

ENHANCING UNITED STATES EFFORTS TO DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE AGRI-FOOD SYSTEMS IN AFRICA



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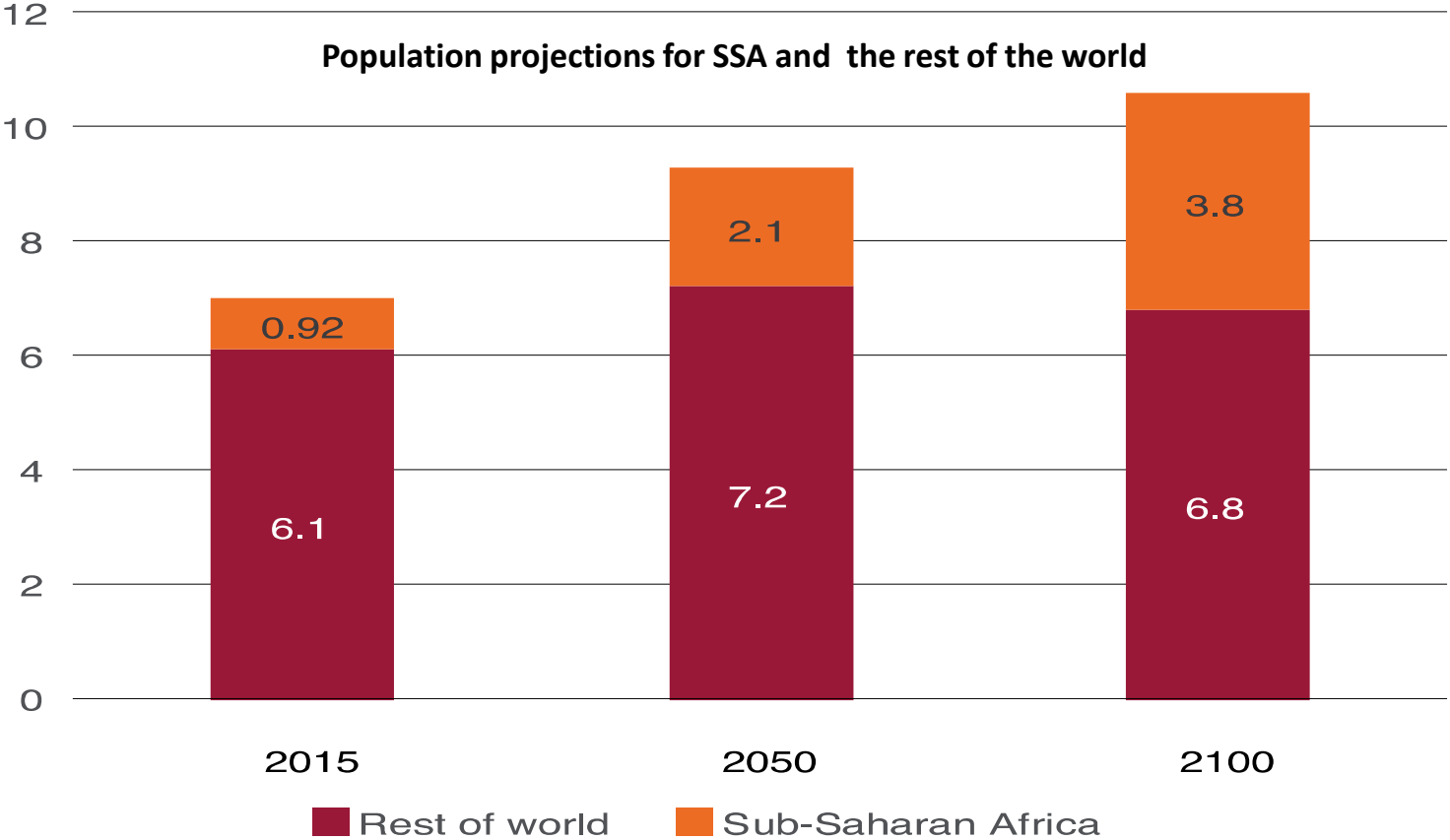
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Longworth Office Building, Washington, DC
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Summary

1. Investing in Africa's agri-food systems is in the United States' national interest
2. The landscape has changed, motivating a new emphasis to US development assistance
3. Effective US approach will transition from providing the technologies, services and answers themselves to helping African institutions to do so

What's Changing?

