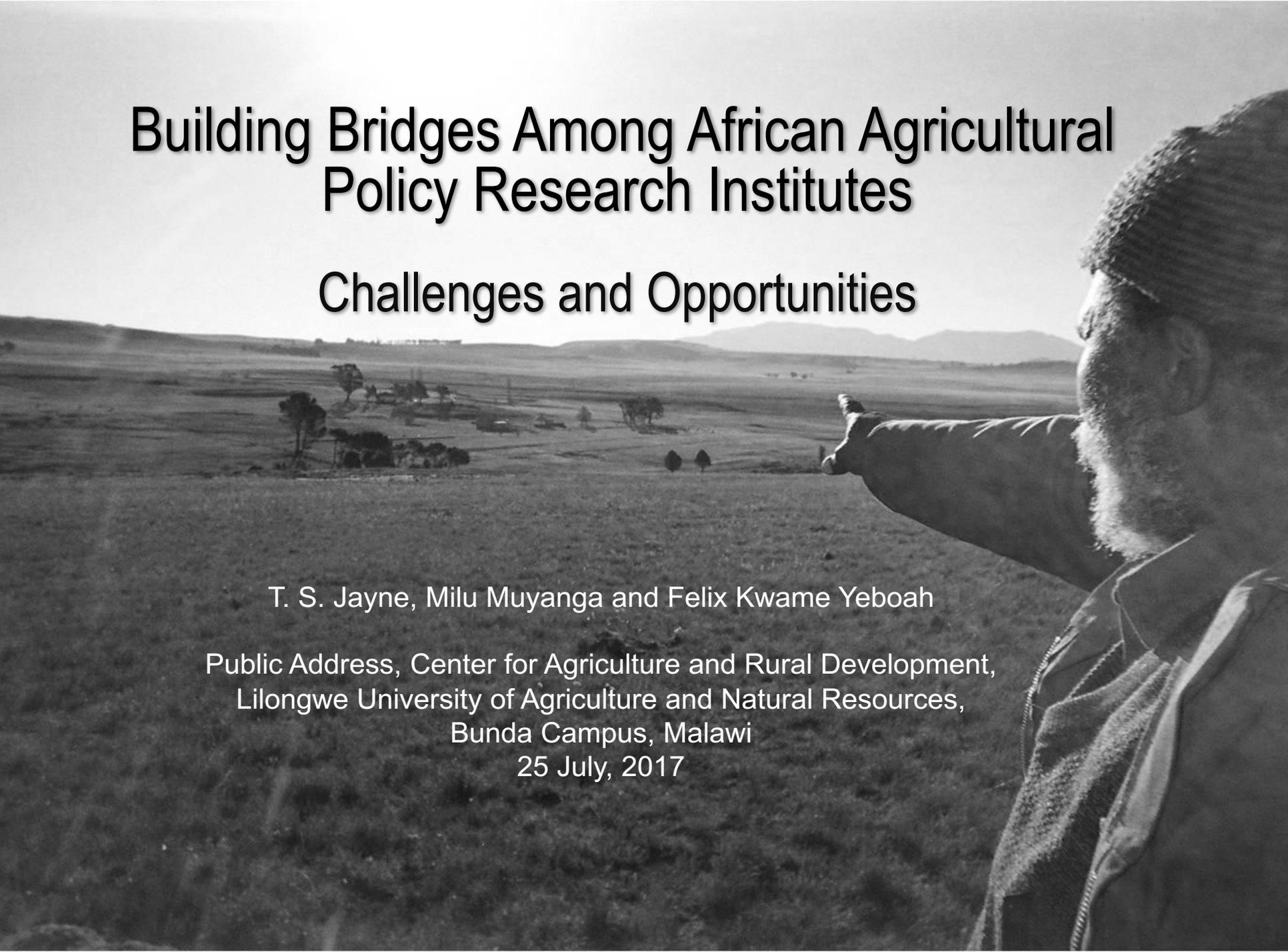


# Building Bridges Among African Agricultural Policy Research Institutes

## Challenges and Opportunities

T. S. Jayne, Milu Muyanga and Felix Kwame Yeboah

Public Address, Center for Agriculture and Rural Development,  
Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources,  
Bunda Campus, Malawi  
25 July, 2017



# Format

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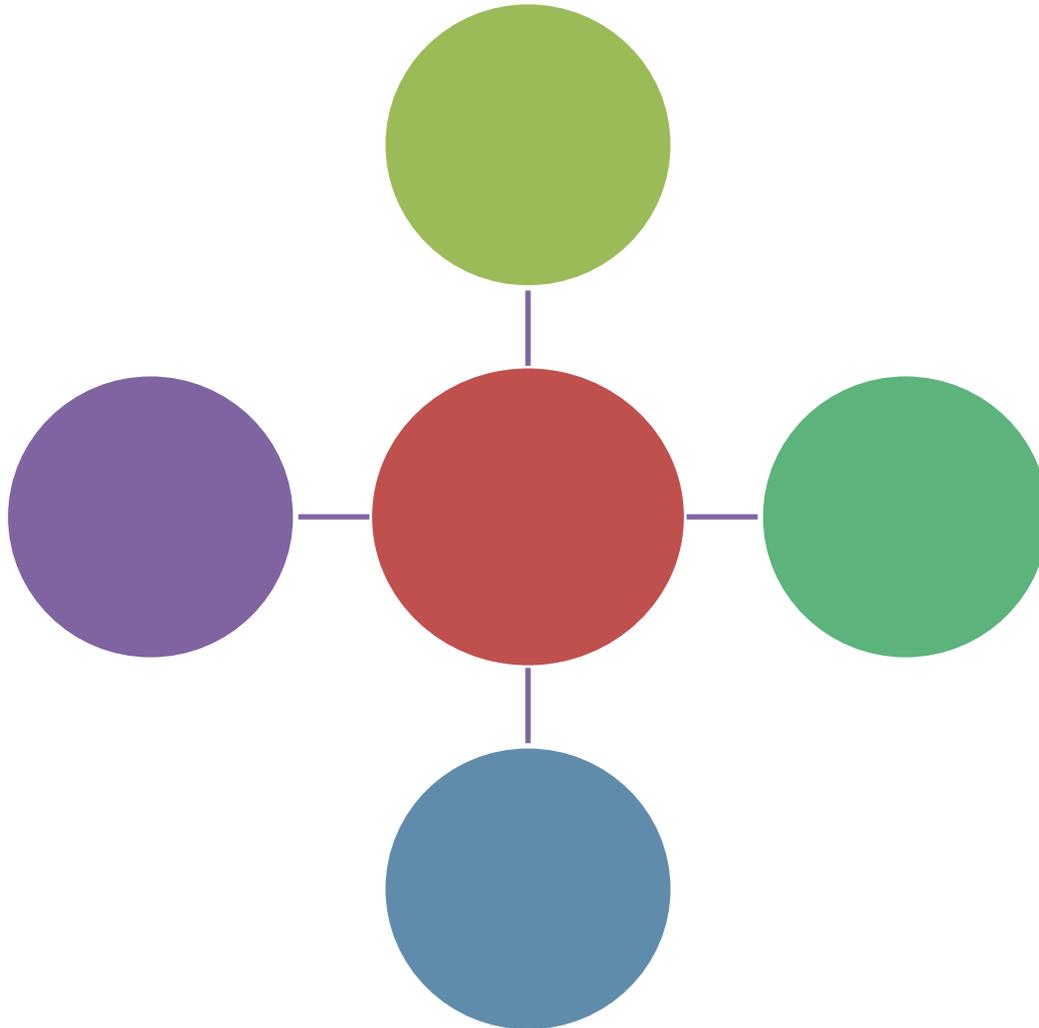
1. Five megatrends affecting agri-food systems in the region
2. Challenges and opportunities for African agricultural policy research institutes
3. ReNAPRI
4. Observations on possible way forward

# Format

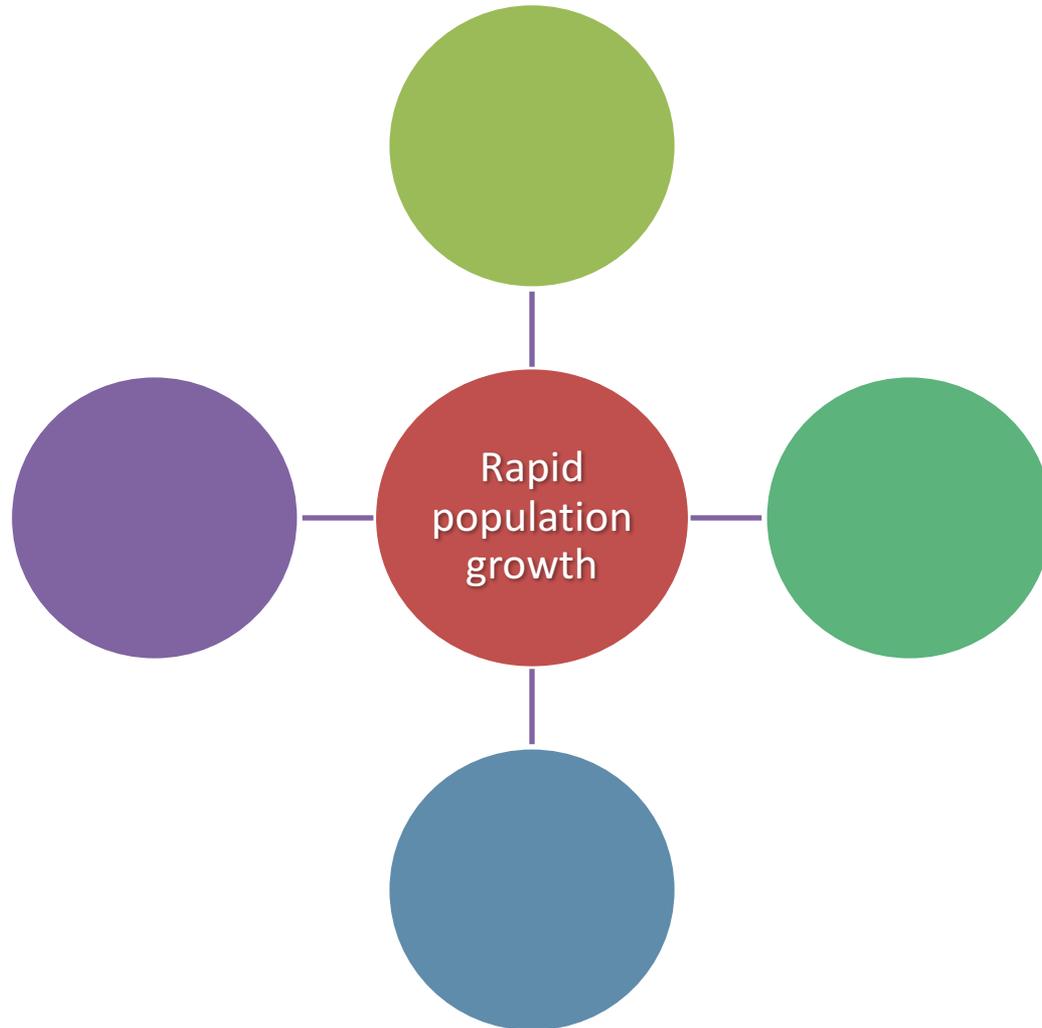
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1. **Five megatrends affecting agri-food systems in the region**
2. Challenges and opportunities for national agricultural policy research institutes in Africa
3. RENAPRI
4. Observations on the way forward

