TWI2050: Agriculture Systems in Africa

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SDGC/A

- SDG Planning, M & R
 - Different target space / Africa
 - Future to present, back casting
 - Domestication of the indicators
 - SDG costing and business plan
 - Real time data system
 - Index & Citizen Report
- Important Factors
 - Synergies and trade-offs
 - Gaps and overlaps
 - Spillovers, adverse and advance
 - Defining feasible nexuses
 - Polycentric governance





From Goals to Development Pathways

- SDGs and COP21 set targets on activities
- Goals and targets are technically feasible
- Potentially multiple development pathways- within planetary boundaries
- Need clear narrative on each activity and how businesses, technology and the market can be aligned—Produce, protect and prosper (PPP).
- Need regional perspective and multi-disciplinary perspective
- TWI2050 aims to define and answer these questions

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Agriculture in Africa

- Africa- predominantly agrarian economy
- >600 million small holder farmers
- Small holder farmers
 - >85% of agriculture in Africa
 - Low input low output (low investment)
 - Inputs: land + labor + capital are all low risk
- 80% of agriculture depends on rain
- Net importer of food \$37 billion/year
- 600 million ha of uncultivated arable land



Biodiversity in Africa

- Recent study by UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Center on African's progress towards Aichi targets:
 - > 3 million ha of natural habitat are converted for other uses each year in Africa.
 - In 2014, 6,419 animals and 3,148 plants in Africa were recorded as threatened with extinction on the IUCN Red List.
 - Of all freshwater species in Africa, 21% recorded as threatened
 - 45% of freshwater fish and 58% of freshwater plant species are over-harvested (IUCN 2014).
 - The IUCN Red List index for African birds shows a decline over the past 25 years.



Major Agro-EcoSystems Found in Africa

- Arid: ~0 mm
- Semi-arid: <50 mm
- Dryland: 100 500 mm
- Rain Fed: >800 mm





Major Farming Systems Found in Africa

- Crop-based livestock farming systems (crops = dominant)
 - Crop residues as feed
 - farm-yard manure for crops
 - livestock providing power for farming and haulage
- Livestock-based farming systems (livestock = dominant)
 - Crop farming playing complementary role
 - Livestock more valued
- Transhumance/pastoralism (no/hardly any crop farming)
 - Regular movement of people and livestock in search of pastures + water
 - Movement across national boundaries (e.g. Maasai (East Africa), Fulani/Tuaregs (West Africa/Sahel)



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Perception of agricultural activities

Household

- Livelihood
 - Food supply
 - Animal feed
 - Inputs
 - Earnings
 - Energy
 - Asset
 - Maintain fertility
 - Feasible size
 - Low resource capacity
 - Inherited

Macro

- Food security for country
- Foreign currency to finance other projects
- Revenue (taxes)
- Jobs in economies that often experience high unemployment

Mismatch of objectives at households and macro levels



- Averse to risk
- Employ family labor
- Spare time for off farm activities



- Want to impact what to grow and how to grow
- Want to increase productivity to increase food security
- Increase nutrition of food produced
- Ensure food is affordable

Adding Contextual Issues



Creating sustainable and resilient pathway

We must consider the macro, micro and contextual consequences of interventions to create a resilient pathway within planetary boundaries



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