





## AFRICAN AGRICULTURE IS IMPORTANT

- 25% of African GDP
- 20% of African GDP is agro-business
- 60% of African employment
- 70% of Africa's poor
- 19% of Africa's population undernourished



 African crop yields of staples low (tons/ha) (2014) (FAO)

	Maize	Millet	Rice	Sorghum	Wheat
Africa	2.1	0.6	2.7	1.0	2.6
World	5.6	0.9	4.6	1.5	3.3
Mexico	3.3	1.0	5.7	4.2	5.2
India	2.8	1.3	3.6	0.9	3.0



 Growth of total factor productivity in African agriculture is slow

(% p.a. growth in TFP) (IFPRI)

	1991-2000	2000-2011
Africa	1.1	1.4
World	2.0	1.9
Mexico	3.5	2.3
India	0.8	2.6



 African agriculture GDP growing, but rate is slowing

(% p.a. growth in ag. GDP at constant prices) (World Bank)

 But African population growth now at about 2.5 % p.a.

	1980-2000	2001-2010	2011-2015
Africa	5.2	6.4	3.6
World	2.7	2.8	2.8



- Most African agriculture growth has been due to:
  - Expansion of land area under crops
  - Expansion of labor
  - Improved terms of trade
- Land area constrained
   (Land and labor use in African agriculture) (FAO)

	1995	2005	2015
Labor (million)	127	198	244
Land (million ha)	1103	1150	1172
Agricultural land per laborer (ha/person)	8.7	5.8	5.0



## PROXIMATE CAUSES FOR POOR PERFORMANCE

- Fertilizer use low
- Irrigated area low
- Substantial soil degradation and forest loss
- High cost of transport
- Low introduction of improved technical practices (seed/mechanization/IT)



Africa fertilizer use (2013)	3.3 kg/ha
World fertilizer use 2013	23.6 kg/ha
African ag. land irrigated 2013	1.3%
South Asian ag. land irrigated	42%
Cost per ha of irrigation investment in Africa 1995/99	\$8347
Cost per ha of irrigation investment outside Africa (1995/99)	\$3506

### FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES OF POOR PERFORMANCE

- Poor enabling environment for private investment
- Government price and trade policy which taxes agriculture
- Inefficient government agricultural marketing, processing and input supply enterprises
- Low public investment in agriculture and rural development
- Low support for farmers organizations and local government



(Selected countries with 6 best and 6 worst)	Ease of doing business rank (World Bank)
Mauritius	32
Rwanda	62
Botswana	72
South Africa	73
Morocco	75
<u>Zambia</u>	<u>97</u>
Eritrea	189
Libya	188
CAR	185
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	184
Chad	183
Angola	181

## EXTERNAL FACTORS HURTING PERFORMANCE

- Donor inefficiencies (conflicting advice, failed projects, competing donor objectives)
- OECD agricultural subsidies and trade restrictions



## ACTION AGENDA FOR AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS

- Improve ease of doing business
- Improve agriculture price and trade policy (reduce effective taxation of agriculture)
- Reduce preponderance of public sector agriculture marketing, processing and input supply
- Expand public investment in agriculture and rural development (to the 10% Maputo declaration)
- Focus on public-private-farmer-donor partnerships in technological innovation, irrigation, rural finance, climate change adaptation
- Support growth of independent farmer organizations



#### ACTION AGENDA FOR DONORS AND NGOS

- Reduce number of donor agencies working in agriculture, and expand funding of those remaining
- Better donor coordination
- Reduce OECD trade barriers and agriculture subsidies, or compensate Africa for negative effects
- Expand funding for climate change adaptation
- More public-private-farmer-donor partnerships in projects



Thank you!