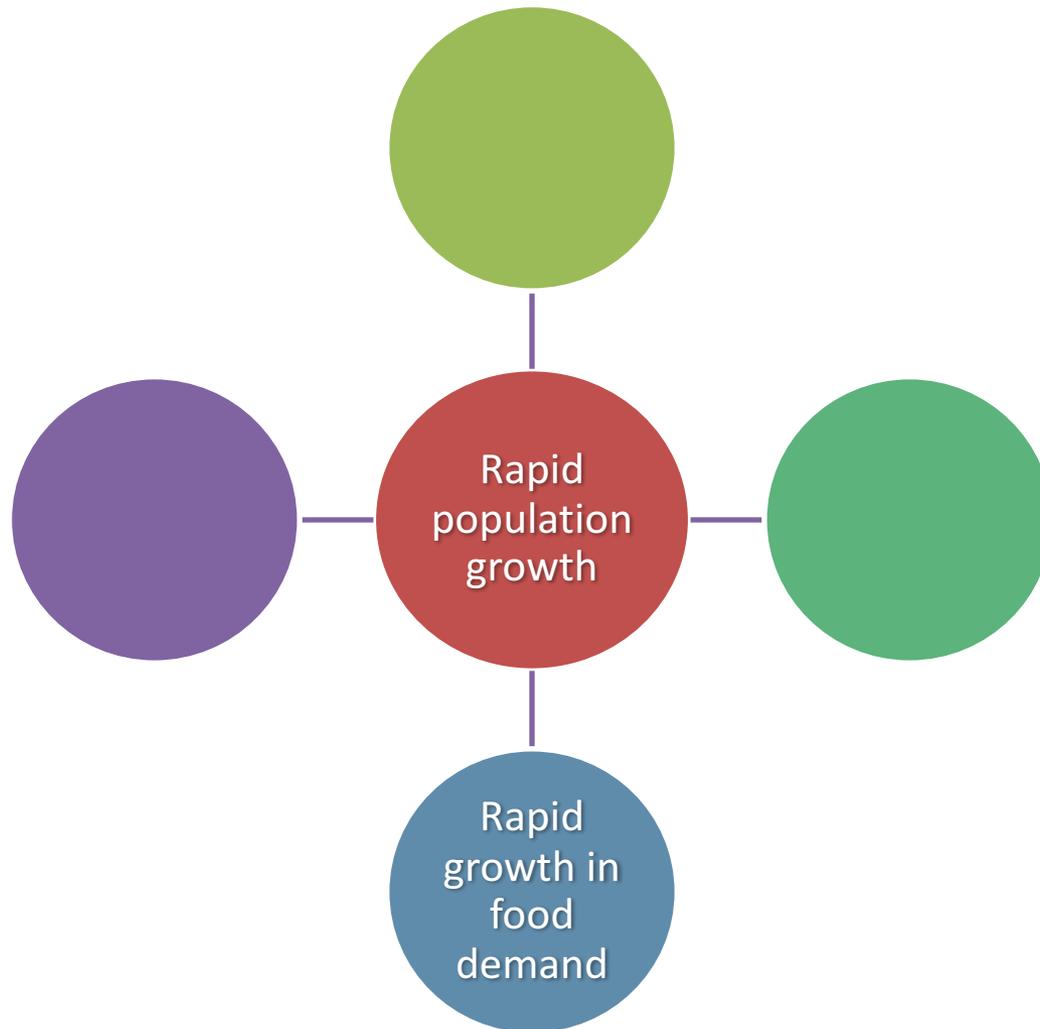
# Five inter-related trends



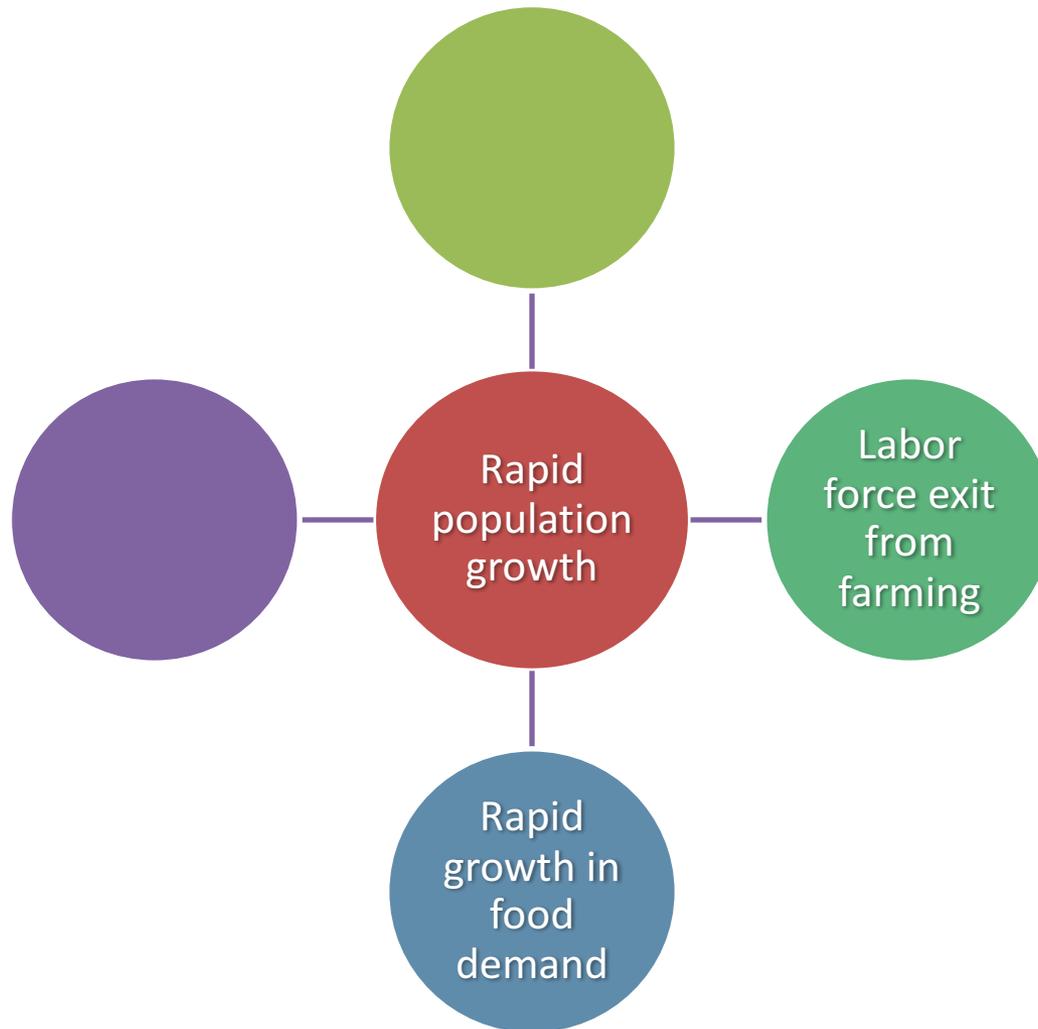
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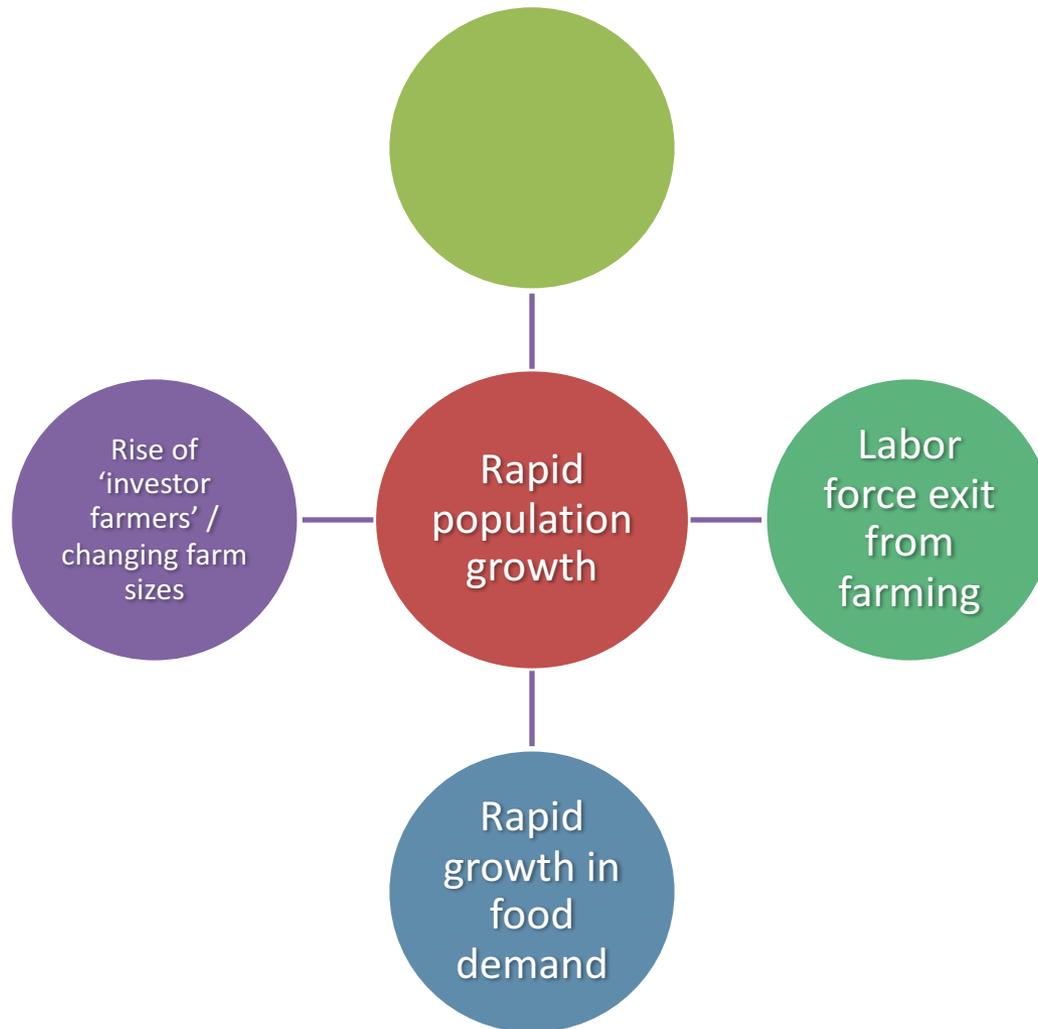
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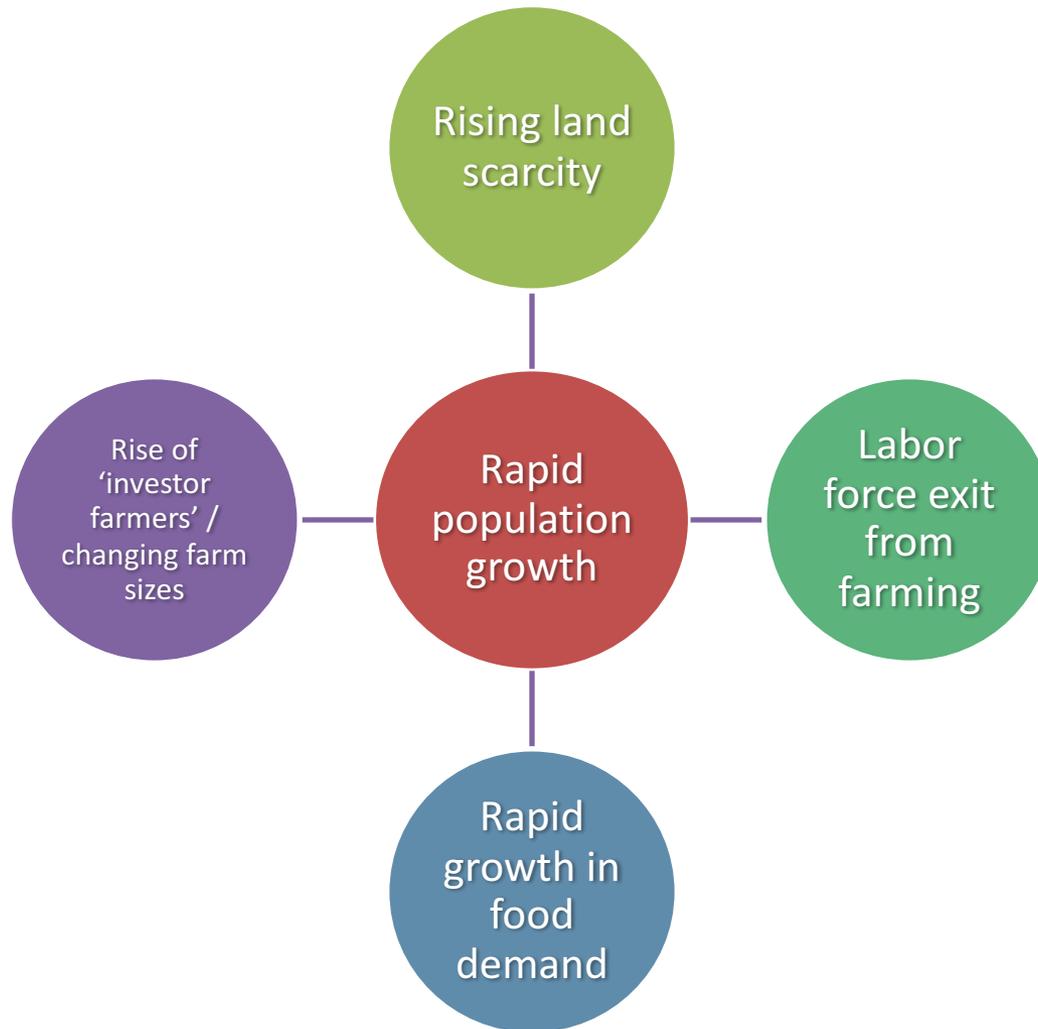
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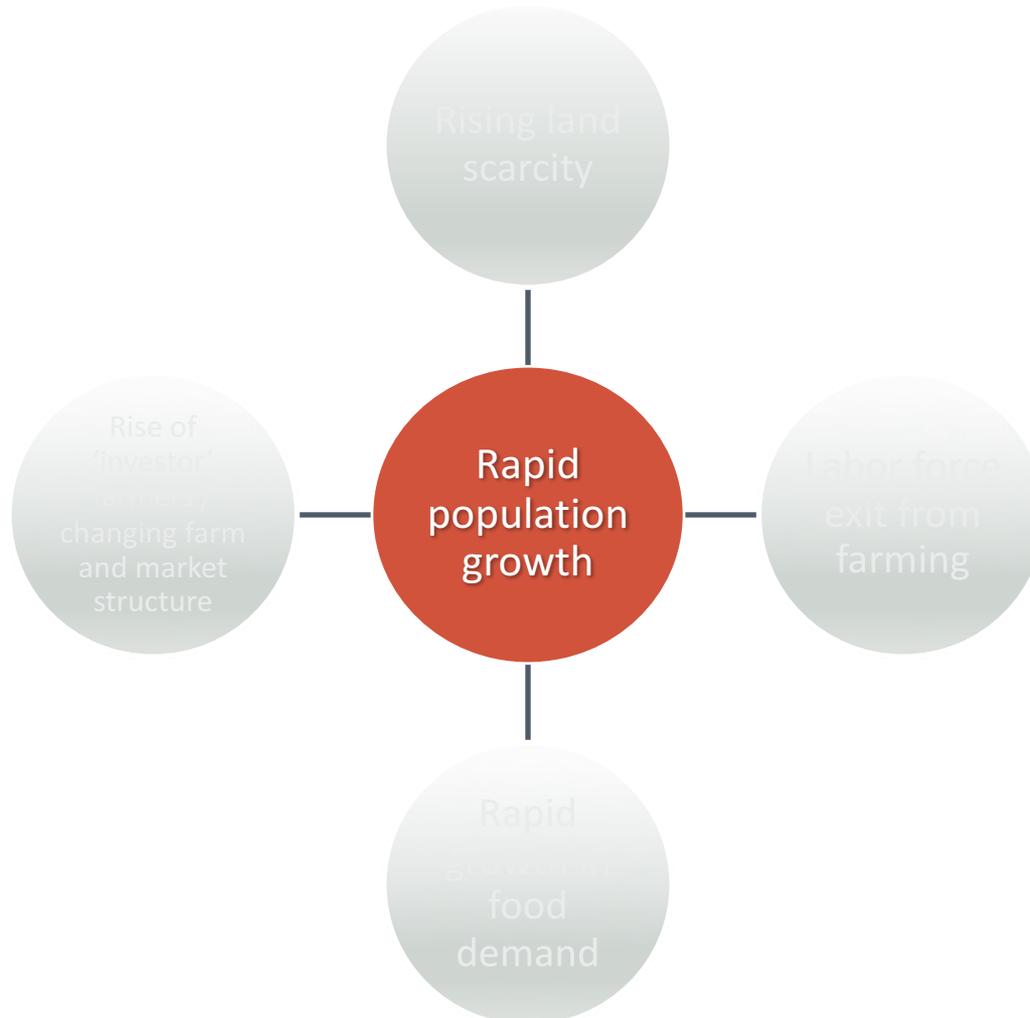
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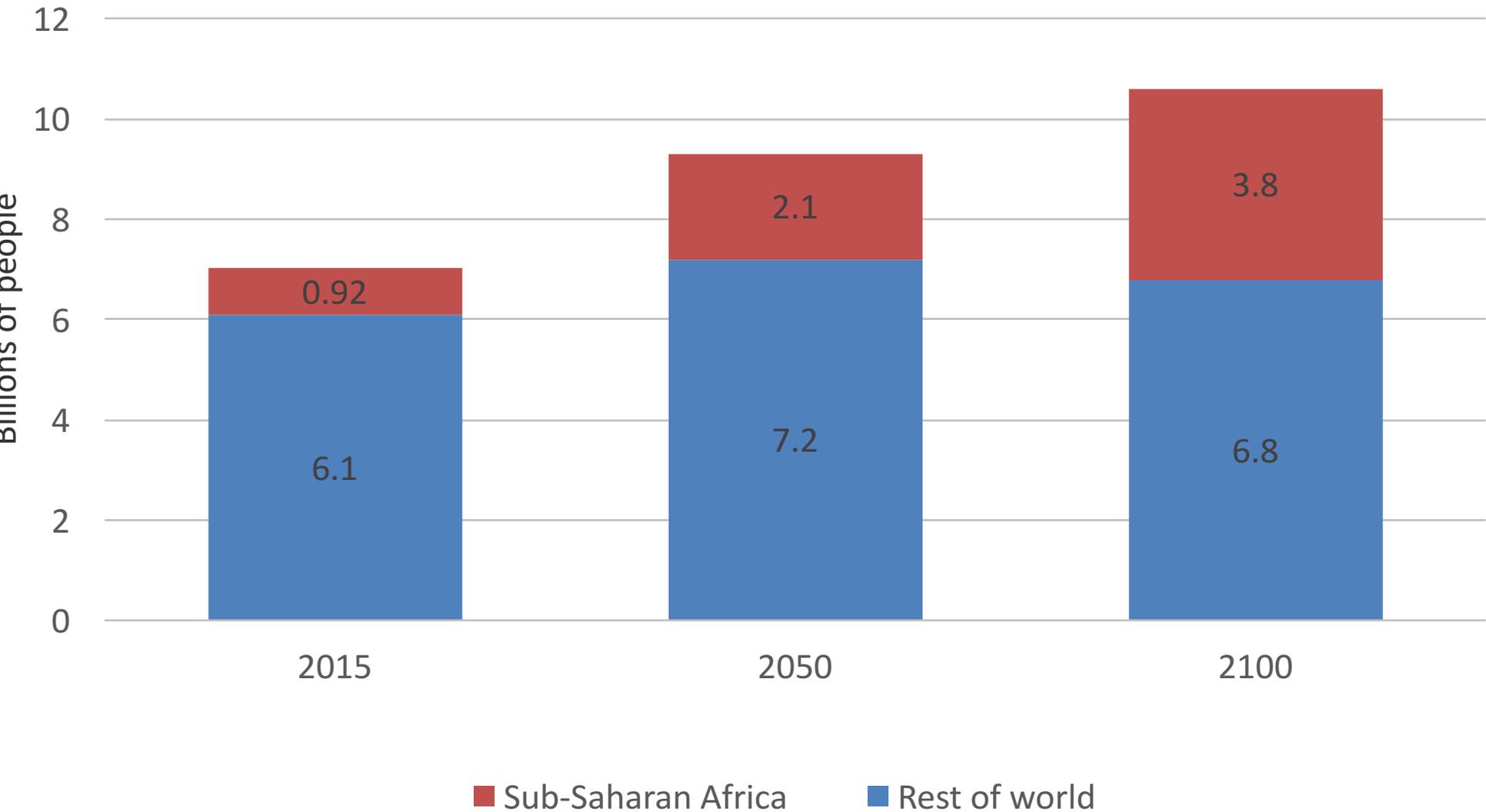
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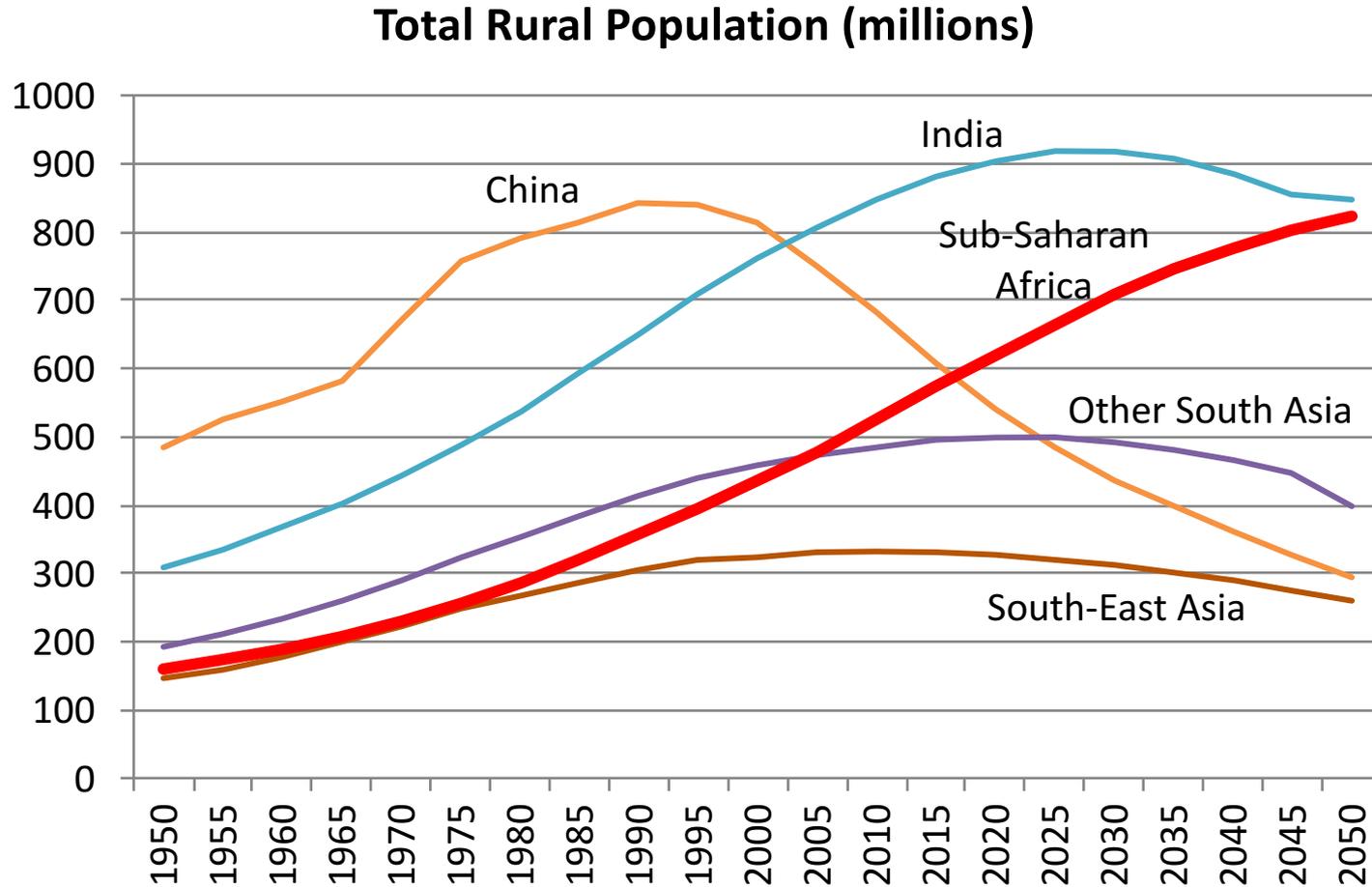
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# Africa's rapid population growth

