Africa's Transforming Agrifood System: Implications for Youth Skills Development



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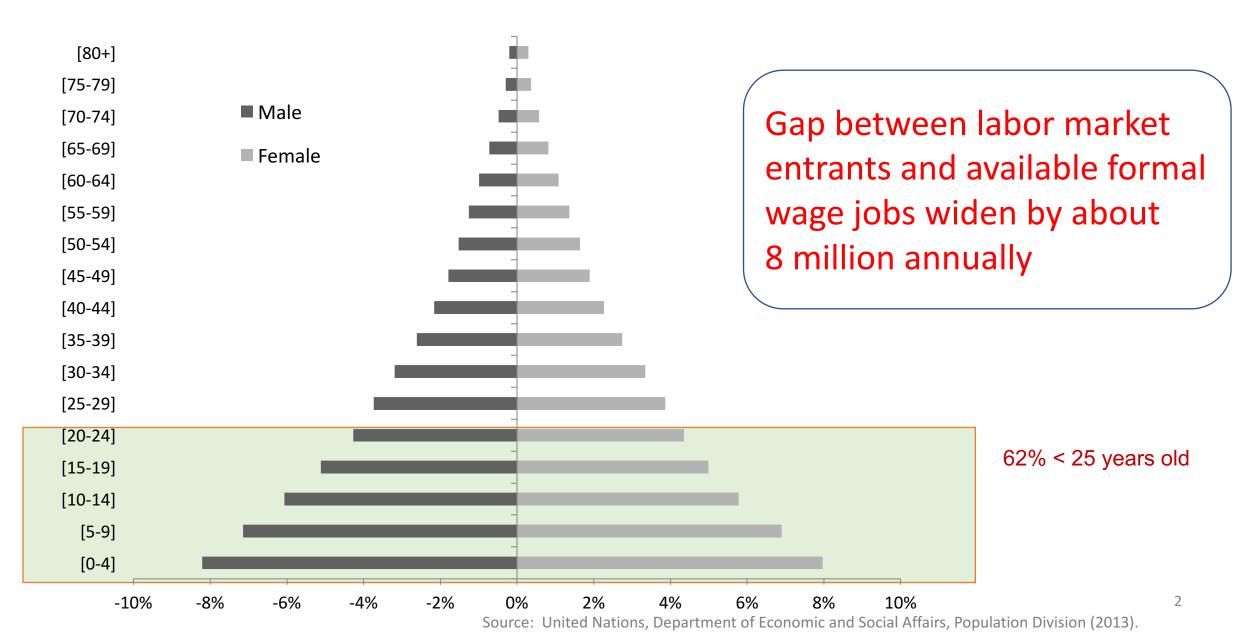








Youth Bulge: Looming Employment Challenge



Focus

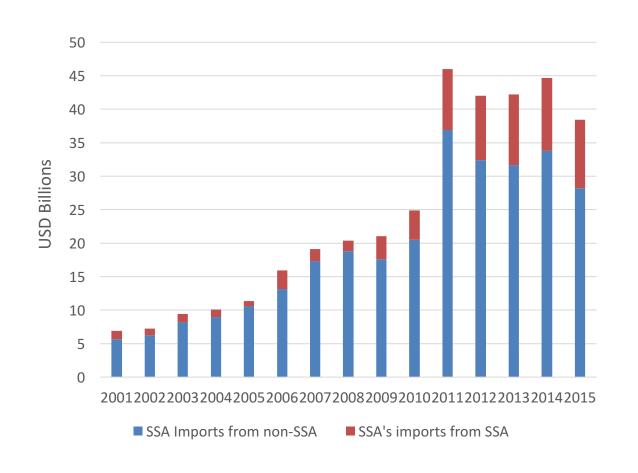
- Signs of agrifood system transformation (AFS) in Africa
- Skills/capacity needs of the transforming AFS
- Measures to equip young people with required skills and capacity