Sub-Saharan Africa's population explosion

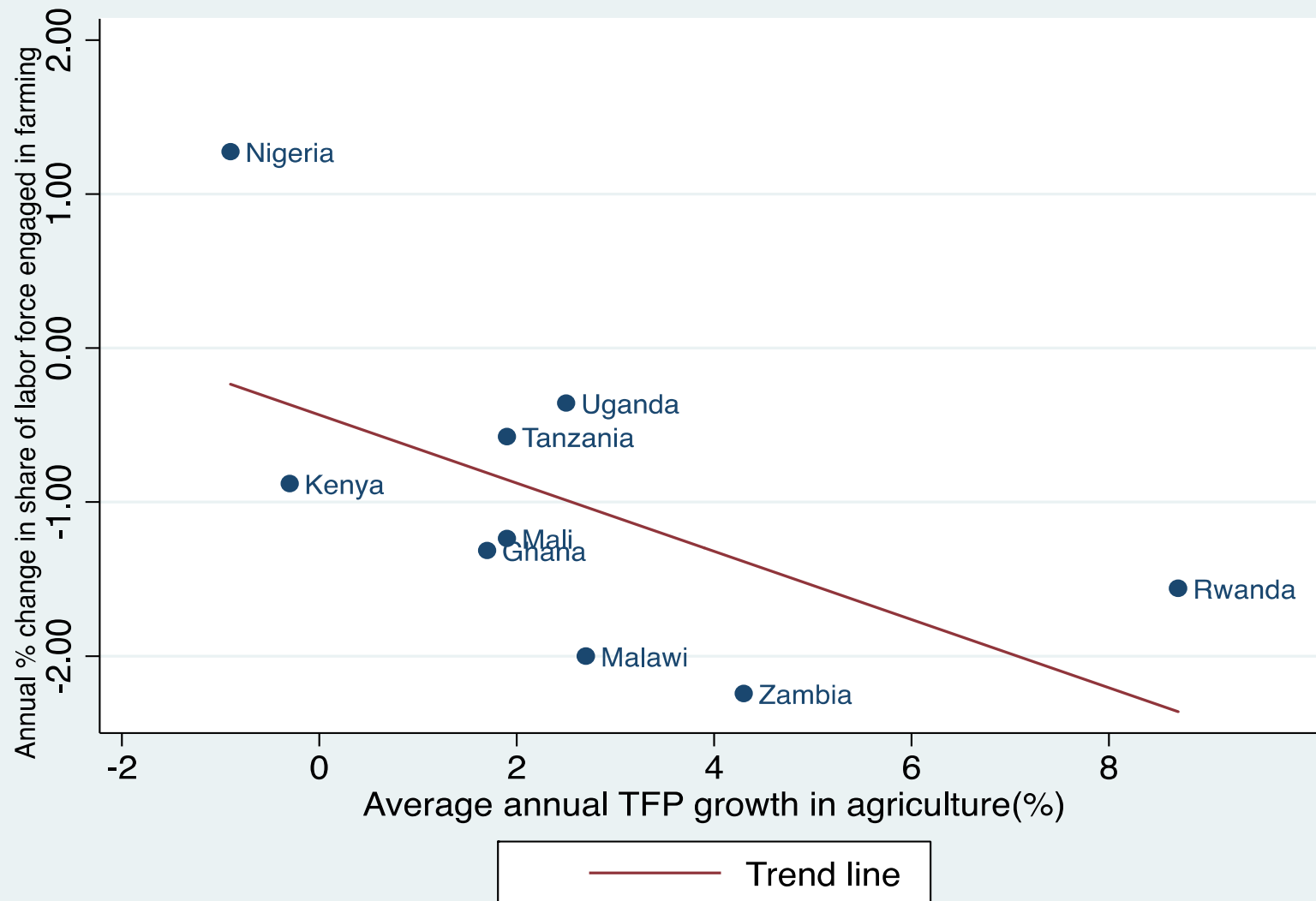


Source: United Nations (2016)

