

The rise of medium/large scale farms and youth access to land in Tanzania

N.S.Y. Mdoe (SUA)

Presentation at the Panel Discussion on Land-Grab and the Rise of Medium and Large Scale Farms in Africa, 10th Mwalimu Nyerere Memorial Intellectual Festival, 11-13 April, 2018



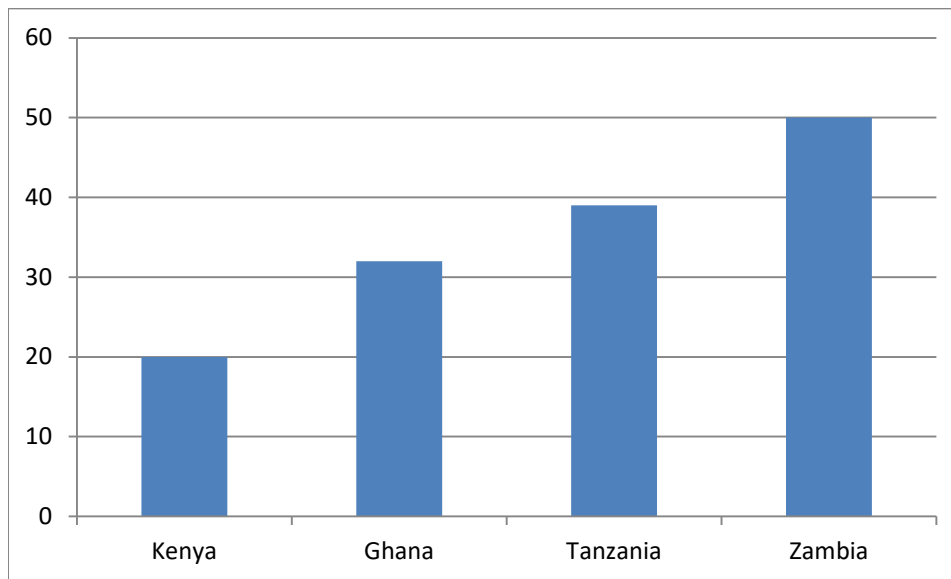
Introduction

- Almost 11 million youth in SSA enter job market every year and only 25% likely to get non-farm wage employment over next decade
- Secure access to land is fundamental for youth in SSA to engage in farming as independent farmers
- Search for agricultural land has intensified due to increase in demand for food

Introduction (Cont'd)

- Recent evidence shows rise in medium scale farms in SSA
- ✓ Number of medium scale farms has been growing rapidly
- ✓ Share of land area under medium scale farms also growing

Proportion of total farm land controlled by medium scale farms



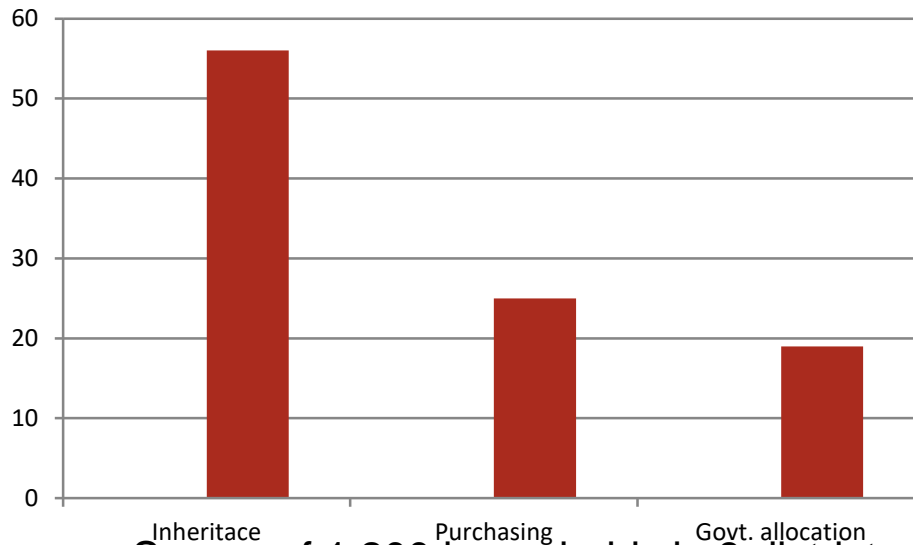
Source: Jayne *et al.* (2017)

How does the rise of medium and large scale farms affect youth access to land?

- Evidence shows that the rise of bigger farms encourages:
 - ✓ new entry and investment by large-scale traders
 - ✓ more concentrated marketing channels
 - ✓ greater use of mechanization even by small-scale farmers
- In the contrary, medium-scale and large-scale land acquisitions:
 - ✓ exacerbate land scarcity in rural areas
 - ✓ bid up land prices
 - ✓ encourage outmigration of rural youth

Medium-scale /large-scale land acquisitions and youth access to land in Tanzania

- Mechanisms for accessing land among youth



Source: Survey of 1,200 households in 8 districts, Tz mainland

- Inheritance major land acquisition method, accounting for approximately 56% the households
- ✓ Youth access to parents' land through inheritance likely to be affected by medium/large scale land acquisitions
- ✓ Male youth to be favored in land inheritance across all sample districts

Rising land prices and youth access to land in Tanzania

- Evidence shows that real land prices in Tanzania rose up by more than 5% between 2009 and 2013 (Wineman and Jayne (2017))
- ✓ Improved incentives of farming including medium scale/large land acquisitions is one of the possible drivers of rising land prices
- ✓ High land prices are likely to constrain youth to access land through purchase and make inheritance of parents' land to remain the major mechanism of accessing farming land among youth in Tanzania and SSA as a whole

Land ownership by youth in Tanzania

- On average 20% of the sample households reported ownership of land by their children

Youth land ownership by District

District	% of Household with Youth Owning land
Kilombero	8.0
Kiteto	21.0
Liwale	25.0
Magu	17.0
Mkuranga	30.0
Moshi Rural	23.0
Mvomero	24.0
Njombe	13.0
Whole sample	20.0

Source: Survey Data (2016)

Medium-scale/large-scale land acquisitions and youth Migration in Tanzania

- Migration is one of the responses to land pressure that can be caused by rising medium/large scale farmer
- Our evidence from analysis of National Panel survey data of 2008/09 -2012/13 show that:
 - ✓ the probability of youth in Tanzania to migrate from rural areas increases as the land holding of the parent decreases
 - ✓ The higher land productivity the less the probability of youth decision to migrate exit from rural areas
- Our 2016 survey data from 1,200 households in 8 districts indicate lack of land and low land productivity to be among the major factors influencing youth rural youth migration

Conclusions and recommendations

- The rise of medium/large scale farms has both positive and negative consequences. With proper land use planning, medium/large scale farmers and small scale farmers can co-exist and provide mutual benefits
- The government should strengthen land use planning do identify surplus land that can be allocated potential medium/large scale investors and youth without inheritable clan land
- Agricultural policy and strategies should strive to improve agricultural productivity and access to markets