1. Rising Food Demand and Changing Dietary Preferences

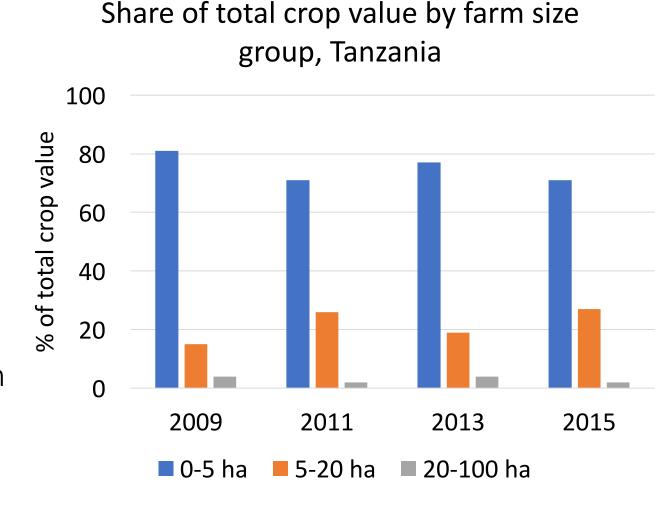
- Rising food demand
 - Food demand to expand by 55% and value of Africa's AFS reach US\$1 trillion by 2030 (World Bank, 2015)
- Rapid diet transformation towards processed and high value protein and horticulture (Tschirley et al. 2015)
- Growing reliance on imports
 - SSA food import rose from US\$6 billion to US\$45 billion between 2001 and 2014



Source: ReNAPRI, 2017

2. Rise of Commercialized Medium Scale Farms

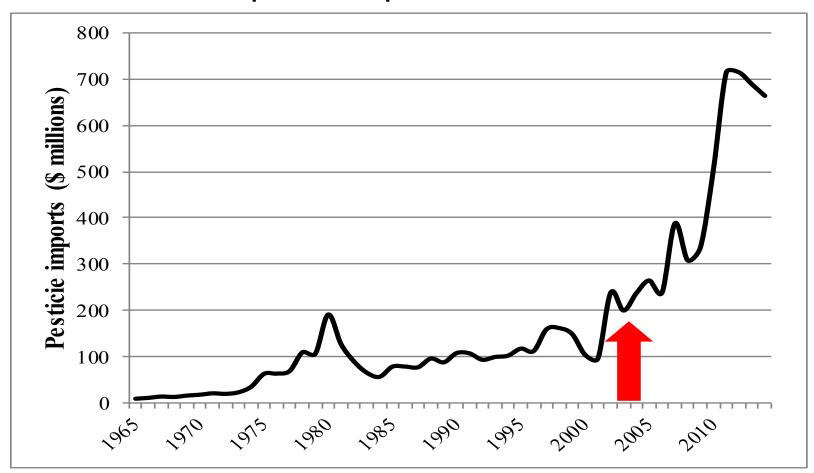
- Rapid growth in the # of medium scale farms while # of small farms grow slowly
- Medium and large scale farms
 account for an increasing share of
 total agricultural land and value of
 marketed crop output.
- Major source of investments/capital in agricultural value chains



Source: Tanzania National Panel Survey

3. Greater Vibrancy in Agricultural Factor Market

Nominal values of pesticide imports into West Africa over time

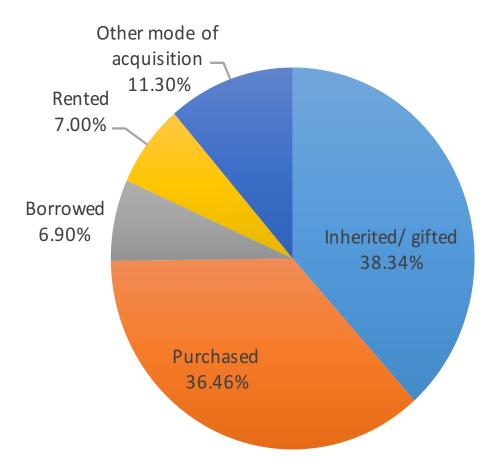


Rising demand for herbicide and labor-saving technologies including tractors (Grabowski and Jayne, 2016; van der Westhuizen, 2018)

Source: Haggblade (2018) computed from Comtrade data (2017)

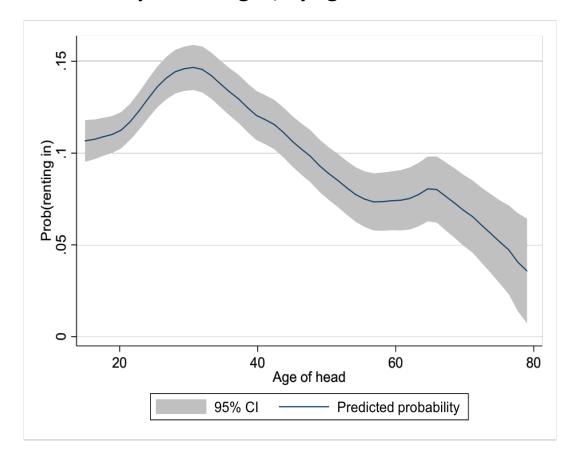
Growing importance of land rental and sales market as a means to acquire land especially for youth

