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The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative



INNOVATION LAB FOR
**FOOD SECURITY
POLICY**



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

T. S. Jayne

Discussion with Michigan congressional staff delegation

University Research Corridor Research Tour, Kellogg Center, August 15, 2017



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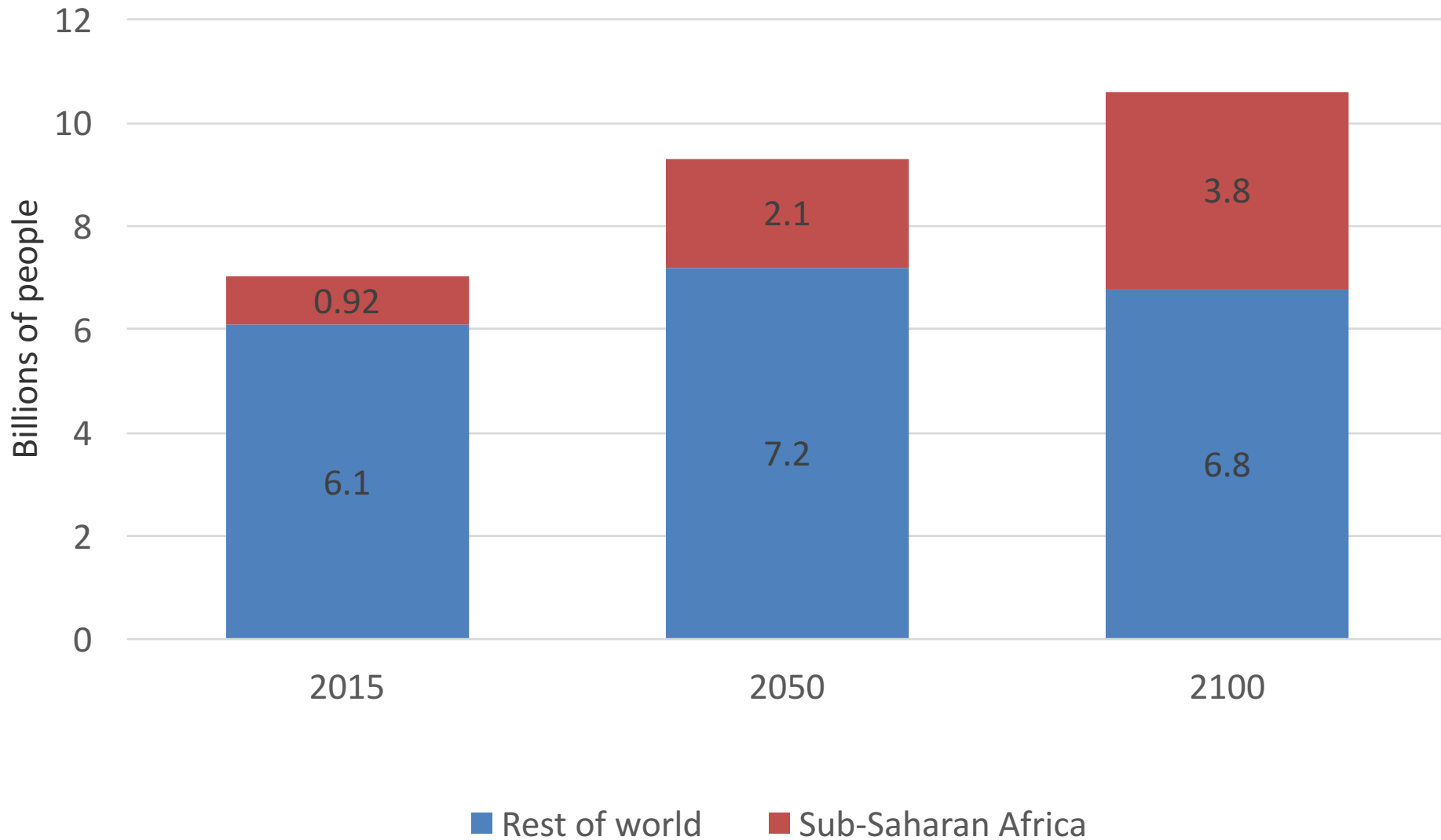
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FOOD POLICY
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INSTITUTE

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?