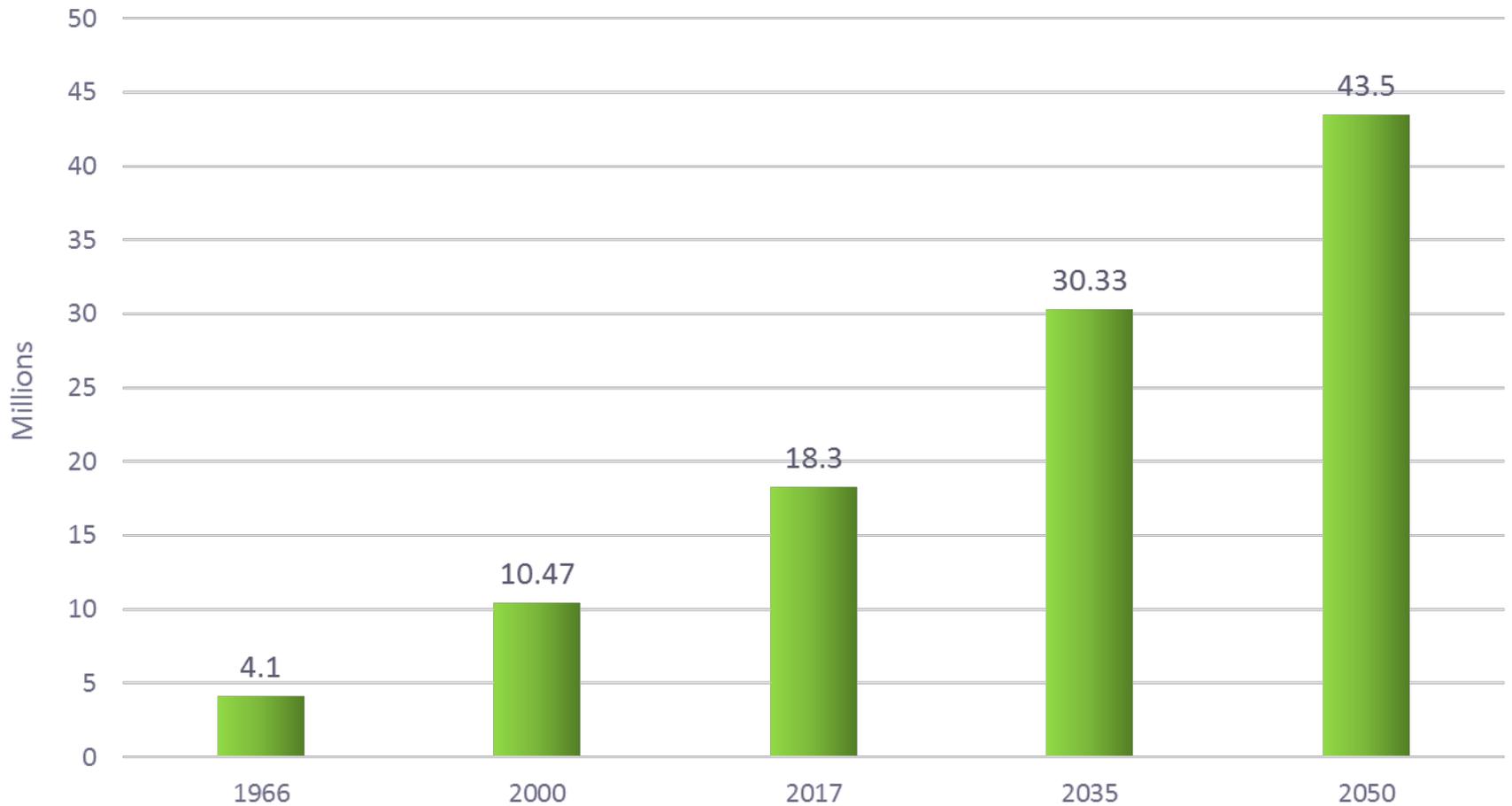


# Sub-Saharan Africa: only region of world where rural population continues to rise past 2050

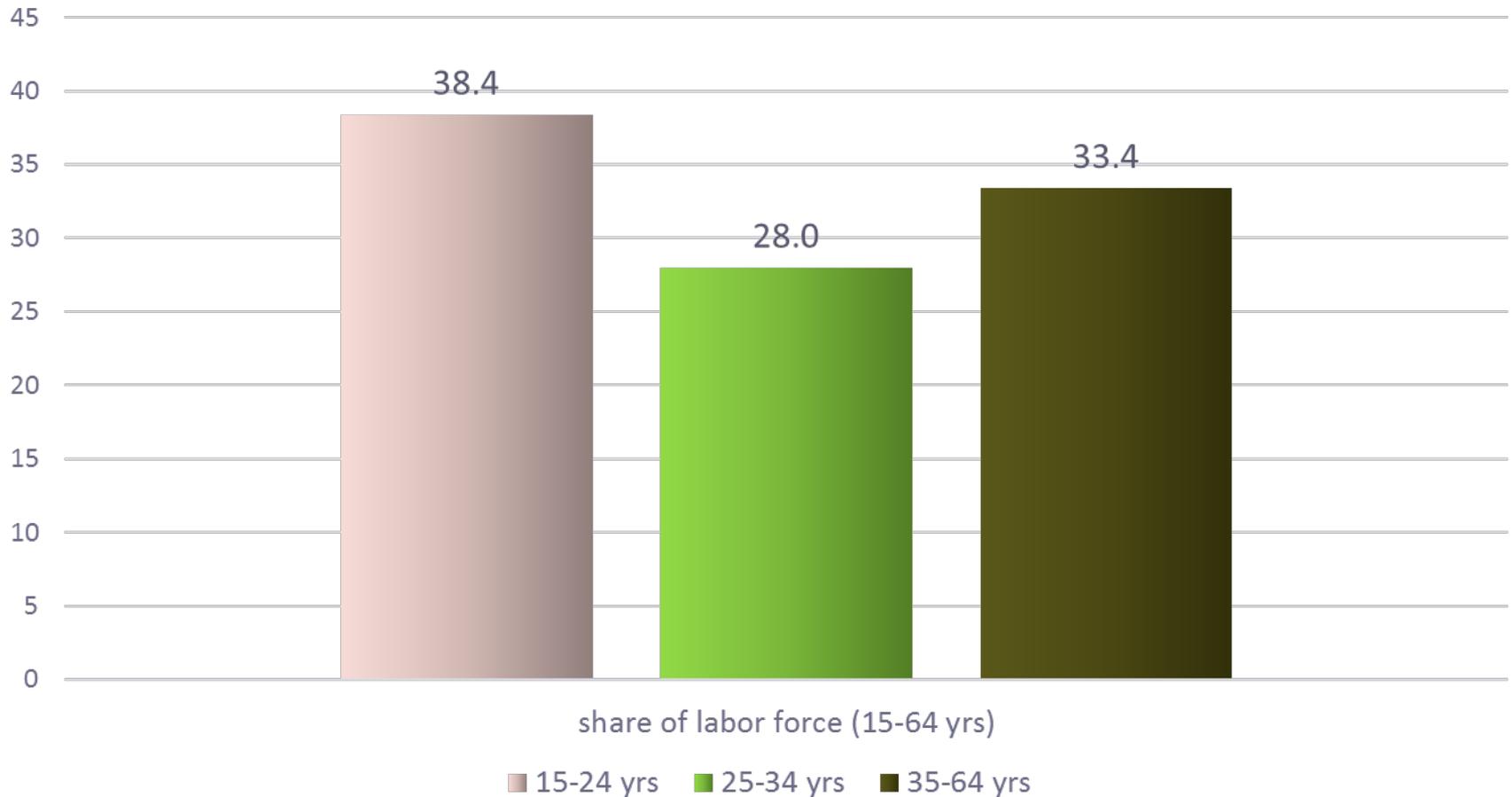


Source: UN 2013

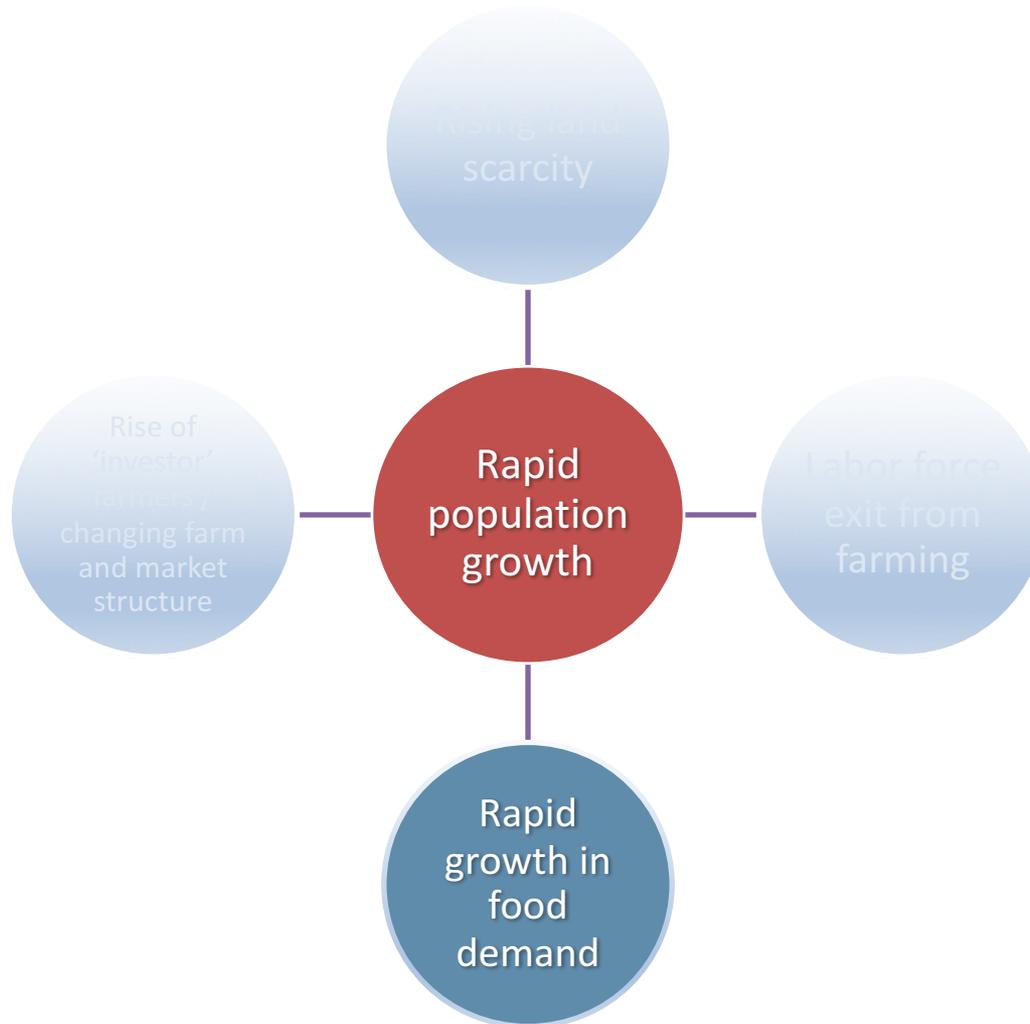
# Population of Malawi



# Share of labor force by age: 64% of Malawi's labor force is 15-34 years in 2016

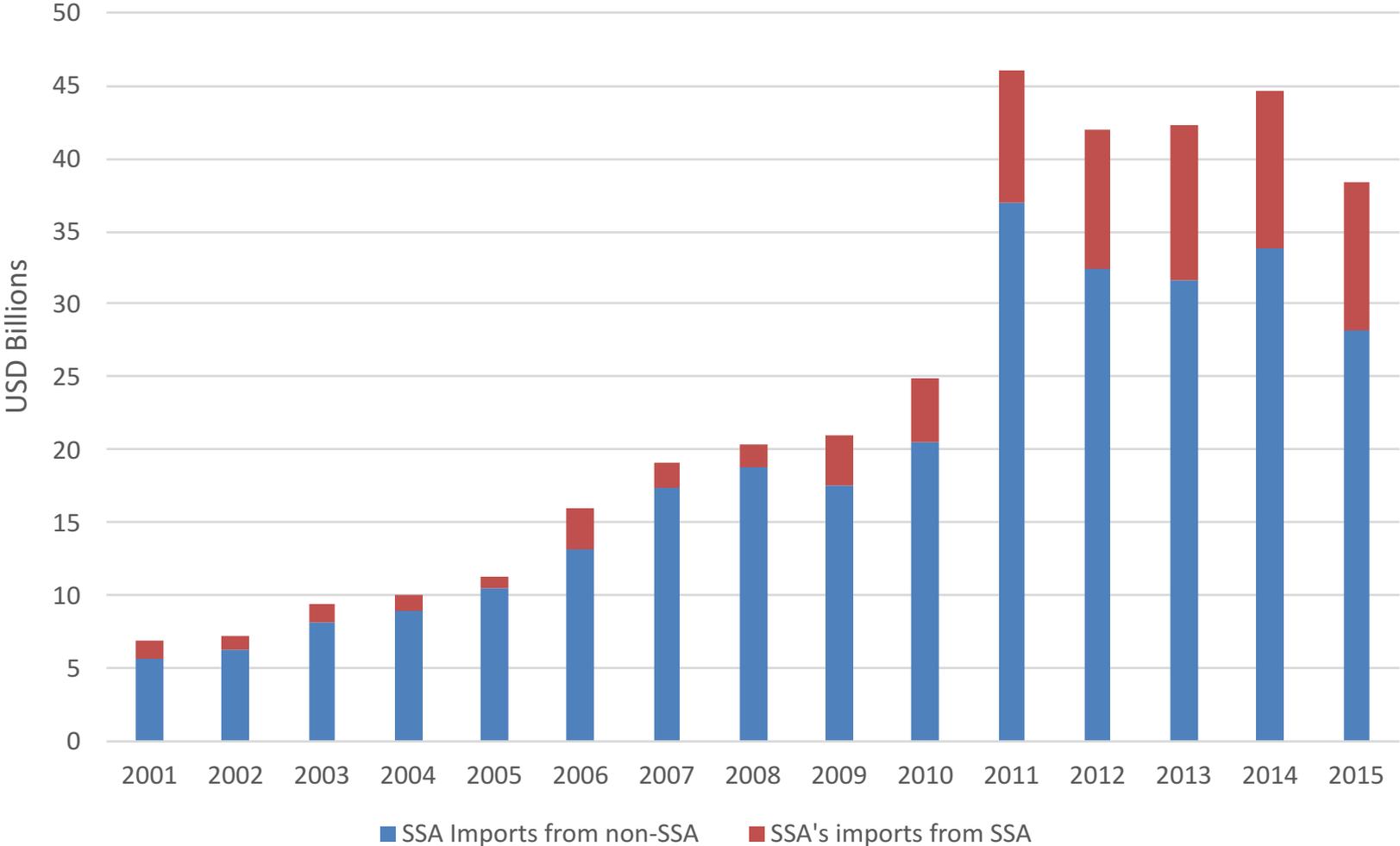


# Five inter-related trends

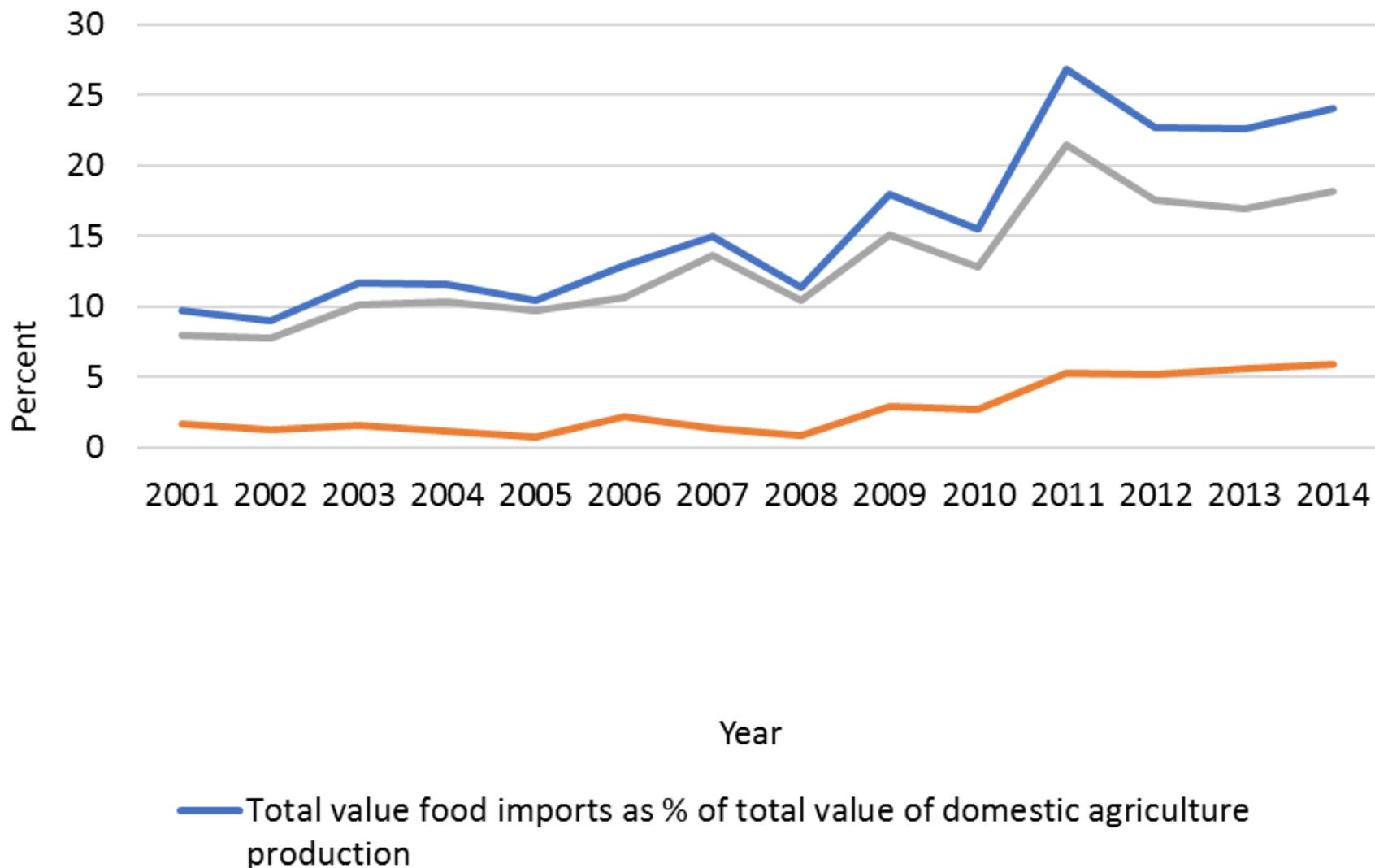


# SSA Total Food Imports from 7 to 40 billion USD (2001-2015)

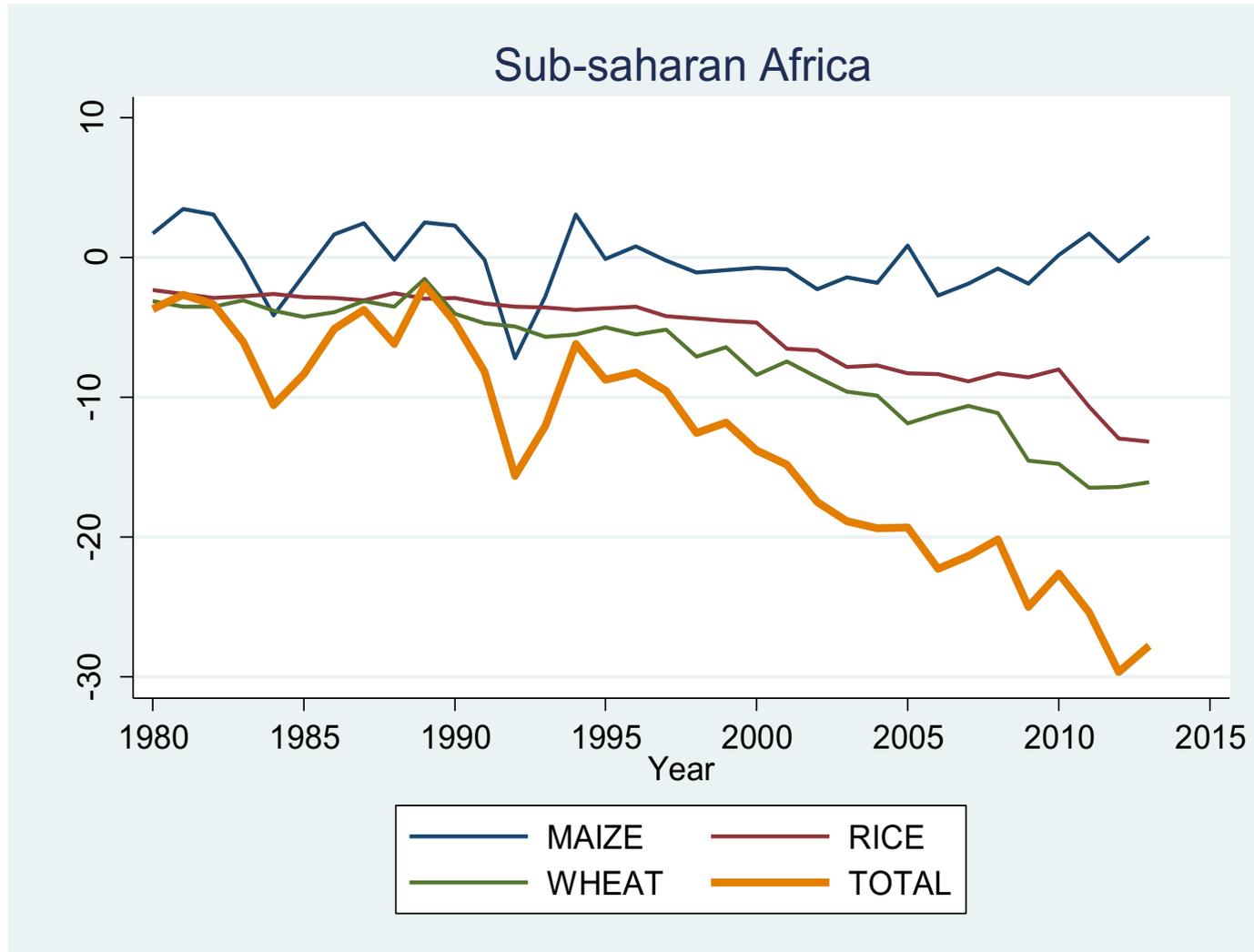