% of total farmland area



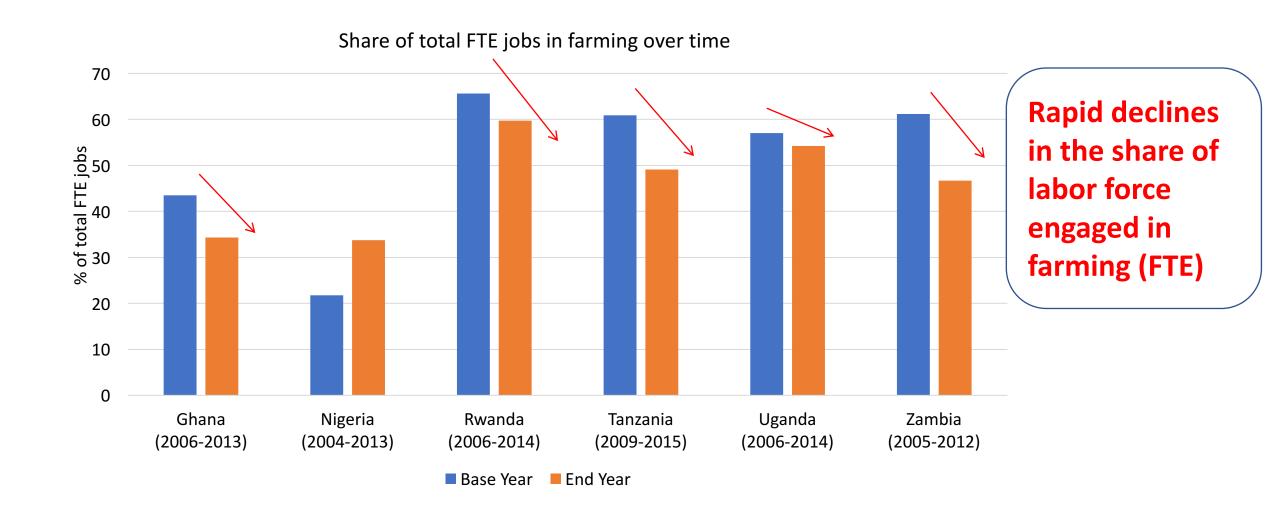
Source: NPS 2014/15

Probability of renting in, by age of head

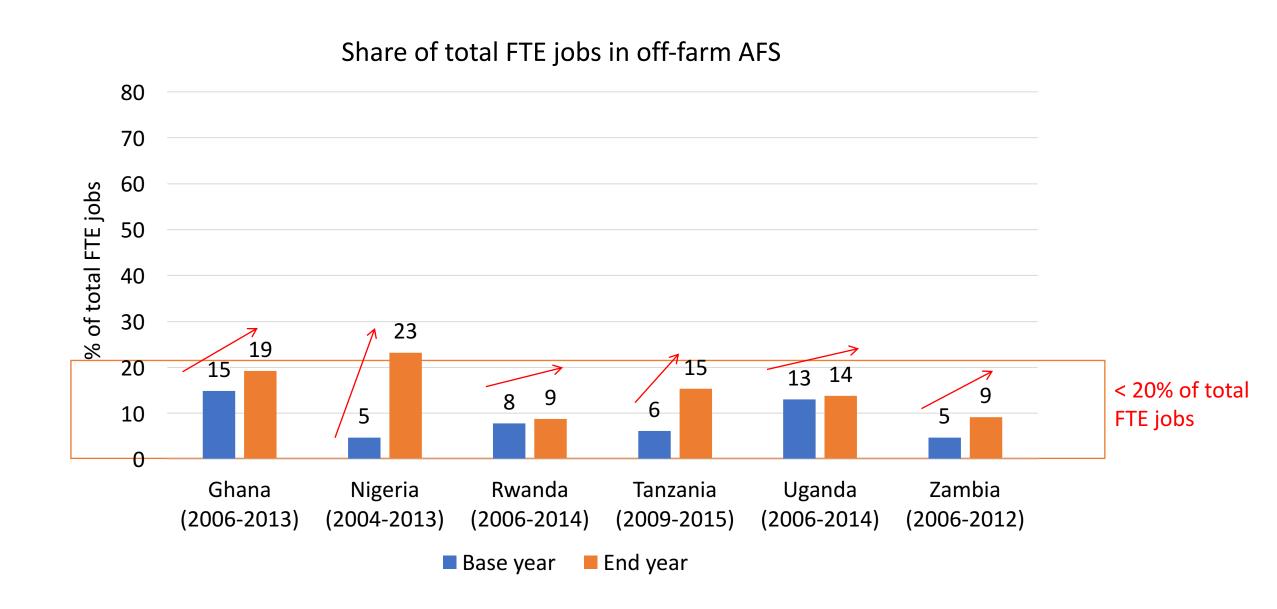


Source: Ethiopia 2015-16 LSMS-ISA

4. Diversification of Labor Force from Farming into Offfarm Activities