Africa's rapid population growth

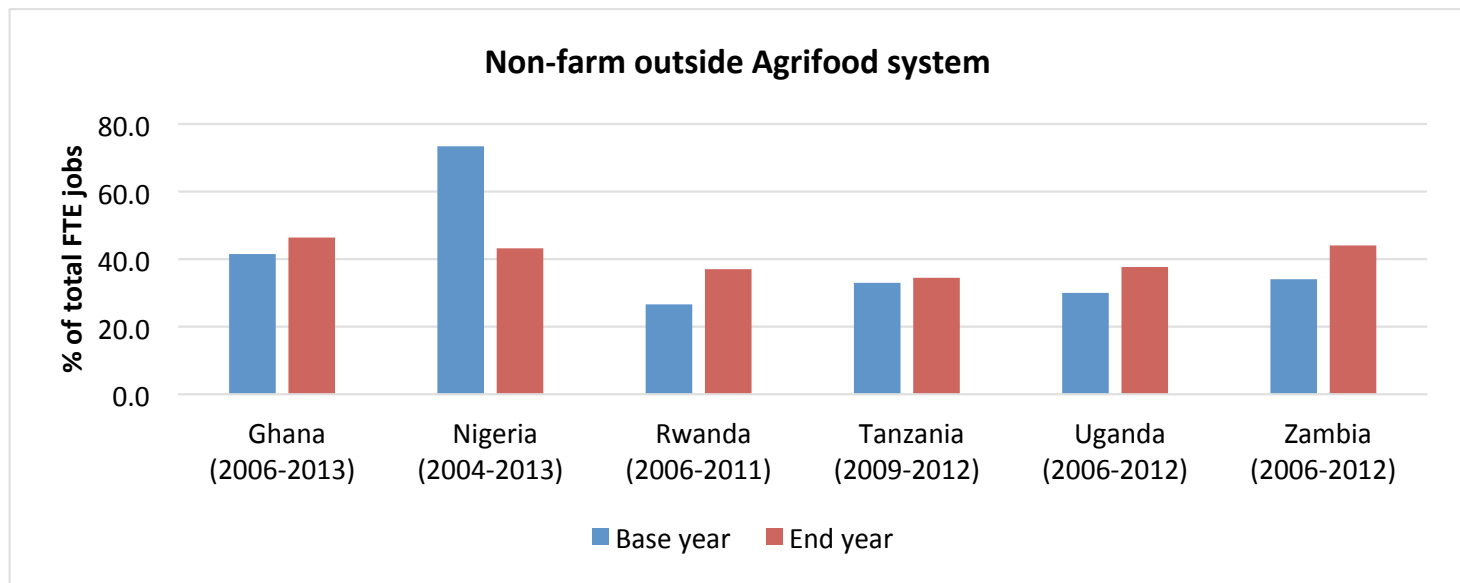
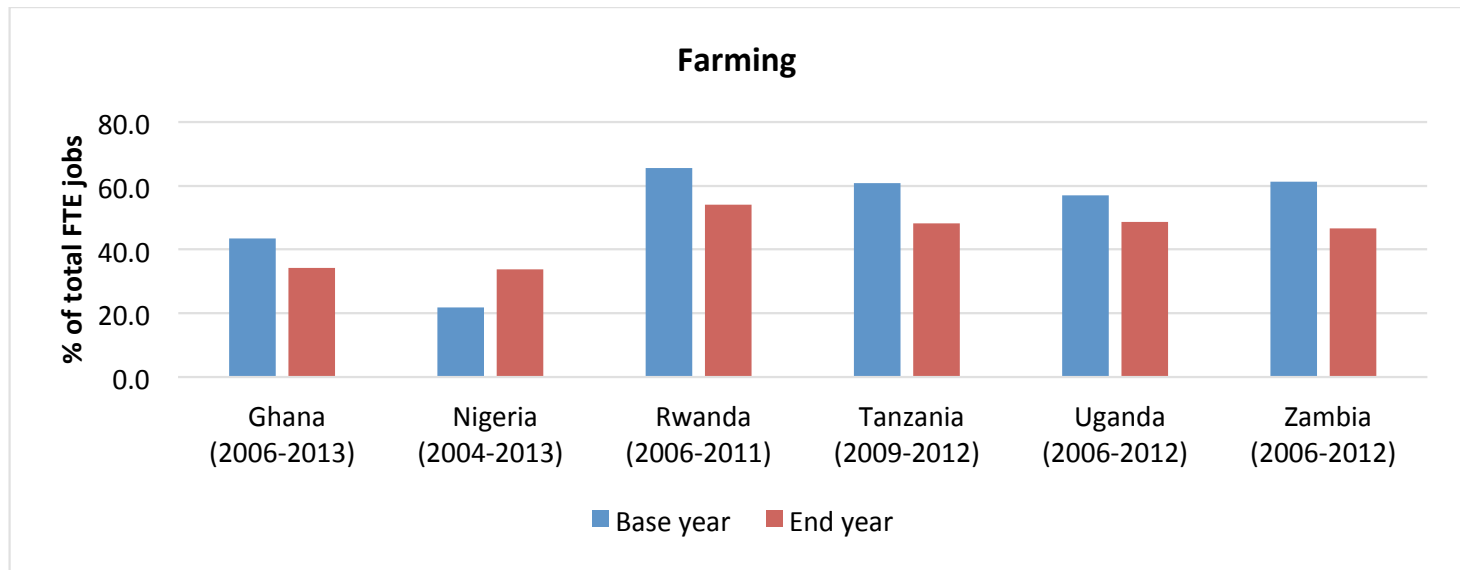