(intra SSA trade from 1 to 10 billion USD)



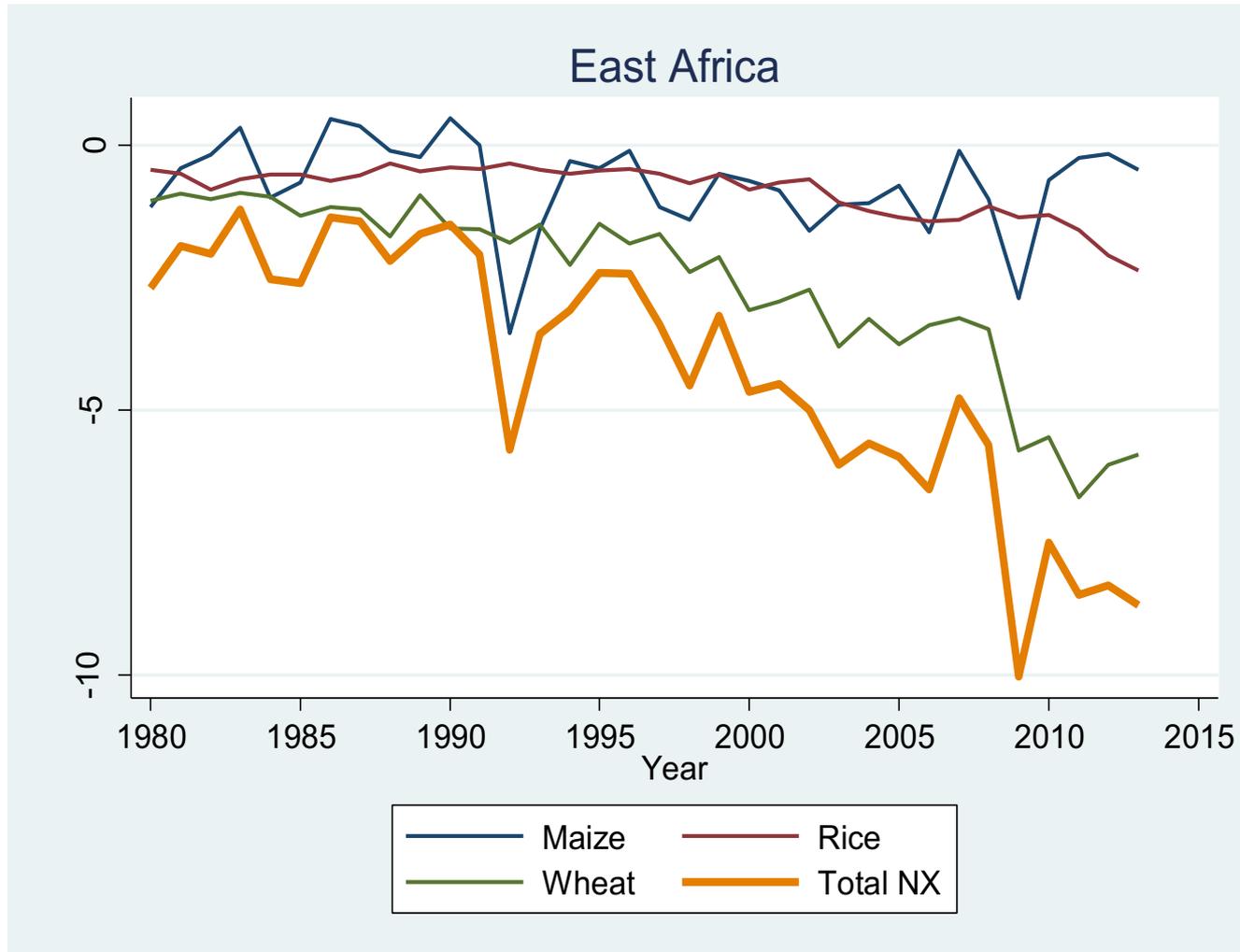
## Value of food imports as a percentage of the value of domestic agricultural production



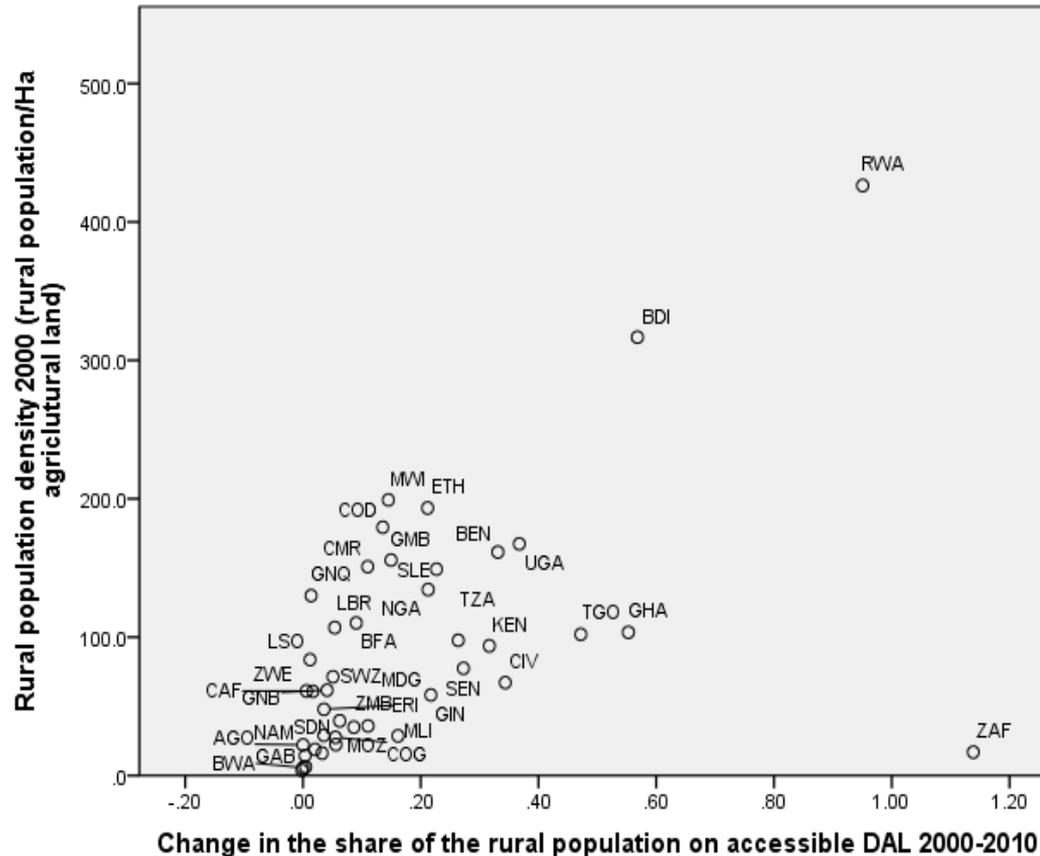
# Net cereal exports, Sub-Saharan Africa



# Net cereal exports, East Africa Region

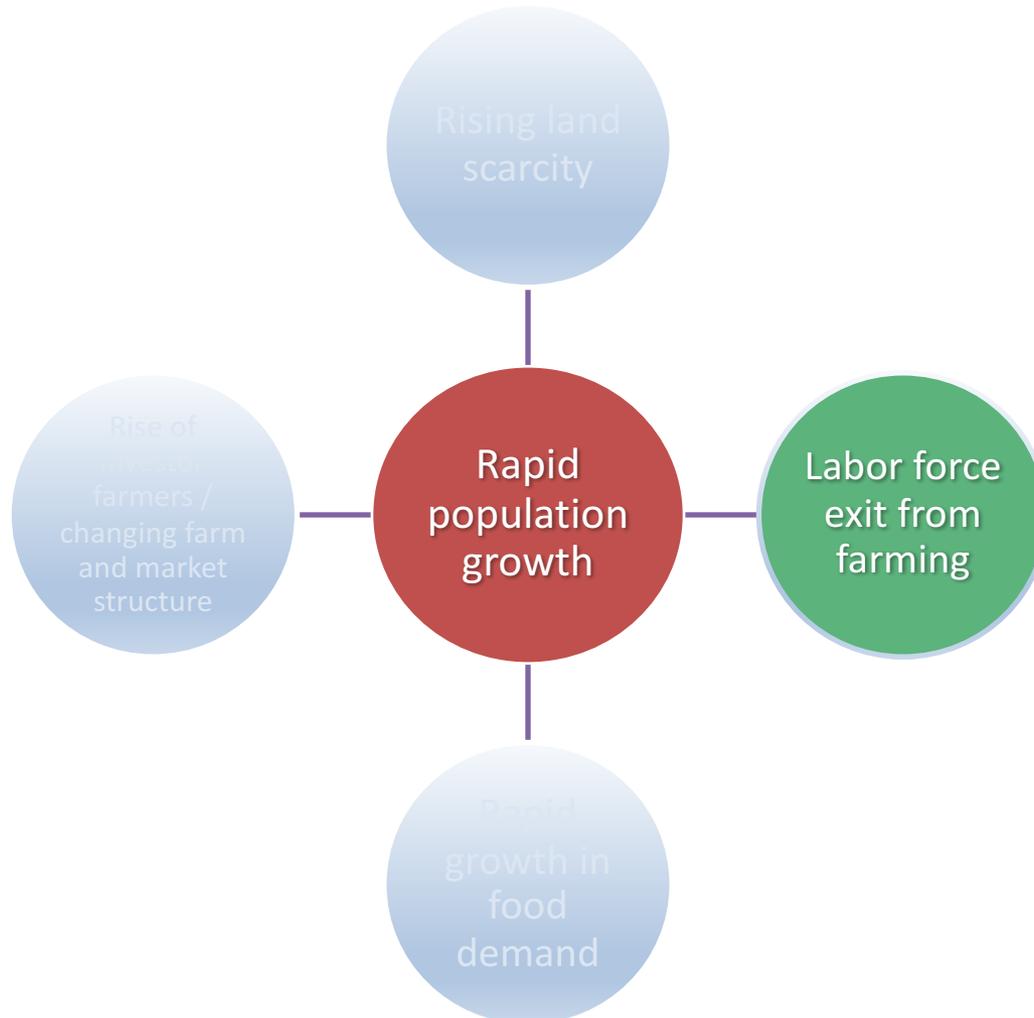


# Relationship between % of rural population on degrading agricultural land and pop density



- Roughly 28% of rural population in SSA live on degrading agricultural land.
- 43 million additional people living on DAL between 2000-2010