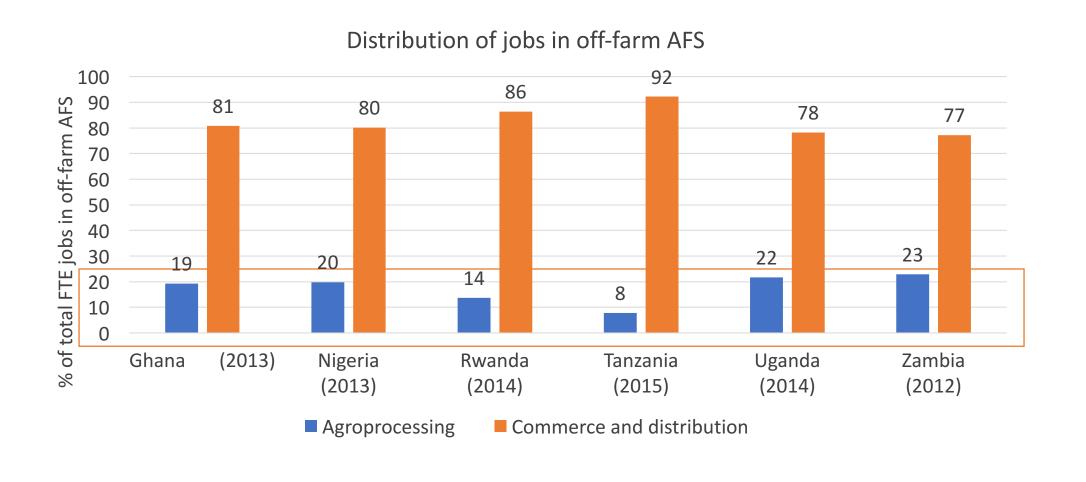


Rapid job growth in off-farm AFS but from low base



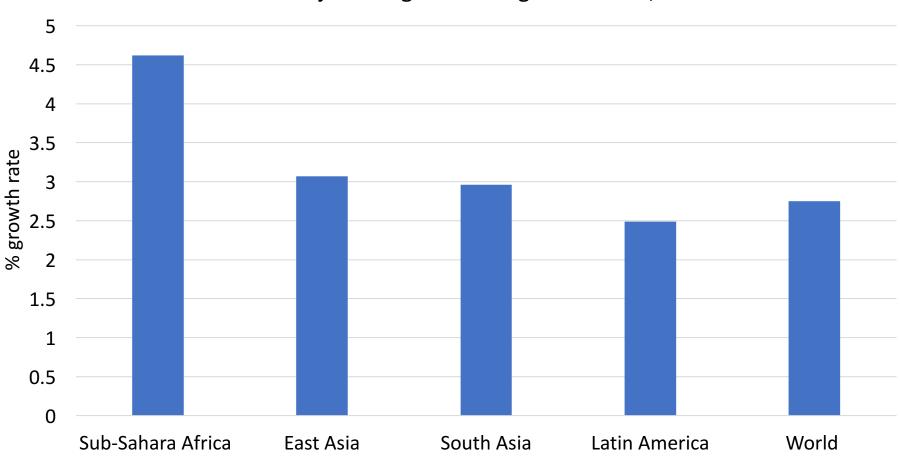
Majority of the off-farm AFS jobs in commerce and distribution, much less in agro-processing

