HOW DOES RISING RURAL POPULATION DENSITY AFFECT SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE? EVIDENCE FROM ETHIOPIA, KENYA & MALAWI

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Motivation

- Population densities in many sub-Saharan Africa are much higher than they were two decades ago
- The rising rural population densities are profoundly affecting farming systems
 - Diminishing land sizes and limited scope of accessing land
 - Limited off-farm opportunities
- Are increasing population densities inducing innovations aimed at intensifying the use of land?
 - Consistent with the induced innovation theories of Boserup (1965) and Ruttan and Hayami (1971)



Total rural population projections

Total Rural Population (millions)



Source: UN Pop Council, 2013

Increasing land conflicts-Newspaper Headlines



Effects of population density on smallholderintensification– analytical framework



Data sources

- Ethiopia: 6 waves of household-level data from the Ethiopian Rural Household Surveys covering 1293 households
- Kenya: 5 waves of panel survey data on 1,146 farm households
- Malawi: 3 waves of rural farm households; only 1375 households were re-interviewed in the last wave
- Geographic Information Systems: Population and land estimates data came from two GIS databases:
 - Global Rural-Urban Mapping Project (GRUMP)
 - GlobCover 2009



RESULTS: ETHIOPIA





RESULTS: KENYA



Figure 2: Total value of cash expenditures per ha cultivated



Figure 4: Net crop income per hectare cultivated



RESULTS: MALAWI



Farm Income per Adult Equivalent, by pop. den.



Value of assets/adult equivalent, by pop. den.



Summary of findings

- Rural population density is projected to increase by 48% in sub-Saharan Africa in the next 35 years
- Population density is endogenous- what are the drivers of population density in sub-Saharan Africa?
- Rising population densities are influencing household behavior and farming systems in sub-Saharan Africa
 - Intensification is not possible beyond some population density thresholds
 - 13% of the rural population in Kenya live in areas beyond the thresholds
- Our results do not explain the reasons for the decline in agricultural intensification
 - Signs of unsustainable agricultural intensification– reduced fallows; soil mining, etc.



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