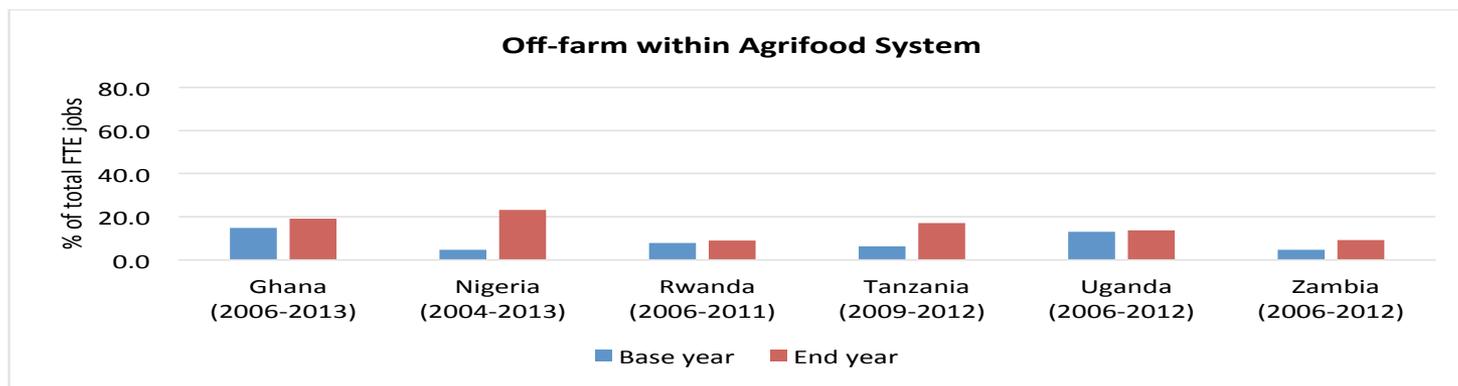
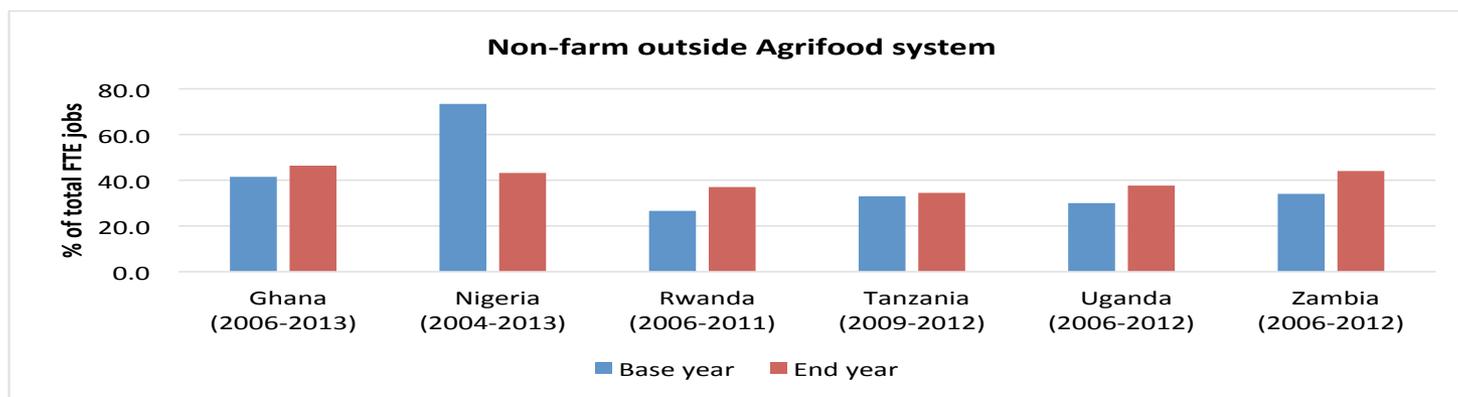
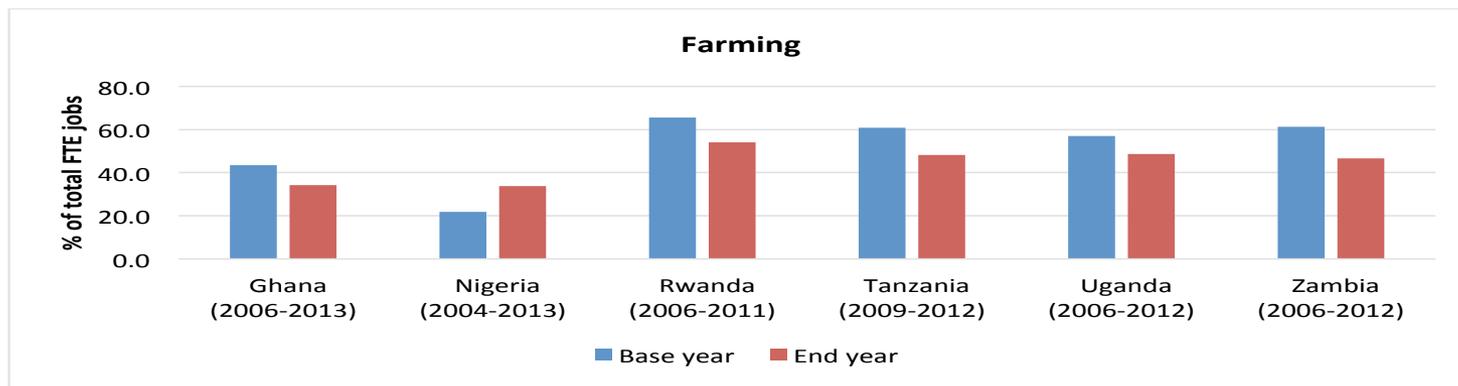
# Five inter-related trends



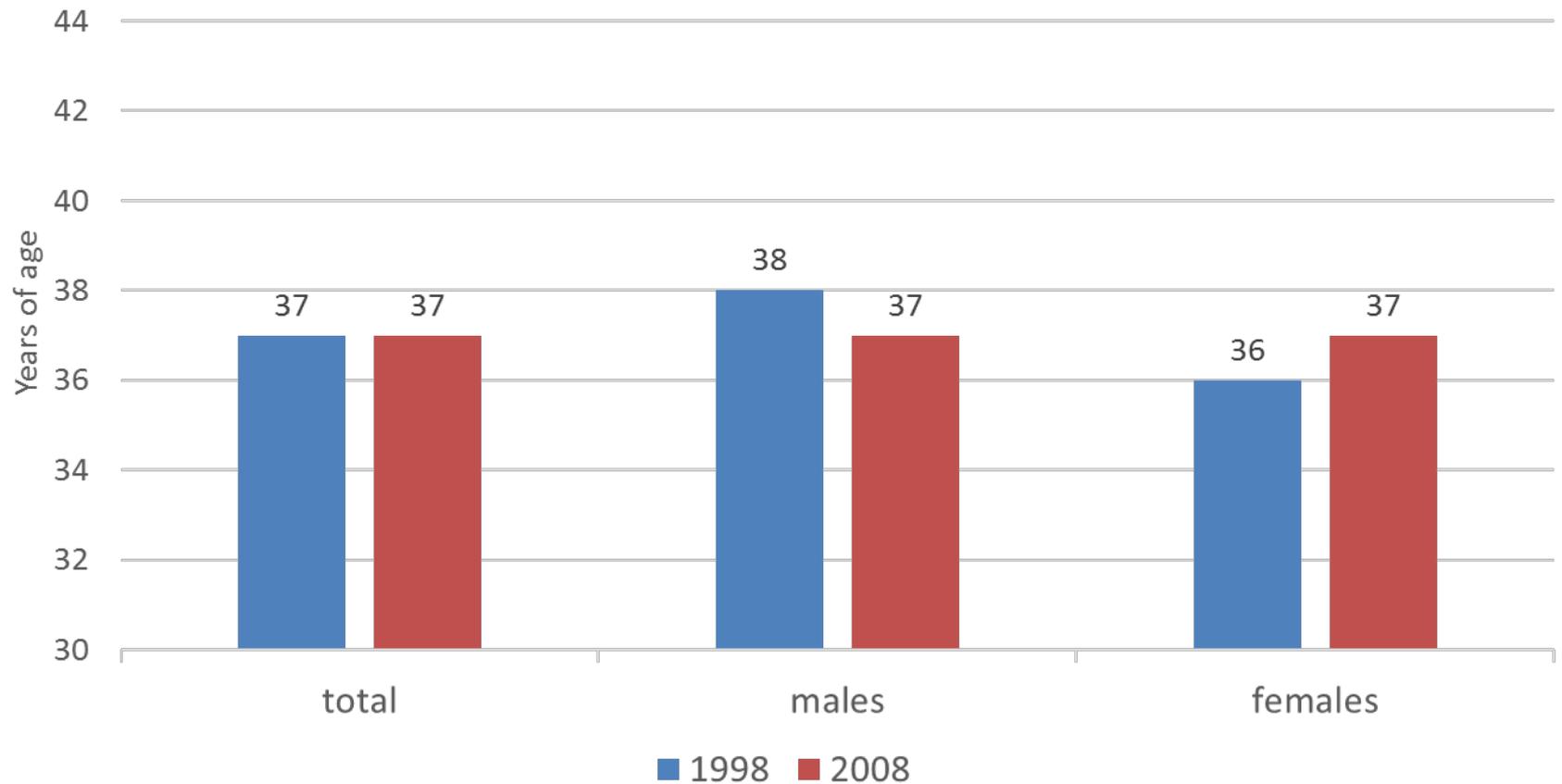


# Employment trends

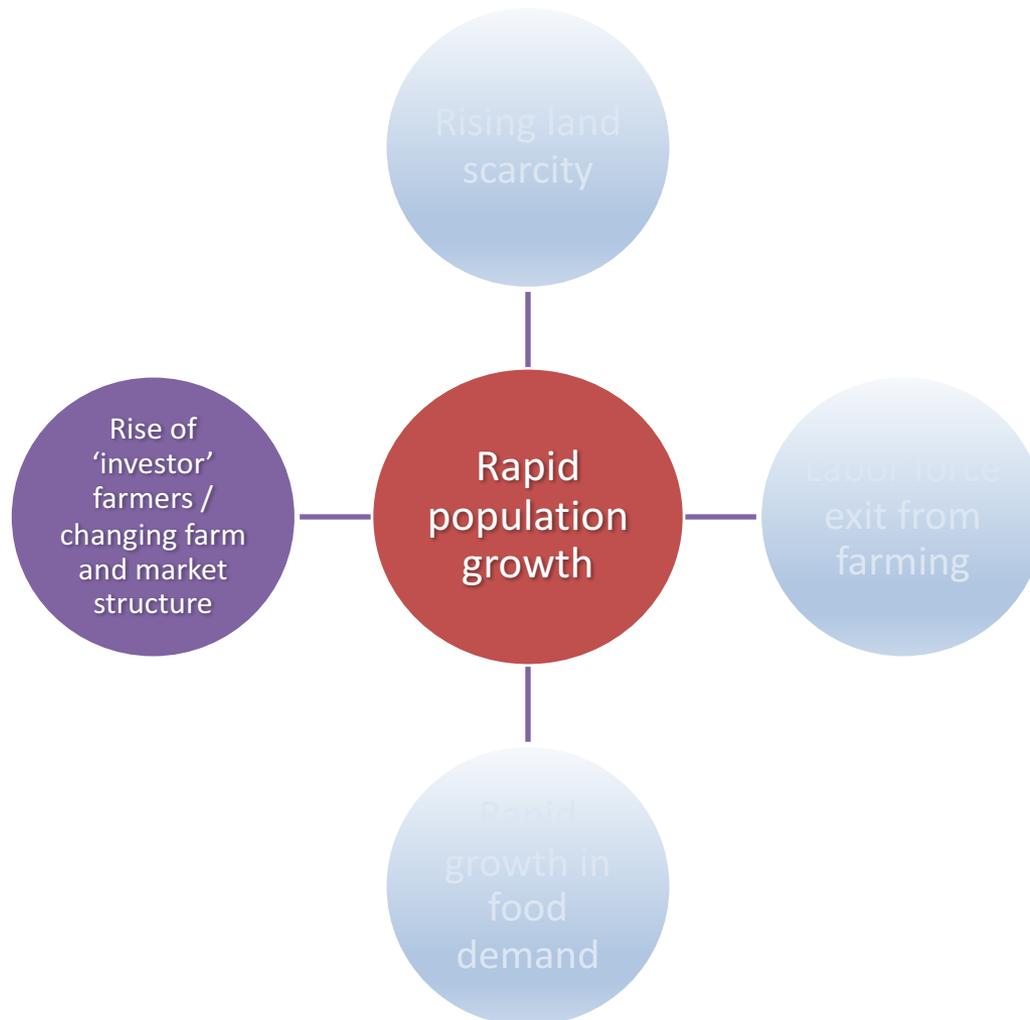
# Changes in the share of total jobs in farming, non-farm and off-farm agri-food systems, among the working age population (15–64 years)



# Mean age of individuals engaged in farming, Malawi



# Five inter-related trends



## Changes in farm structure in Tanzania (2008-2012), National Panel Surveys

Farm size	Number of farms (% of total)		% growth in number of farms between initial and latest year	% of total operated land on farms between 0-100 ha	
	2008	2012		2008	2012
0 – 5 ha	5,454,961 (92.8)	6,151,035 (91.4)	12.8	62.4	56.3
5 – 10 ha	300,511 (5.1)	406,947 (6.0)	35.4	15.9	18.0
10 – 20 ha	77,668 (1.3)	109,960 (1.6)	41.6	7.9	9.7
20 – 100 ha	45,700 (0.7)	64,588 (0.9)	41.3	13.8	16.0
Total	5,878,840 (100%)	6,732,530 (100%)	14.5	100.0	100.0

Share of farmland on farms 5-100 ha from 38% to 44% in 4 years

## Changes in farm structure in Ghana (1992-2013)

Ghana	Number of farms		% growth in number of farms	% of total cultivated area	
	1992	2013		1992	2013
0-2 ha	1,458,540	1,582,034	8.5	25.1	14.2
2-5 ha	578,890	998,651	72.5	35.6	31.3
5-10 ha	116,800	320,411	174.3	17.2	22.8
10-20 ha	38,690	117,722	204.3	11.0	16.1
20-100 ha	18,980	37,421	97.2	11.1	12.2
>100 ha	--	1,740	-	--	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,211,900</b>	<b>3,057,978</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

51.1%

Source: Ghana GLSS Surveys, 1992, 2013, Jayne et al., 2016, using data from Ghana GLSS Surveys I and IV.