Agro-processing constitute less than 25% of total FTE jobs in off-farm agrifood system



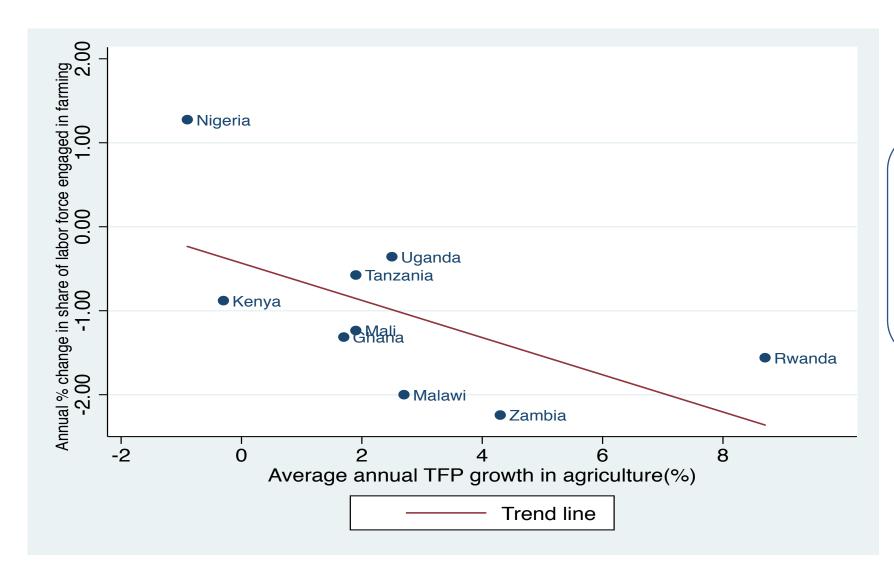
5. Impressive Agricultural Growth Rates





World Development Indicators (2017)

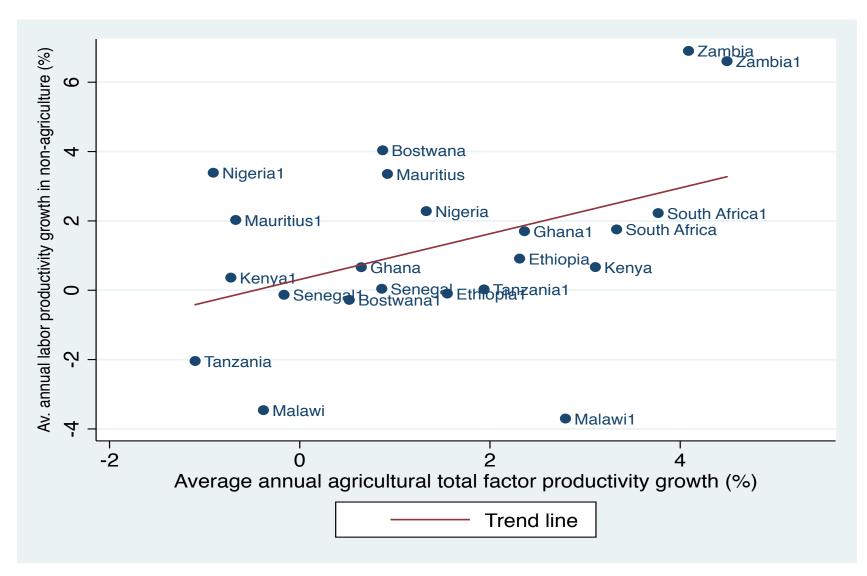
Performance of agriculture is closely linked to on-going transformation



Farming's employment share declining most rapidly among countries enjoying highest agric. productivity growth

Source: Yeboah and Jayne, (2018)

Performance of agriculture is closely linked to on-going transformation



Non-farm labor productivity growth highest among countries with high agricultural productivity growth

