ to agriculture by value chain activity (\$Bn, average, per year)



Private investment to agriculture by funding type (\$Bn, average, per year)



¹Development finance across the value chain was determined through word search hence dependent on project descriptions issued to support classification. If the description was unclear, project funding was tagged as not classified.
Source: OECD (2022); FAOSTAT (2022); SPEED (2021); Pitchbook (2023); FDI Markets (2023); ILO (2022); World Bank (2022)

ATLAS Investment Barometer 2024 - Initiatives & Recent Announcements

What's next going forward?

Increasing investments is a first step towards building more productive, sustainable and resilient African food systems and will require the implementation of effective and efficient investment principles and enablers to achieve meaningful impact including:

Access to finance: Scaling financial services can increase access to credit, enabling farmers and agribusinesses to invest in productivity improvements and innovation

Strengthen supply chain: Building infrastructure such as storage facilities, roads, and processing facilities are vital to reducing losses, increasing market access, and boosting value chain efficiency

Ease of doing business: Streamlining bureaucracy, harmonizing regulations, and implementing enabling policies are fundamental to attracting both local and international investments

Climate adaptation and resilience: Focus on climate resilience by promoting adaptive agricultural practices, such as drought-resistant seeds and climate-smart technologies, can reduce yield volatility

Technology and innovation: Leveraging agricultural technologies such as precision farming tools, digital platforms for market access, and data-driven solutions can significantly boost productivity and sustainability

By focusing on these areas among others, the sector can experience transformative growth, resilience, and increased investment

Initiatives and Announcements

 <p>AfDB and partners pledge \$30 Bn to finance food and agriculture in Africa over the next five year. Learn more</p> <p>Jan. 2023</p>	 <p>IFC and OCP launched a \$800 M agri-finance platform to build sustainable food systems in Africa. Learn more</p> <p>Oct. 2023</p>	 <p>AIF announced \$3 Bn in investment to transform Africa's underdeveloped rural areas into agro-industrial corridors of prosperity. Learn more</p> <p>Nov. 2023</p>
 <p>World Bank committed additional \$100m to the CGIAR's Accelerating Impacts of Climate Research for Africa. Learn more</p> <p>Dec. 2023</p>	 <p>AFD invested ~\$1.5Bn towards agriculture, rural development and biodiversity to achieve SDGs. Learn more</p> <p>Dec. 2023</p>	 <p>AfDB pledged \$2.9 Bn to 2x agriculture productivity in 6 African countries: Tanzania, DRC, CAR, Nigeria, Sierra Leone & Zambia. Learn more</p> <p>May. 2024</p>
 <p>China pledged \$51bn to Africa, focusing on infrastructure, agriculture, industry and trade. Learn more</p> <p>Sept. 2024</p>	 <p>U.S. and Zambia signed a ~\$500 M agreement to improve Zambia's agricultural infrastructure. Learn more</p> <p>Oct. 2024</p>	 <p>World Bank announced plans to double its annual investments in agricultural financing and agribusiness to \$9 Bn by 2030. Learn more</p> <p>Oct. 2024</p>

ATLAS Investment Barometer Methodology

ATLAS Investment Barometer aims to measure and track investment flows into Africa's agricultural systems, consolidating and harmonizing data from existing sources.

Scope of analysis: The Barometer focuses on agricultural systems, including agroforestry, livestock, fisheries, and crop farming, while excluding broader food systems. It tracks public, private, and development investments across the value chain, covering production, processing, marketing, distribution, and enabling areas like infrastructure and technology. It captures funding disbursements which ensures an accurate understanding of actual investments rather than unfulfilled commitments.

Sector	KPI	Measure	Unit	Data Sources	Year
Public Sector	Local Government Expenditure	Total (\$) of public expenditure to agriculture, fishery & forestry	\$, Millions	FAOSTAT	2022
Development Sector	Official Development Assistance (ODA)	Total (\$) ODA flows to agriculture	\$, Millions	OECD Data Explorer	2022
	Other Official Funds (OOF)	Total (\$) OOF flows to agriculture			
	Philanthropy	Total (\$) philanthropy flows to agriculture			
Private Sector	Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	Total (\$) FDI flows to agribusiness (food and beverage)	\$, Millions	FDI by Financial Markets	2022
	Commercial Equity	Total (\$) private equity flows to agriculture	\$, Millions	Preqin & Pitchbook	2022
	Commercial Lending	Total (\$) of commercial lending to agriculture	\$, Millions	FAOSTAT	2022

Limitations : The ATLAS Investment Barometer uses the best available data to deliver valuable insights into investment flows. However, we acknowledge the following limitations to the data leveraged for the ATLAS investment barometer. Understanding these limitations is essential to contextualize the findings.

- **Overall:** Data is compiled/aggregated from existing sources; ATLAS does not adjust reported figures from select sources
- **Public sector data** is available only at aggregated level (i.e., agricultural expenditures) but the data lacks detailed project information, making it challenging to detail expenditures by specific value chains or crops.
- **Development sector data** offers more granularity due to availability of project level data. Details on value chains and crops derived through keyword searches of project level descriptions, which act as proxies for where investments are made along the agriculture value chain. Word searches are dependent on the project description reported.
- **Private sector data.** For Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), the data does not include detailed information specific to agriculture but instead uses agribusiness (i.e., Food and beverage activities) as a proxy for the sector. Similarly, commercial lending and equity data is aggregated but the data lacks detailed project information, making it challenging to detail lending and equity investment by specific value chains or crops.