## Changes in farm structure in Zambia (2001-2012)

Farm size category	Number of farms		% growth in number of farms	% of total cultivated area	
	2001	2012		2001	2012
0 – 2 ha	638,118	748,771	17.3	34.1	16.2
2 – 5 ha	159,039	418,544	163.2	45	31.7
5 – 10 ha	20,832	165,129	692.6	14.3	25.0
10 – 20 ha	2,352	53,454	2272.7	6.6	15.0
20 – 100 ha	--	13,839	na	--	12.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>820,341</b>	<b>1,399,737</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

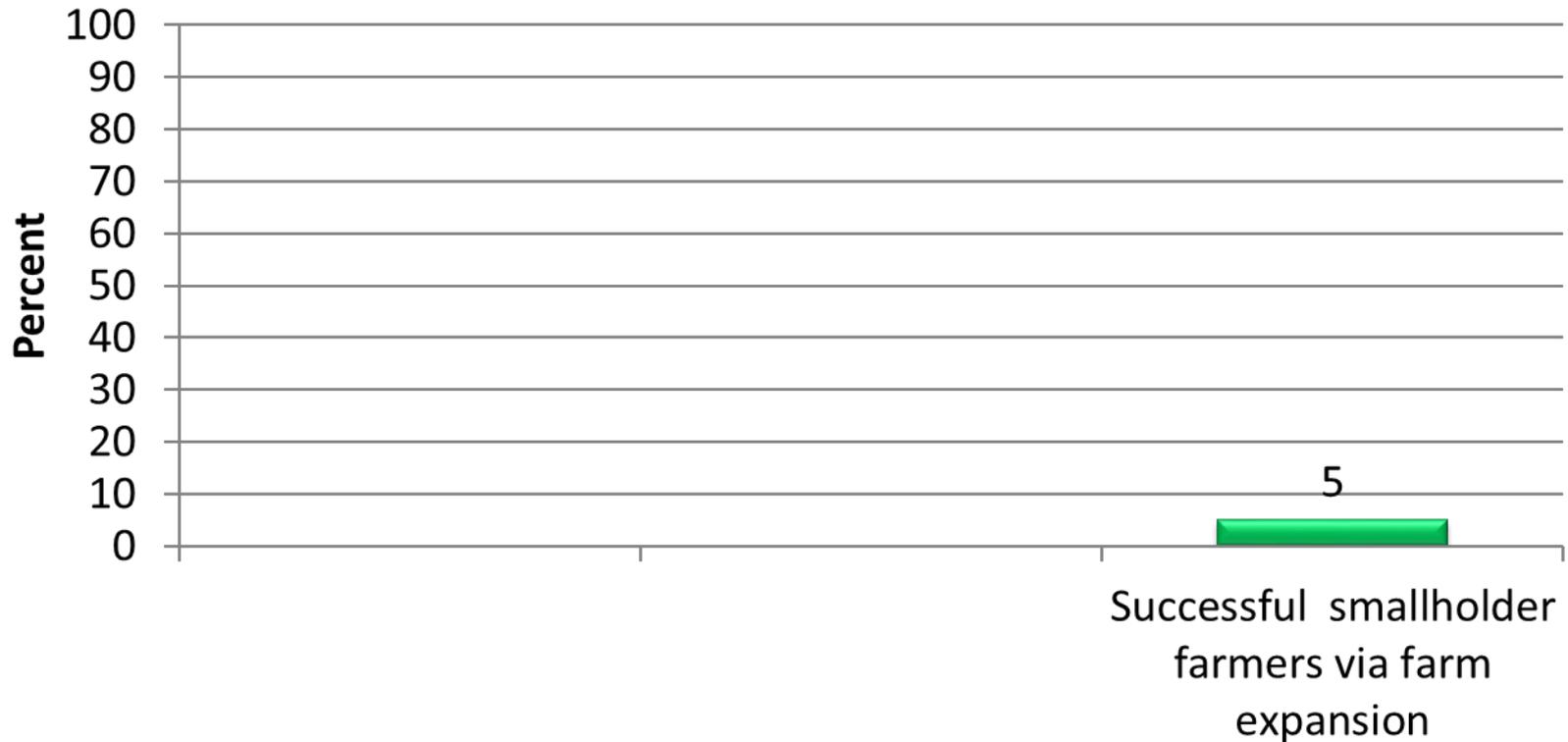
52.1%

Source: Zambia MAL Crop Forecast Surveys, 2001 and 2012

# Characteristics of “emergent farmers”

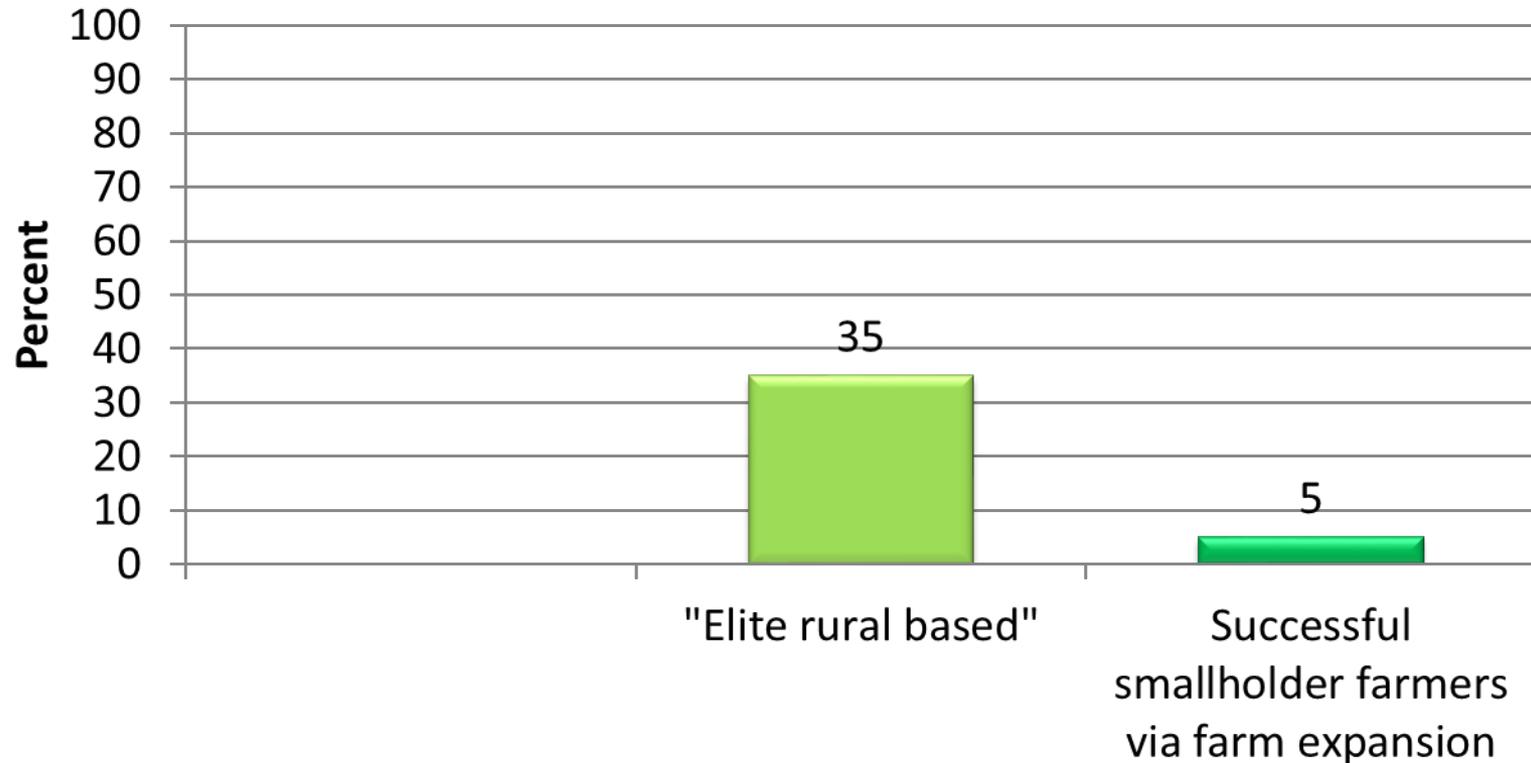
# Rise of the medium-scale farmers

## Three sub-categories of medium scale farmers (Kenya, Zambia, Ghana)



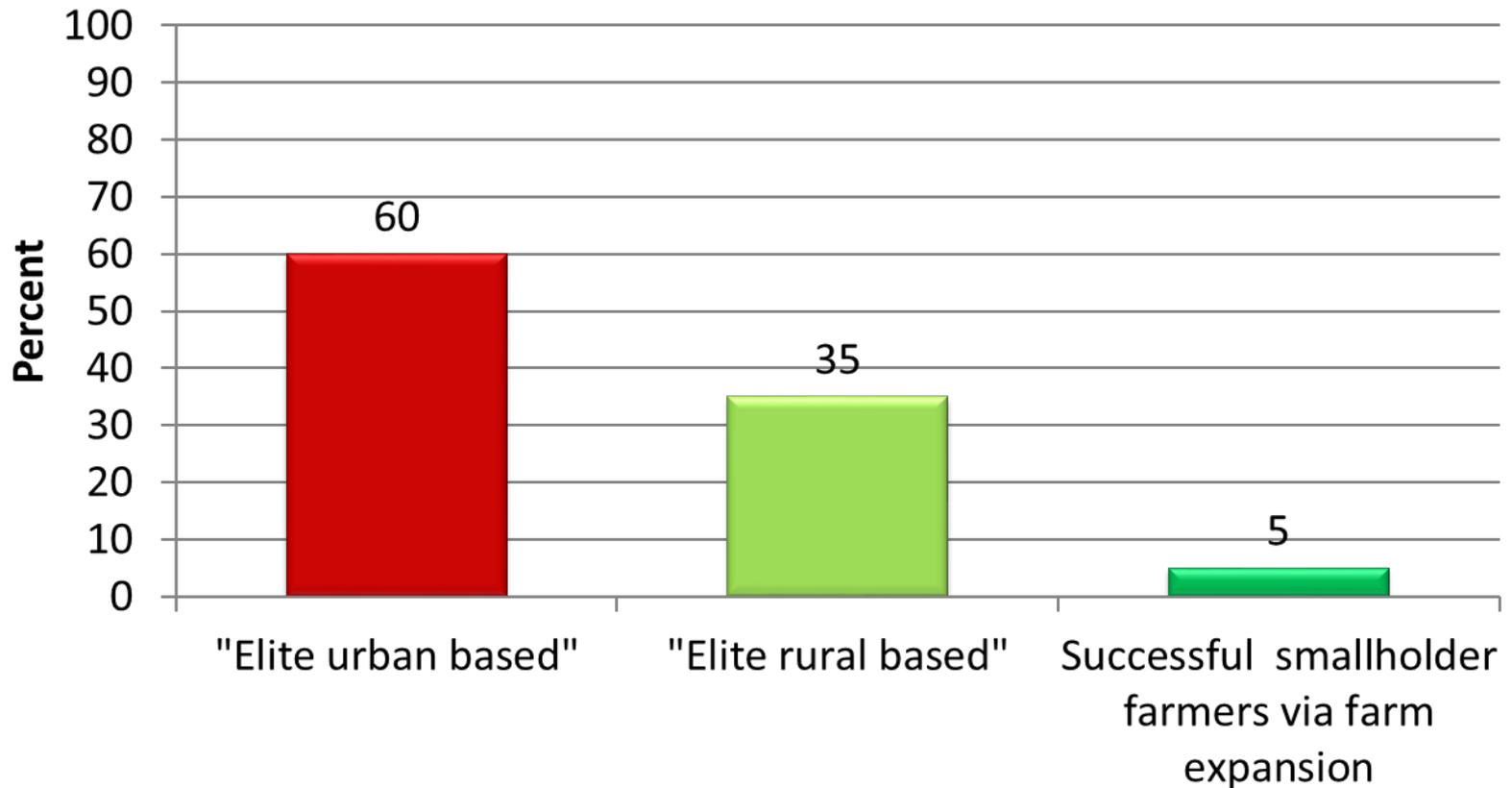
# Rise of the medium-scale farmers

## Three sub-categories of medium scale farmers: Kenya, Zambia, Ghana



# Rise of the medium-scale farmers

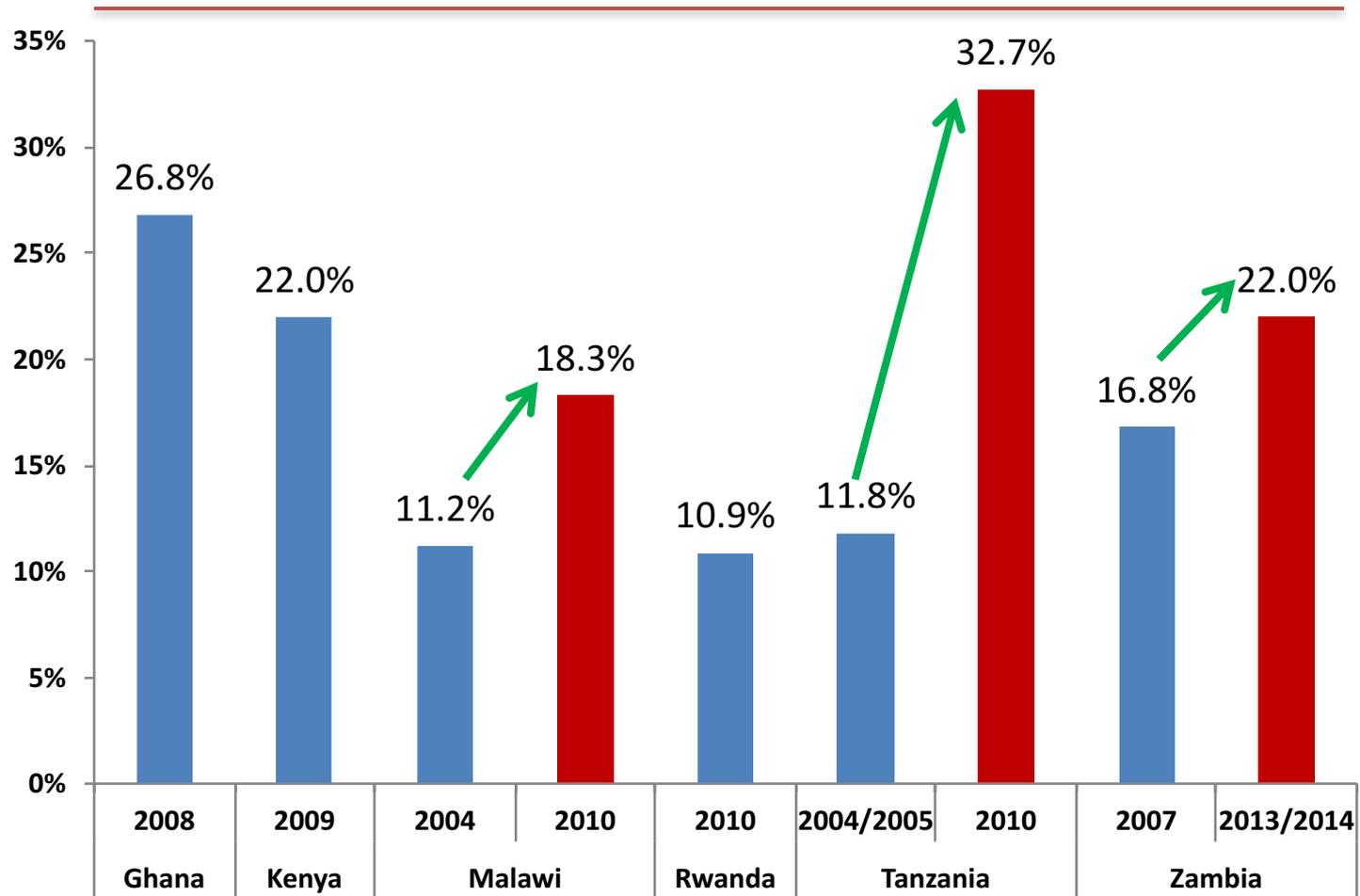
## Three sub-categories of medium scale farmers: Kenya, Zambia, Ghana



# Type 1: Urban-based investor farmer

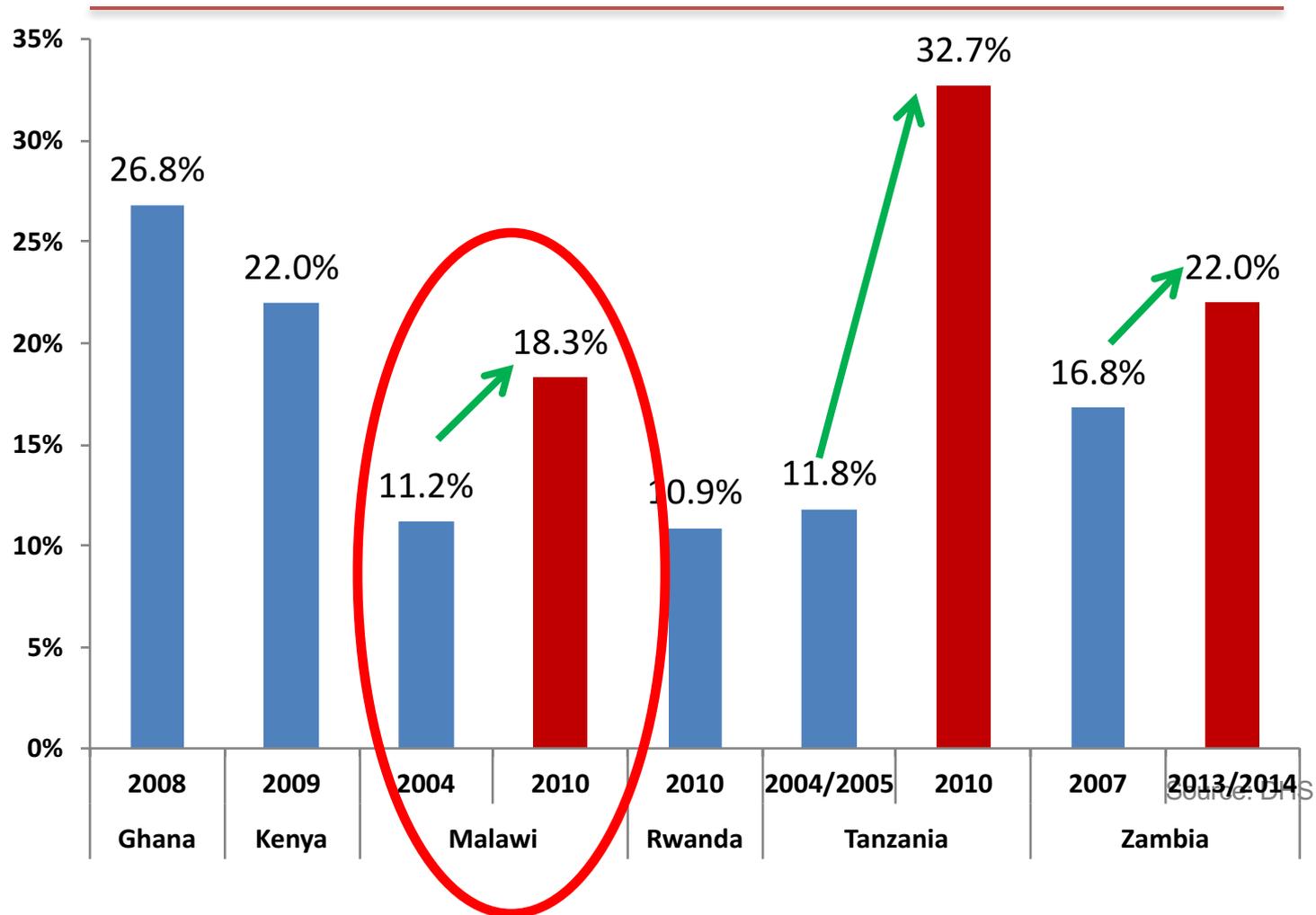
	Mode of entry to medium-scale farming status: acquire farm using non-farm income	
	Zambia	Kenya
	(n=164)	(n=180)
% of cases	58	60
% men	91.4	80
Year of birth	1960	1947
Years of education of head	11	12.7
Have held a job other than farmer (%)	100	83.3
Formerly /currently employed by the public sector (%)	59.6	56.7
Current landholding size (ha)	74.9	50.1
% of land currently under cultivation	24.7	46.6
Decade when land was acquired		
1969 or earlier	1.1	6
1970-79	5.1	18
1980-89	7.4	20
1990-99	23.8	32
2000 or later	63.4	25

# % of National Landholdings held by Urban Households



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys, various years between 2004-2014.