Rapid shift in labor force off the farm

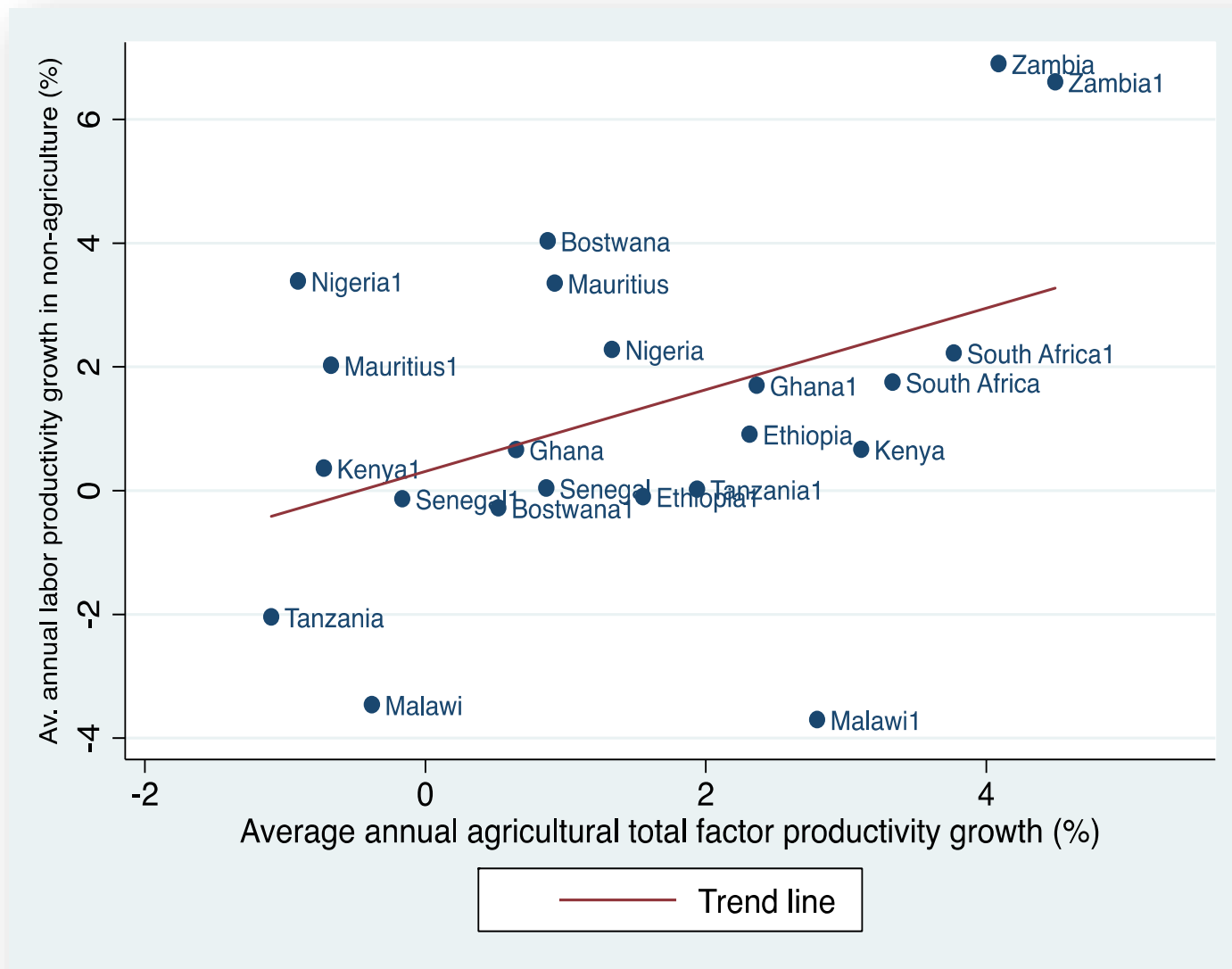
| Country | Survey years | Farming | Off-farm AFS | Non-farm |
|----------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | % of FTE jobs | % of FTE jobs | % of FTE jobs |
| Ghana | 2005/06 | 43.5 | 14.9 | 41.6 |
| | 2012/13 | 34.3 | 19.2 | 46.5 |
| Nigeria | 2010/11 | 30.6 | 21.0 | 48.2 |
| | 2012/13 | 33.7 | 23.2 | 43.1 |
| Rwanda | 2005/06 | 65.7 | 7.8 | 26.6 |
| | 2010/11 | 54.0 | 8.9 | 37.0 |
| Tanzania | 2010/11 | 47.3 | 17.5 | 35.2 |
| | 2012/13 | 48.3 | 17.2 | 34.5 |
| Uganda | 2005/06 | 57.0 | 13.0 | 30.0 |
| | 2011/12 | 48.6 | 13.7 | 37.7 |
| Zambia | 2005 | 61.2 | 4.7 | 34.1 |
| | 2012 | 46.7 | 9.2 | 44.1 |