Mushrooming African cities

Growth of African cities

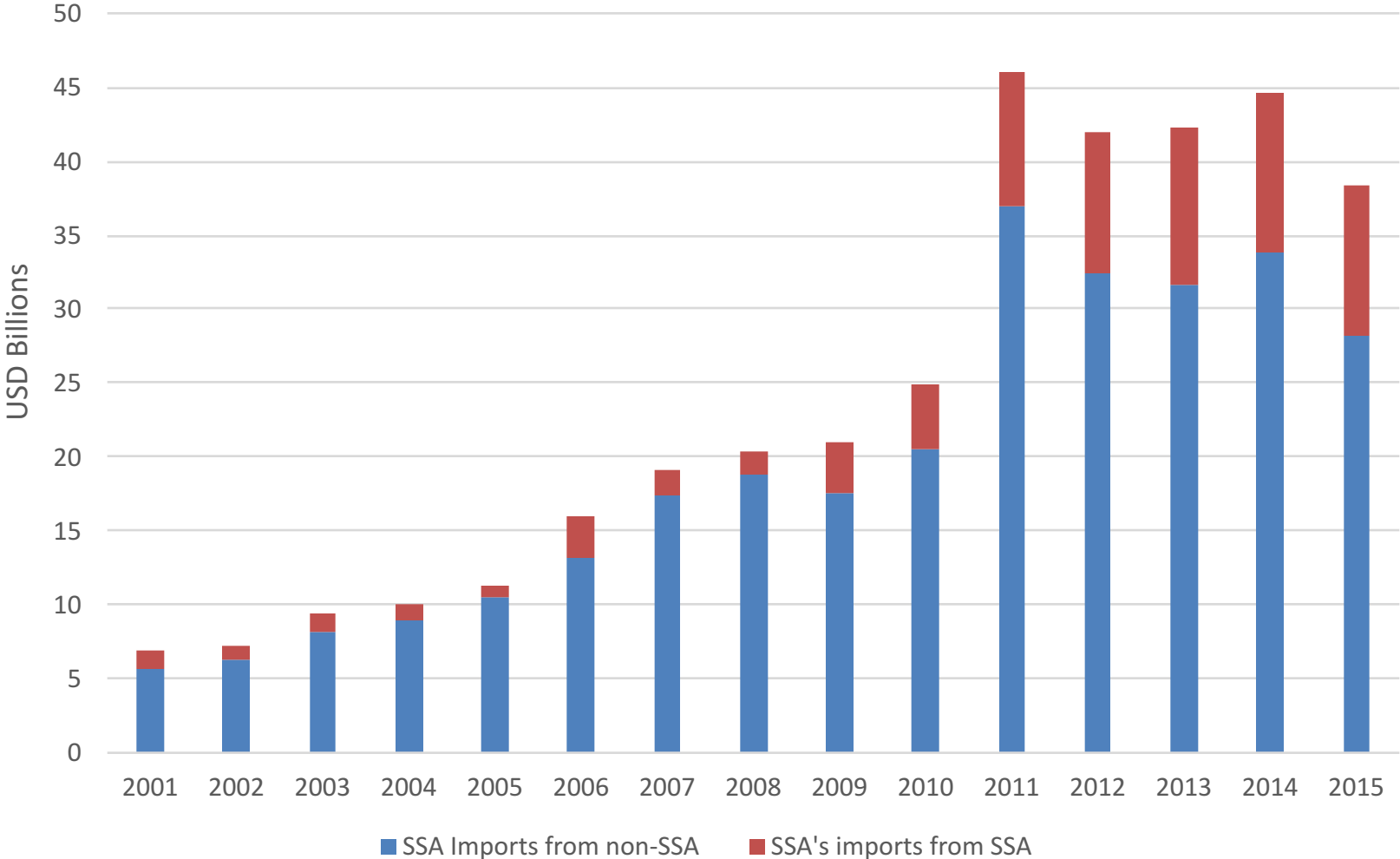
City	Country	Population (Thousands)					% change 2010–2025
		2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	
Dar es Salaam	Tanzania	2,680	3,349	4,153	5,103	6,202	85.2
Nairobi	Kenya	2,814	3,523	4,303	5,192	6,246	77.3
Kinshasa	DRC	7,106	8,754	10,668	12,788	15,041	71.8
Luanda	Angola	3,533	4,772	6,013	7,080	8,077	69.3
Addis Ababa	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