Source: Yeboah and Jayne, 2018

Upshot

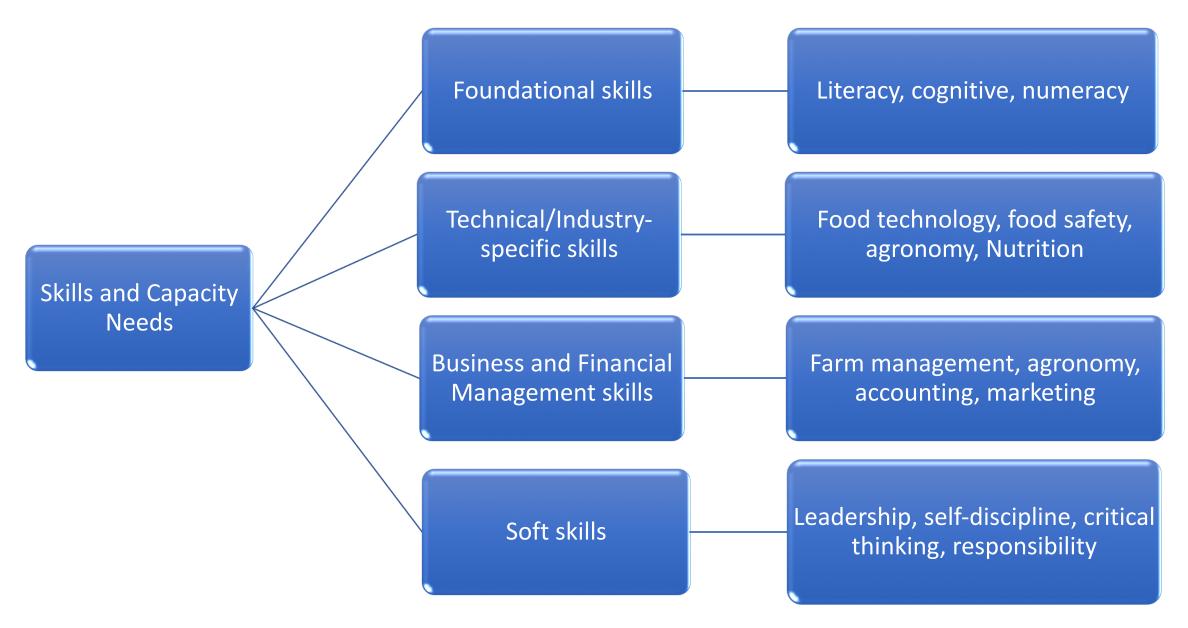
 Inclusive agricultural growth is needed to sustain on-going transformation and generate income and employment multipliers effects in overall economy



Skills and Capacity Needs

- Future labor market and AFS is expected to be knowledge and technology intensive
 - Successful farmers, entrepreneurs, and wage workers in AFS will need significantly upgraded education and skills to be competitive.
- Required skills will evolve over time
 - > Need to invest in universal/ transferable skills that empowers youth to acquire new skills

Skills and Capacity Needs



Deficit of Skills and Capacity in SSA

Quantity

- 20% of youth (15-24 yrs) and 30% of young adults (25-34 yrs) have no formal education
- 2 in 3 young Africans entering the labor force do not have any secondary school education (Filmer and Fox 2014)
- Shortfall in the capacity requirement to implement first 10 years of AU Agenda 2063
 - 55,000 engineers out of an estimated 4.3 million needed.
 - 80,000 agricultural scientists while needing an estimated 150,000 agriculturalists (ACBF, 2016)

Quality

- Less than a third of those completing primary school achieve basic standard competencies in literacy and numeracy (Bold et al., 2017)
- Skills mismatch
 - Disconnect between tertiary education and labor market needs (AfDB 2016)
- Lack of "soft" skills
 - "it is difficult to find someone who is reliable and has integrity"



Holistic Approach to Education and Skill Development

- Early childhood health and nutrition intervention to avert negative effect on learning abilities
- Long term investments to improve access to quality of education at all educational levels
 - Update educational curriculum to reflect the evolving labor market conditions
 - Build stronger learning systems with clear learning standards, good teachers, resources and proper regulatory environment that emphasize accountability
- Strengthen linkages between skill training and industry
 - Private sector could provide inputs for curriculum reform and hands-on training (e.g. Global Apprenticeship Network)

Conclusions

- Africa's transforming AFS offers tremendous opportunity for job creation and economic transformation
- Increased capacity and skills are needed to take advantage of emerging opportunities
 - Capacity is lacking both in quantity and quality (skills mismatch and soft skills)
- Education and skill training alone is not enough!
 - Without rapid expansion job opportunities, skills training for youth will only displace others from their jobs.
- Investments in agricultural productivity growth remains critical
 - Generate multiplier effects to accelerate the rate of job growth

"We cannot always build the future for our youth, but we can build our youth for the future."

-Franklin D. Roosevelt



Thank you



Questions?