# % of National Landholdings held by Urban Households

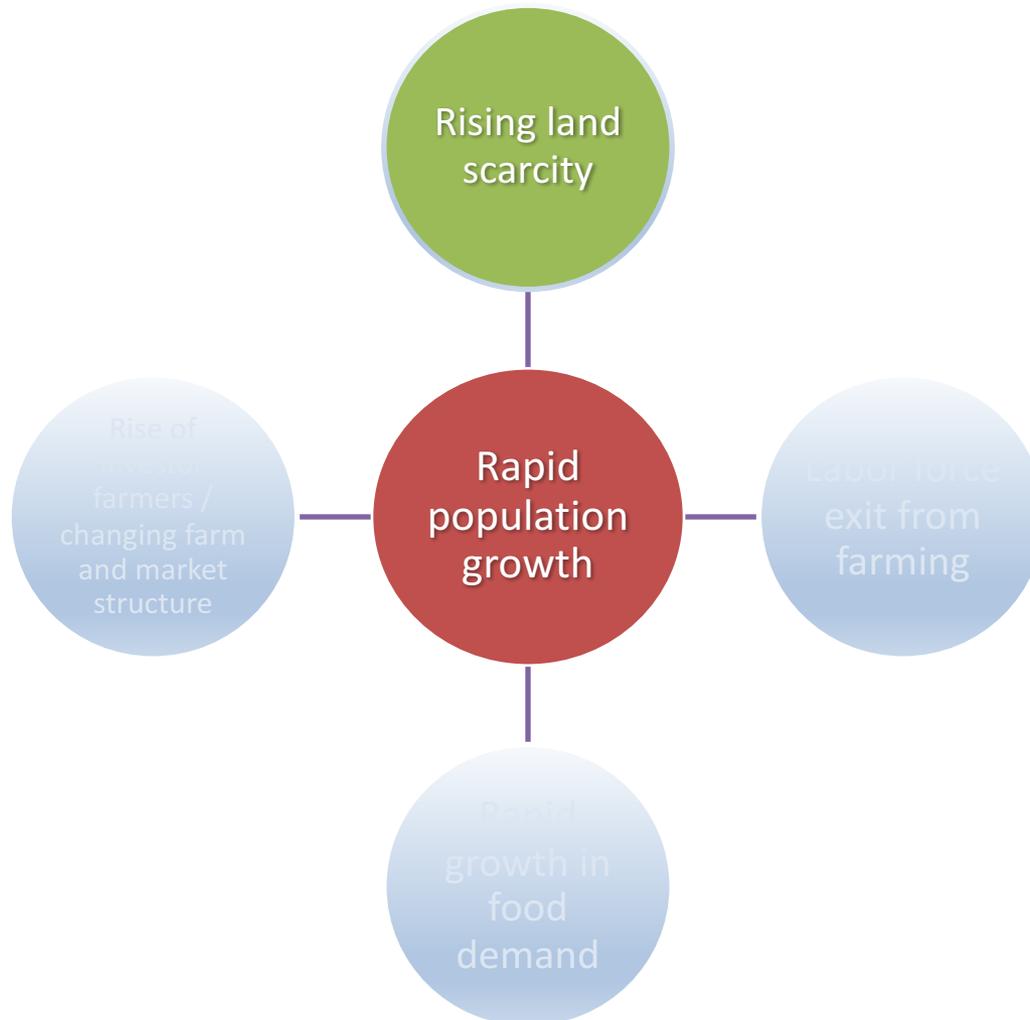


# GINI coefficients in farm landholding

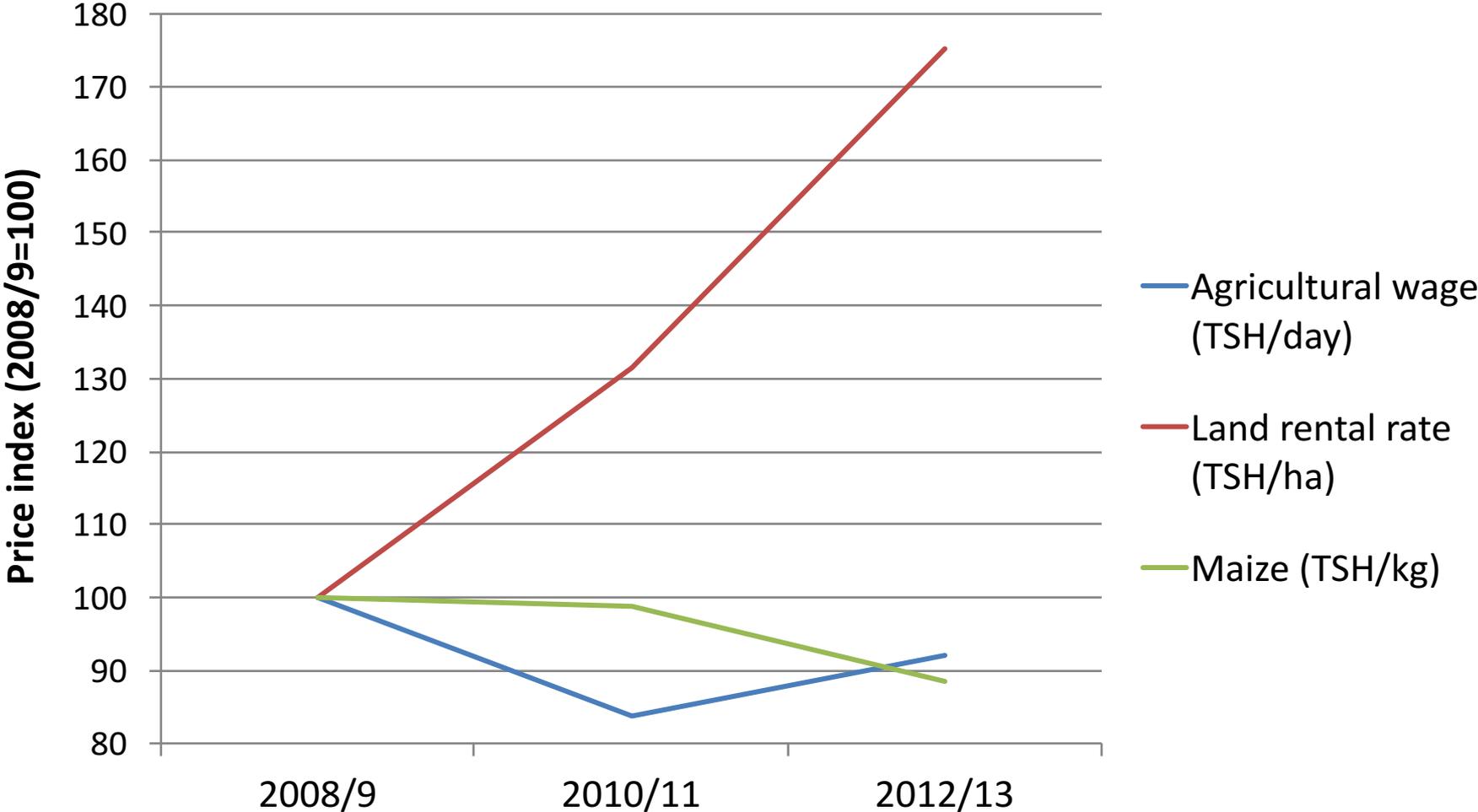
	Period	Movement in Gini coefficient:
Ghana (cult. area)	1992 → 2013	0.54 → 0.70
Kenya (cult. area)	1994 → 2006	0.51 → 0.55
Tanzania (landholdings)	2008 → 2012	0.63 → 0.69
Zambia (landholding)	2001 → 2012	0.42 → 0.49

Source: Jayne et al. 2014 (JIA)

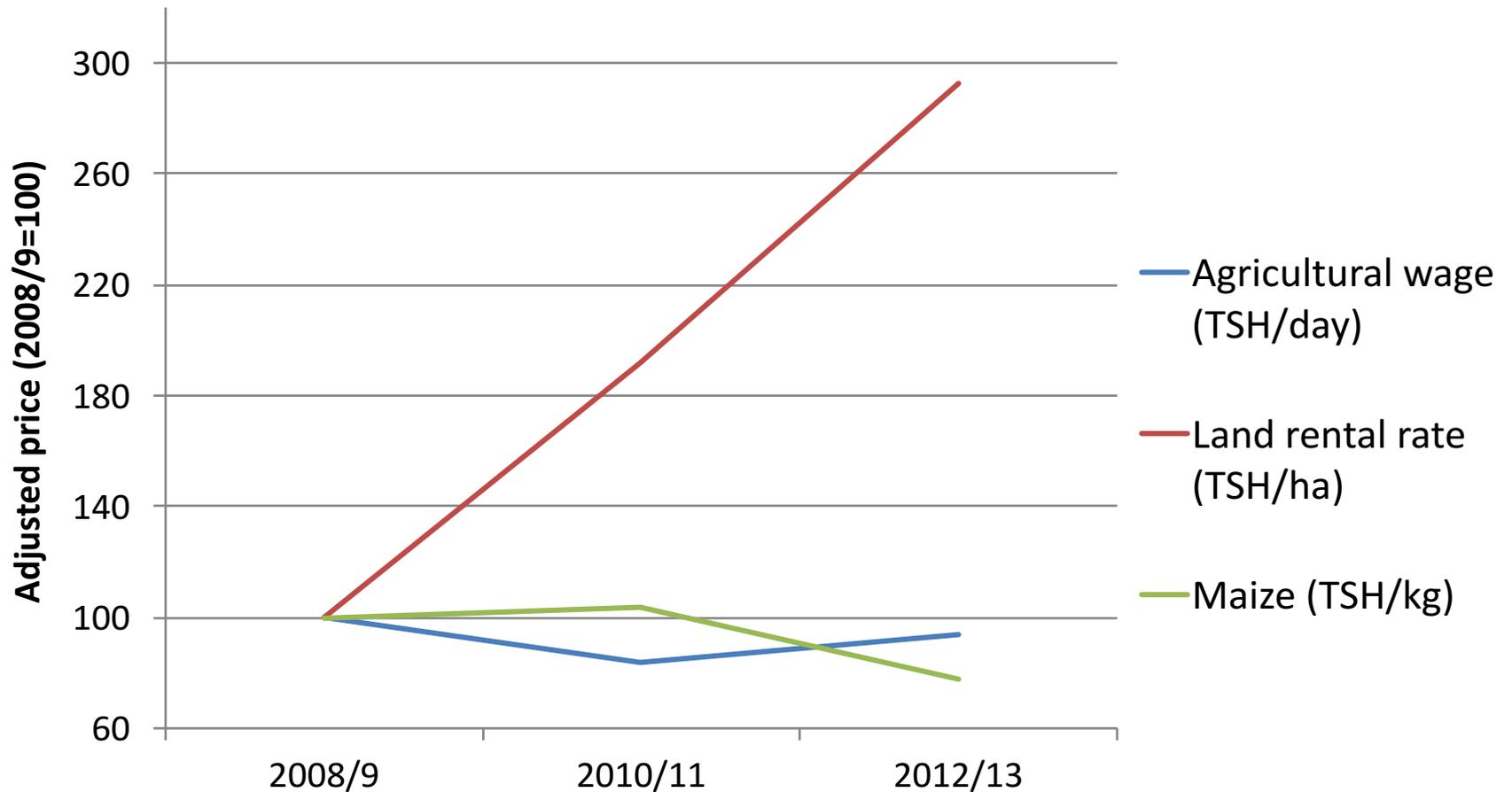
# Five inter-related trends



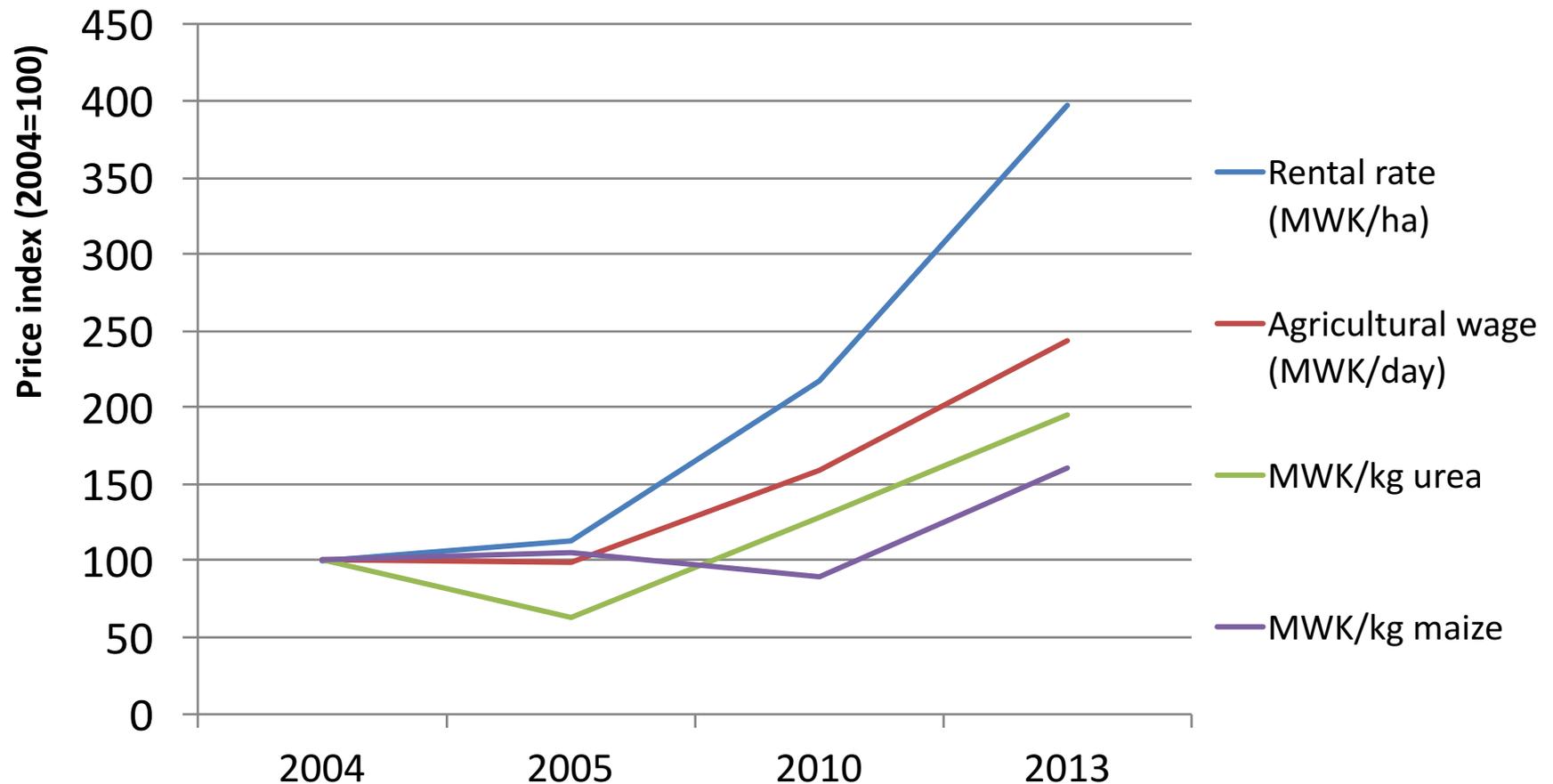
# Output and factor price indices, northern Tanzania