Changes in the share of total jobs in farming and non-farm sectors, working age population (15–64 years)



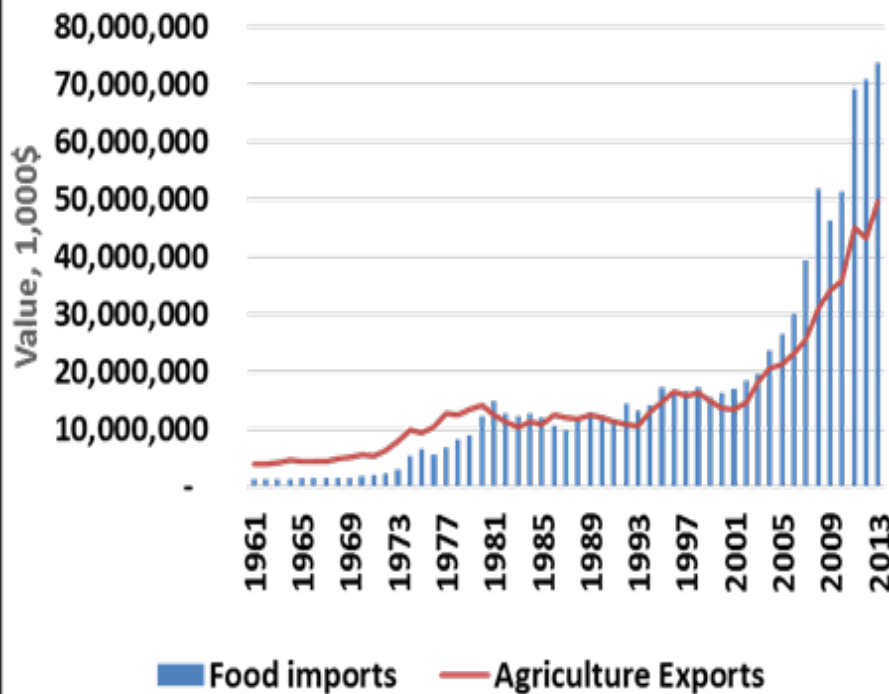
SSA Total Food Imports from 7 to 40 billion USD (2001-2015)

(intra SSA trade from 1 to 10 billion USD)