Farming share declining most rapidly among countries enjoying highest agricultural productivity growth



Source: Yeboah and Jayne, 2016

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



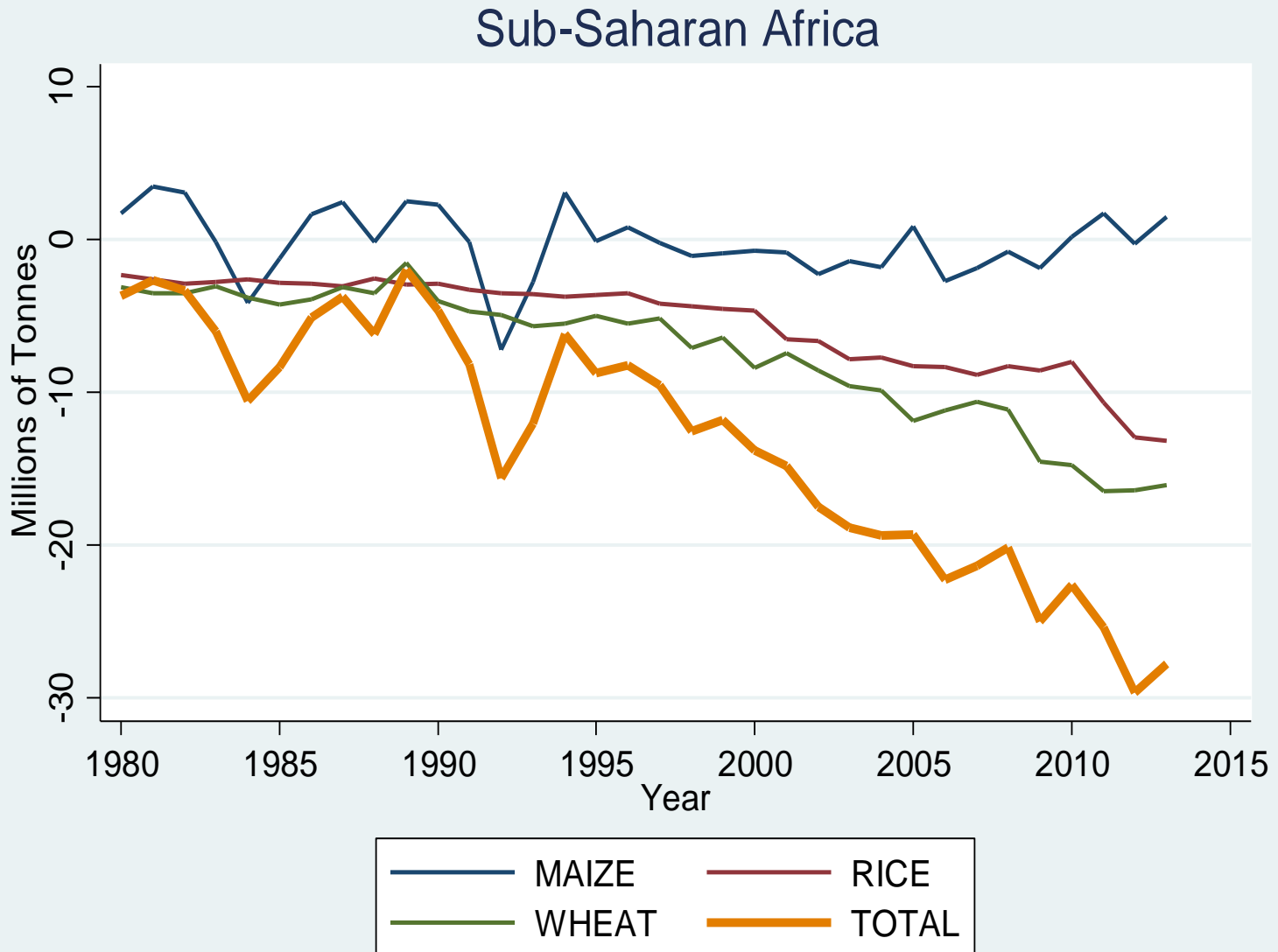
Source: Yeboah and Jayne, 2016

Mushrooming cities

Growth of African cities

| City | Country | Population (Thousands) | | | | | % change 2010–2025 |
|---------------|---------------|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------|
| | | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | |
| Dar es Salaam | Tanzania | 2,680 | 3,349 | 4,153 | 5,103 | 6,202 | 85.2 |
| Nairobi | Kenya | 2,814 | 3,523 | 4,303 | 5,192 | 6,246 | 77.3 |
| Kinshasa | DRC | 7,106 | 8,754 | 10,668 | 12,788 | 15,041 | 71.8 |
| Luanda | Angola | 3,533 | 4,772 | 6,013 | 7,080 | 8,077 | 69.3 |
| Addis Ababa | Ethiopia | 2,633 | 2,930 | 3,365 | 3,981 | 4,757 | 62.4 |
| Abidjan | Côte d'Ivoire | 3,564 | 4,125 | 4,788 | 5,500 | 6,321 | 53.2 |
| Dakar | Senegal | 2,434 | 2,863 | 3,308 | 3,796 | 4,338 | 51.5 |
| Lagos | Nigeria | 8,767 | 10,578 | 12,427 | 14,162 | 15,810 | 49.5 |
| Ibadan | Nigeria | 2,509 | 2,837 | 3,276 | 3,760 | 4,237 | 49.3 |
| Accra | Ghana | 1,985 | 2,342 | 2,722 | 3,110 | 3,497 | 49.3 |
| Kano | Nigeria | 2,993 | 3,395 | 3,922 | 4,495 | 5,060 | 49 |
| Douala | Cameroon | 1,767 | 2,125 | 2,478 | 2,815 | 3,131 | 47.3 |