# Output and factor price indices, western Tanzania

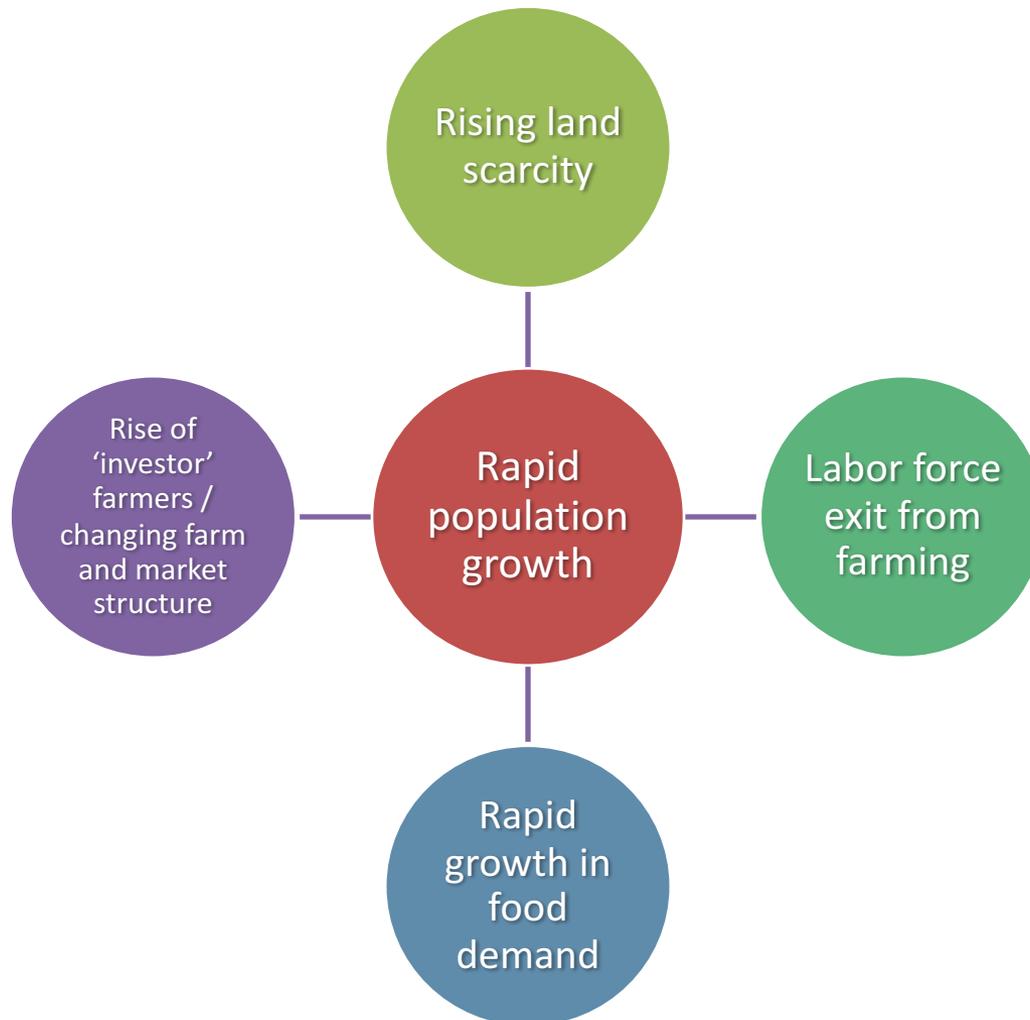


# Output and factor price indices, rural Malawi, 2004-2013



Sources: IHS for land and wages; FEWSNET for urea and maize

# Five inter-related trends



# Format

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1. Five megatrends affecting agri-food systems in the region
2. **Challenges and opportunities for national agricultural policy research institutes in Africa**
3. RENAPRI
4. A proposal

# *'Development ecosystem'*

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- Shaped by:
  - donor priorities
  - power relations
  - values of those involved

# Changing landscape of development ecosystems

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- 1980s models do not fit 2017 realities
  - Greater local capacity
- Rising awareness that sustainable development requires development of local policy guidance
  - African governments want to rely on their own analysts and think tanks
  - Threat: new actors competing for donor resources
  - Why are these parallel systems developing?

# Format

---

1. Five megatrends affecting agri-food systems in the region
2. Challenges and opportunities for national agricultural policy research institutes in Africa
- 3. ReNAPRI**
4. Observations on way forward

# ReNAPRI

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- 9 agricultural policy research institutes in east/southern Africa
- Vision: to become the regional think tank of AU and AfDB
- Rotating secretariat
  - Current chair: Director of IAPRI

# Benefits to CARD from supporting ReNAPRI

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- Symbiotic relationship
  - Sharing of data, knowledge
  - Research collaboration
  - More competitive for regional initiatives
  - Funding to ReNAPRI can help leverage CARD pre-eminence nationally

# Format

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1. Five megatrends affecting agri-food systems in the region
2. Challenges and opportunities for national agricultural policy research institutes in Africa
3. ReNAPRI
4. **Observations on way forward**

# What's needed

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- Institutions, like organisms, must adapt to changing environment or face demise
  - Ants, bees, termites
  - Resolution among CARD and highest levels of LUANAR to support CARD
    - protect the queen, produce more honey
  - undertake SWOT / strategic planning exercise
  - website development – promote exposure to CARD reports
  - IAPRI, Tegemeo – study these examples
    - Relationship between the institute and the university

# Process matters!

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- Partnership is necessary for institutes to develop
- *How* we partner influences the outcome
- Therefore, need to consider our principles for partnership

# Partnership principles (AAP)

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1. Shared vision - mutually benefit, mutual capacity building
2. Based on **trust, mutual respect, transparency, empathy, and accountability** between the partners.
3. Collaboration must be **sustainable** beyond initial grant cycle, with a view toward long-term collaboration
4. Founded on clarity of purpose, with **clear contributions to society**.
5. All partners engage from the beginning -- objectives, activities, resource mobilization and resource allocation plans are **developed jointly**.
6. a governance structure that reinforces **accountability**, a structured work plan and metrics

# Bottom line conclusions

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Economic transformation in SSA will require:

- Enlightened policies → Evidence → Research
- Strengthen educational system
- Strengthen African public institutions, including agricultural policy institutes
- Process matters

Governments hold the key!

**Thank You**



# Alliance for African Partnership Convening

May 10-12, 2016

Shared vision that emerged:

1. Encourage **cross-disciplinary platforms** for addressing today's **global challenges**
2. Innovate new models of engagement
3. **Enhance the resources and capacities** of African universities, institutions, and scholars, as well as MSU
4. The agenda of the AAP and partners needs to be **Africa-focused and Africa-led**

# Alliance for African Partnership

strategic framework

## BUILDING BRIDGES



Outreach  
Networking  
Facilitation  
Coordination

Bringing people and organizations together to work toward common goals.

## TRANSFORMING INSTITUTIONS



Consultation  
Strategic Planning  
Capacity Building

Guiding institutions toward sustainable partnerships, enhanced resources, and increased capacity.

## TRANSFORMING LIVES



Research  
Implementation  
Evaluation

Turning research into real-world impact that improves African lives and livelihoods.

### PRIORITY AREAS

Agri-food Systems



Water, Energy, & the Environment

Youth Employment



Education

Cultural Heritage Preservation



Health & Nutrition

# AAP - Illustrative activities in 2016

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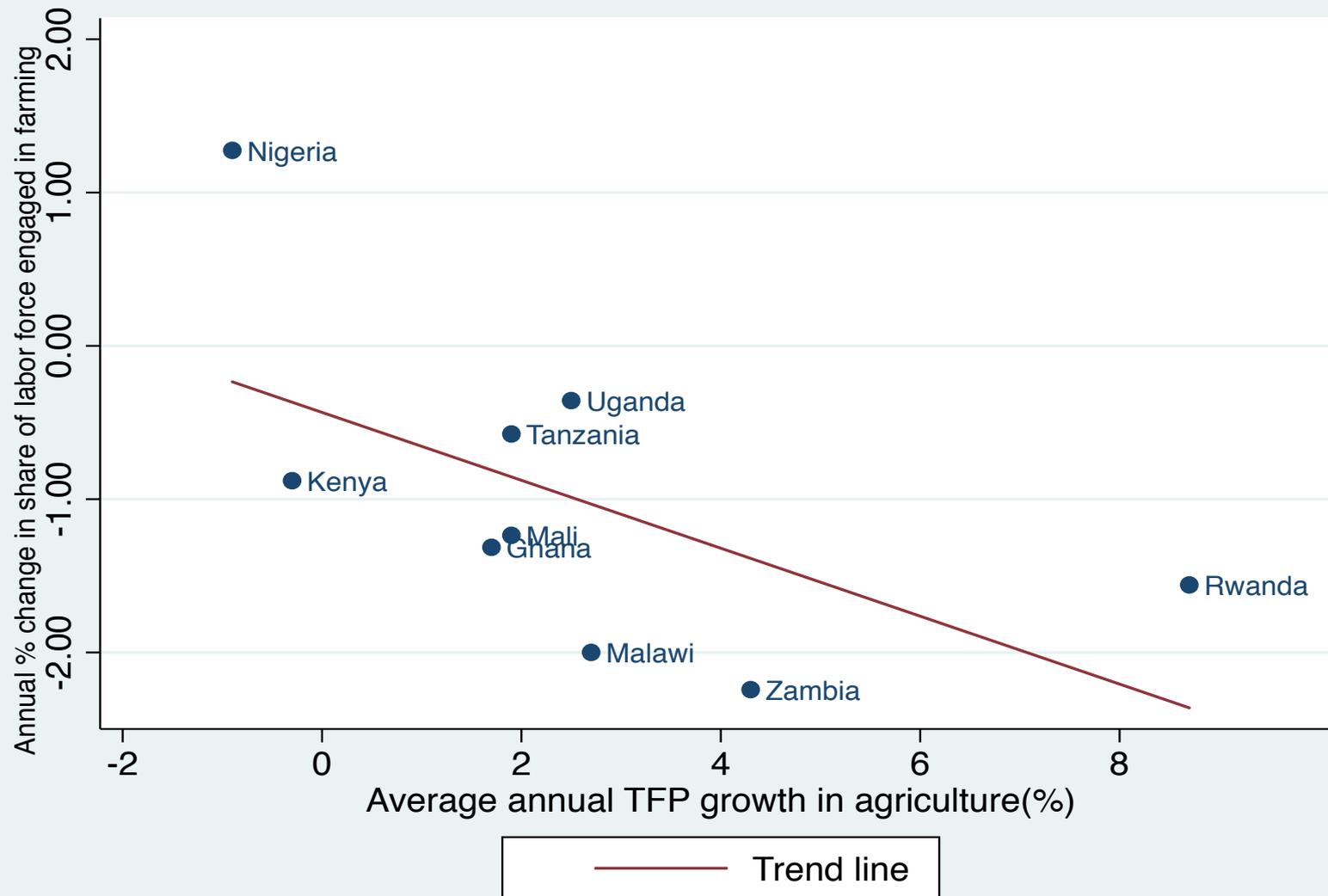
1. Advisory Board (5 from Africa, 2 from MSU)
2. Formation of a AAP Secretariat in Africa
3. Co-sponsoring events with African organizations:
  1. 2017 World Food Prize
  2. 2017 African Green Revolution Forum
  3. Working closely with ACBF to support RENAPRI
4. 2016/17 Call for Proposals
  - 69 proposals received, 15 accepted
  - 3 involving LUANAR
  - 1 involving ReNAPRI
  - awardees showcased at AAP Launch, 18-20 July 2017, Dar es Salaam

# Conclusions

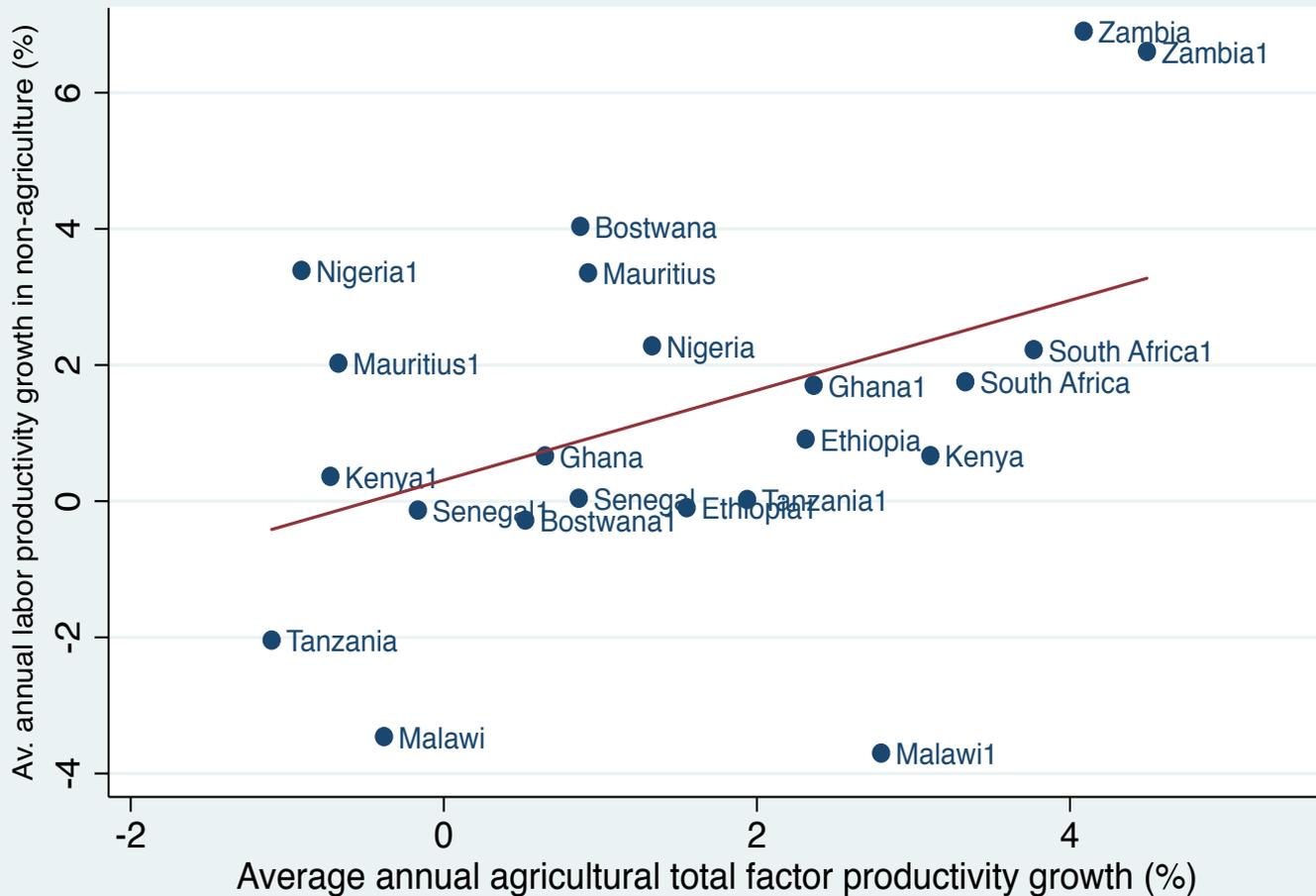
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1. Performance of agriculture will continue to exert major influence on job growth and income growth in overall economy
2. Agricultural productivity growth will be the cornerstone of any comprehensive youth livelihoods strategy:
  - Ag productivity growth influences
    - pace of labor force exit out of farming
    - Labor productivity in broader economy

# Share of labor force in farming is declining most rapidly where agricultural productivity growth is highest



# Non-farm labor productivity growth linked to lagged agricultural productivity growth



— Trend line

# Conclusions (cont.)

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- ## 3. Important changes in the distribution of farm sizes
- Decline in share of farmland under 5 hectare farms
  - Rise of medium-scale farms
  - Rising inequality of farmland distribution
  - Growing land scarcity driven by middle/high income urban people seeking to acquire land – not just for farming
    - speculation, housing/properties, farming
    - Rise of new towns converting formerly remote land into valued property

# Conclusions (cont.)

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## 3. Ag sector policies must anticipate and respond to

- rising land prices, decline of inheritance, market as increasingly important mode of acquiring land
- Resources needed for youth to succeed in farming (access to land, finance)
- Distinguish between “trying to keep youth in agriculture” vs. “giving youth viable choices”