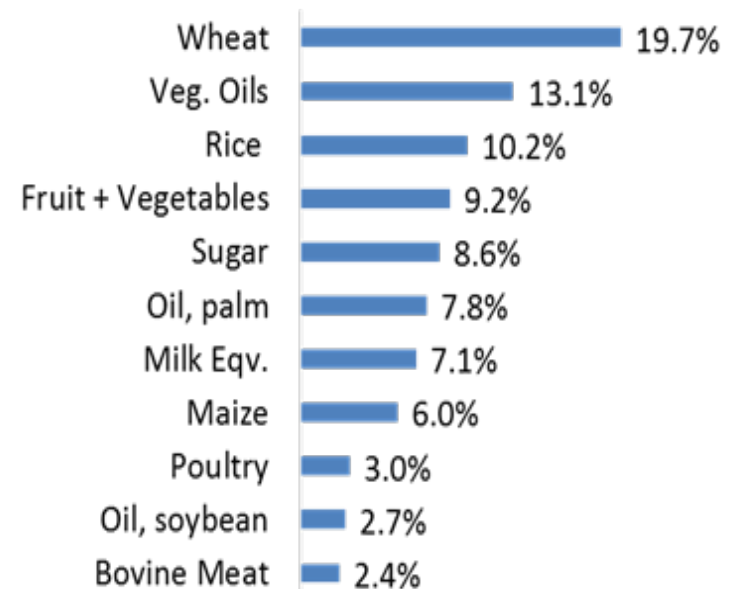


Food import composition, Sub-Saharan Africa

Trends in Food Imports (1,000\$), 1961-2013



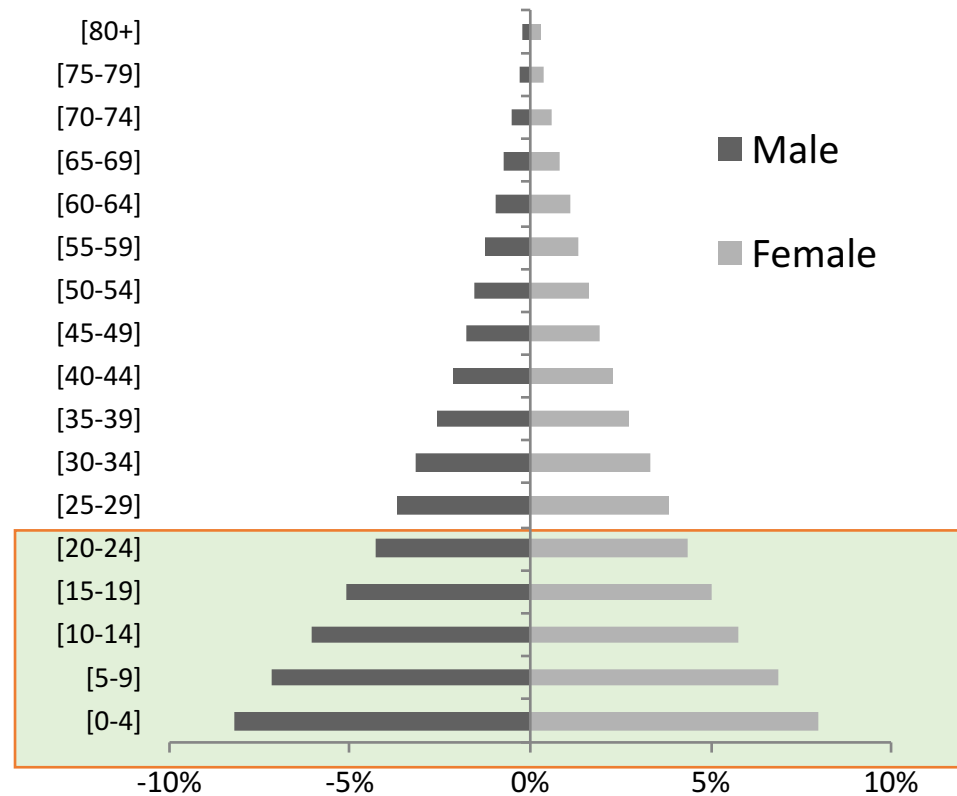
Share of Top 10 food imports (2013), % Total food