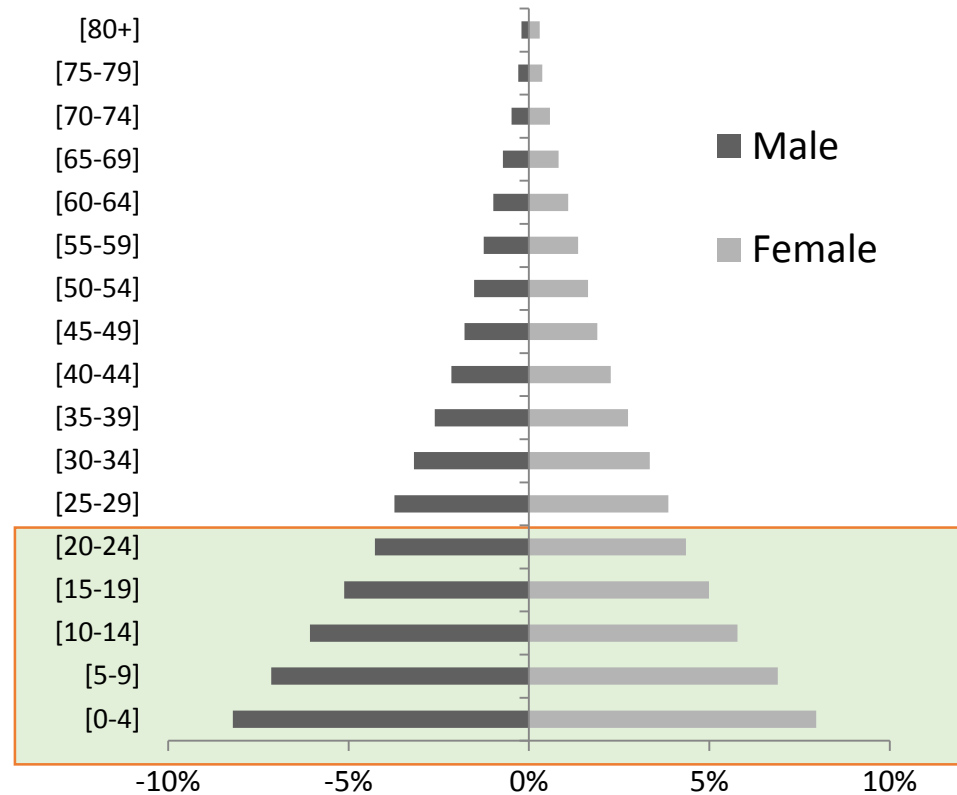
Rapidly increasing food imports



Looming employment challenge

- 62% of population < 25 years old
- 11 mill people entering labor market each year
- Slow demographic transition
 - High fertility rates
 - Low child mortality rates

62% of people <25 years old



Source: UN Pop Council, 2013

Agricultural productivity growth supports

- Urbanization
- Rising incomes
- Rising demand for animal products (and animal feed)
- Diversification of economy
- Stability

→ All of which raises SSA's demand for food

- \$43.6 billion in 2011
- over \$50 billion in 2015
- US exports to sub-Saharan Africa ~ \$3.0 billion

The landscape for *partnerships*
in Africa is also different

The landscape for partnerships in Africa is different

- Much greater professional expertise
 - Scientists, extension workers, policy analysts,
 - Many trained in USA
 - Can influence African policy makers
- *An effective US strategy will engage these African professionals*

Key Challenges

- African public sector organizations still not able to fulfill their mandates:
 - R&D, technology development
 - Extension systems
 - Policy analysis
- US agri-food system relied heavily on
 - US Land Grant Universities for R&D, training, market information, etc
 - US Cooperative Extension services

Example

- *Asian governments spend over 8x annually on agricultural R&D on average than African governments*

A new approach to US development assistance to Africa:

- Shift from providing the technologies, services and answers themselves to helping African institutions to do so
- Still major role for US universities, agribusiness, and NGOs – but a re-defined role focusing on building capacity of African institutions
- Prioritize countries where African governments to put “skin in the game”

Illustrative Proposals for Congressional Action

1. Capitalize on USDA's extensive knowledge and technical expertise to build local capacity / know-how on regional technical regulations, trade facilitation, overcoming barriers to markets
2. Expand the Innovative Agricultural Research Initiative (iAGRI) model to overcome organizational development challenges by providing management training to scale-up teaching, research, and extension programs
3. Expand programs such as University of Pretoria CMAEE
4. As some development agencies such as the Gates Foundation do, mandate lower overheads on grants to international development partners.

Implications for GFSA

1. increase the proportion of US development assistance to African partners, with international partners increasingly as sub-recipients
2. greater use of performance contracts with specific capacity building deliverables
3. support African universities' efforts to undertake land-grant university activities
4. support long-term partnerships between African universities/policy institutes and US development partners to simultaneously build capacity and support African policy institutes' ability to guide African governments
5. Target GFSA support to African governments that put their own skin in the game

Concluding remarks

- Still major roles for US development partners, but it is an evolving role
- Agricultural productivity growth in Africa is good for US farmers and agribusiness
- US farm / agribusiness therefore has strong stake in making USG development assistance to Africa more effective and *sustainable*

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