

- Afrint intensification of food crops agriculture in sub-Saharan Africa Swedish-African Research Network Agricultural development and its relation to food security and poverty alleviation Primary research in nine sub-Saharan African countries 1
- Afrint - three phases 2001-2016 Afrint I - 2001-2005 The African Food Crisis – the Relevance of Asian Experiences Afrint II - 2007-2010 The Millennium Development Goals and the African Food Crisis Afrint III - 2011-2016 • Equity impacts of rural income diversification in Kenya and Ghana – (VR) • Gender gaps and pro-poor agricultural growth in Malawi and Zambia - (Sida) • African Urban Agriculture – Kenya and Ghana (Sida, Formas) 2
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- Afrint I-III Advisors Afrint I: Göran Hydén, Ruth Oniang'o, Deborah Bryceson, Kjell Havnevik Advisors Afrin II: Göran Hydén, Richard Mkandawire , Judi Wakhungu, Monty P. Jones Funded by: Afrint I: 2002-2005: Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and Sida Afrint II: 2007-2010: Swedish Research Council and Sida/SAREC Afrint III: 2011-2016: Swedish Research Council, Sida, and Formas Swedish Afrint team: Agnes Andersson Djurfeldt (team leader) (LU) Sarah Alobo (LU-CIRAD) Elina Andersson (LU) Magnus Andersson (LU) Johanna Bergman Lodin (SLU) Göran Djurfeldt (LU) Ola Hall (LU) Mikael Hammarskjöld (LU) Ellen Hillbom (LU) Hans Holmén (LU UNITO, Turin) Björn Holmquist (LU) Vera Karmebäck (LU, UoN) Magnus Jirström (LU) Rolf Larsson (LU) Yahia Mahmoud Sultana Nasrin (LU) Cheryl Sjöström (LU) 4
- Why? 175 150 E&SEAsia SouthAsia RestWorld SSAfrica 125 100 75 19 61 19 64 19 67 19 70 19 73 19 76 19 79 19 82 19 85 19 88 19 91 19 94 19 97 20 00 20 03 FAO index value, 1961=100 . Food output per capita by region, 1961-2003 5
- When starting Afrint in 2001 we questioned the wide spread pessimism about African development • Asia in the 1950s and 1960s: – Threat of famine, chronic food shortages, import dependency, rampant poverty – Rapid population growth – Soft states, corrupt

governments – Western pessimism • Africa in 2000: – Threat of famine, chronic food shortages, import dependency, rampant poverty – Rapid population growth, AIDS – Soft states, corrupt governments – Western pessimism 6

- Modelling agricultural development in Asia Geo-political context Domestic factors Technology Contextual conditions Small-farmer base State interventions in agriculture Mechanism Self-sufficiency in food grains Marketmediation Intervening conditions and mechanism Effect 7
- Afrint case studies – Mixed method approach • Macro study (secondary sources & interviews) • Micro study (survey & qualitative field research) 8
- African micro study • 9 countries • 20 regions • 103 villages • 4000 farms & households (3000 in the panel from 2002 to 2008) • Third round (2013) of data collection includes only four countries, 1600 households. • The farm households are typical, but not necessarily statistically representative 9
- Results from Afrint I: The African Food Crisis is a deep economic and political crisis – Food crop intensification decelerated post-SAP – Not (primarily) an ecological crisis – Neither (primarily) a technological one – Nor a demographic one 10
- Results from Afrint I: An untapped potential for increasing production and productivity – Contemporary evidence – yield gaps – Historical evidence – spurts in production 11
- 12
- The Afrint II project: • Changes in the staple crop sector between 2002 and 2008 • Same countries, a few villages dropped, others added, but on the whole the same villages • Income data added in this round, also more technology data • Spatial linkages of household livelihoods • A couple of qualitative studies added • Development of a meso (community level) questionnaire, around 500 variables • 4000 farms & households (3000 in the panel from 2002 to 2008) 13
- Results from Afrint II: Cross-sectional analysis • Decreasing farm sizes, uneven access to land, stable crop portfolios • Persistent yield gaps (around 55%) for all cereals • Stable technology use • Around half of the households sell some of their staple crop output. • Sale of staple crops most important source of cash income • Non-farm incomes around a third of total cash income, half the sample lacks any kind of NFI 14
- Results from Afrint II: Panel level analysis - Commercialization the main driver of maize production - Larger farmers have left the maize market, making room for poorer households - Households return from the non-farm sector into agriculture - Market led growth is not anti-poor or antiwomen 15
- Afrint III • Equity aspects of income diversification outside agriculture in Ghana and Kenya funded by Swedish Research Council 20112013: Uses the micro/meso/macro setup • Gender gaps and pro-poor agricultural growth in Malawi and Zambia (Sida), 20122014, micro survey and qualitative data - Places livelihoods in wider perspective - Strengthens the gender dimension - Looks inside the household - Survey data to be collected in early 2013 (around 1600 households) - A mixed-methods focus • African urban agriculture (Sida, Formas) 2013-2016) - small and medium-size urban centres in Kenya and Ghana Survey data late 2013, around 4100 households - A mixed -Method focus 16
- Book 2005 Book 2012 Sida reports 2006, 2012 Selection of Journals in which we have published since 2012: World Development (2012) and (2013), Oxford Development Studies (2013), Africa Review (2012), Journal of Agribusiness in Developing and

Emerging Economies (2012) , Global Food Security (2013), Culture, Agriculture, Food and Environment (2014), Journal of Eastern African Studies (2012), Food Security (2013), Journal of Modern African Studies (2012), Gender, Technology and Development (2012) 17

- MSU CIRAD LSE IITA Afrint Swedish team - Lund SLU, Ultuna KU SLU, Umeå SLU, Alnarp 18
- Farmers participating in an Afrint feed-back meeting in one of the Nyeri villages , Kenya, January 2012 19
- THANK YOU! 20