Looming employment challenge

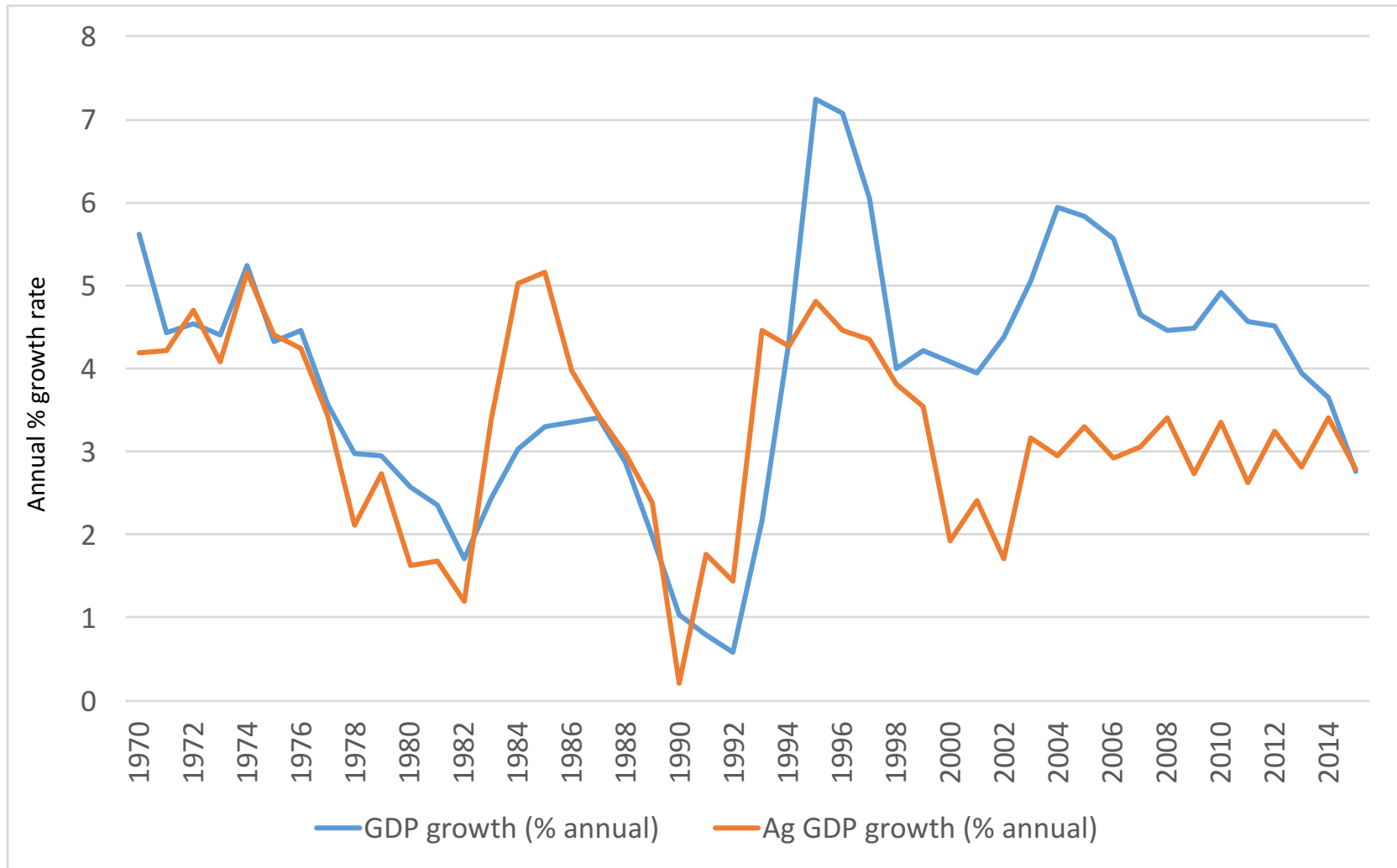
- 62% of population < 25 years old
- 11 mill people entering labor market each year

62% of people <25 years old



Source: UN Pop Council, 2016

GDP growth in Sub-Saharan Africa tracks agricultural GDP growth, 1970–2014



Source: African Centre for Economic Transformation, 2017

Conclusions:

1. Africa will continue to be a rapidly growing food importer over time
2. With income growth, food imports may rise even further (demand effect)
3. Income growth in Africa will depend on ag growth
4. Rising incentives to invest in local production -- if this can be exploited, it offers great potential for international agribusiness
5. Bottom line: building African ag is in US interest

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 (Asian govts can afford to spend 8x more on agric R&D than African govts)
 - Extension systems
 - Policy analysis
- How did USA do it? Heavy reliance on:
 - US Cooperative Extension Services
 - Public funded ag research – e.g., ERS, FAS,
 - US Land Grant Universities for R&D, training, market information, etc
 - Created profit opportunities for private sector → massive investment

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”

Implications for GFSA

1. Support African universities' efforts to undertake land-grant university activities
2. Support long-term partnerships between African universities/policy institutes and US universities to simultaneously build capacity
.... so that African policy institutes can guide African governments
4. 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



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The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy

Contact Information

USAID Activity Manager:

David Atwood

Bureau for Food Security

US Agency for International Development

Washington, DC

datwood@usaid.gov

Phone: 202-712-4496

www.feedthefuture.gov

Food Security Policy Program Director:

Mywish Maredia

Michigan State University

East Lansing, MI

boughton@msu.edu

Phone: 517-432-6659

Food Security Policy Program Deputy Director:

Xinshen Diao

International Food Policy Research Institute

Washington, D.C.

xdiao@cgiar.org

Phone: 202-862-5600

The University of Pretoria Program Leader:

Sheryl Hendriks and Ferdi Meyer

sheryl.hendriks@up.ac.za

ferdi.meyer@up.ac.za

Phone: +27 12420 3811/3248

Project web site:

<http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/fsp/index.htm>