# EAST AFRICAN AGRICULTURE – THE POTENTIAL AND THE PROSPECTS

- THE FUTURE AGRICULTURES INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
- ON ‘THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF AGRICULTURAL POLICY IN AFRICA’
- Pretoria, MARCH 19, 2013
- Contribution from the African Studies Centre in Leiden, as part of the Developmental Regimes in Africa project
- Ton Dietz and Wijnand Klaver

# The Tracking Development Project 2008-2013

- Comparing Southeast Asia and Sub-Sahara Africa 1961-2011.
- Four pairs of countries:
- Malaysia with Kenya,
- Vietnam with Tanzania,
- Indonesia with Nigeria
- and Cambodia with Uganda

# see

- A Richer Harvest
- Dirk Vlasblom
- Leiden African Studies Centre 2013
- Also see: Blandina Kilama’s PhD study comparing Tanzania/Vietnam cashew sectors
- Both on www.ascleiden.nl

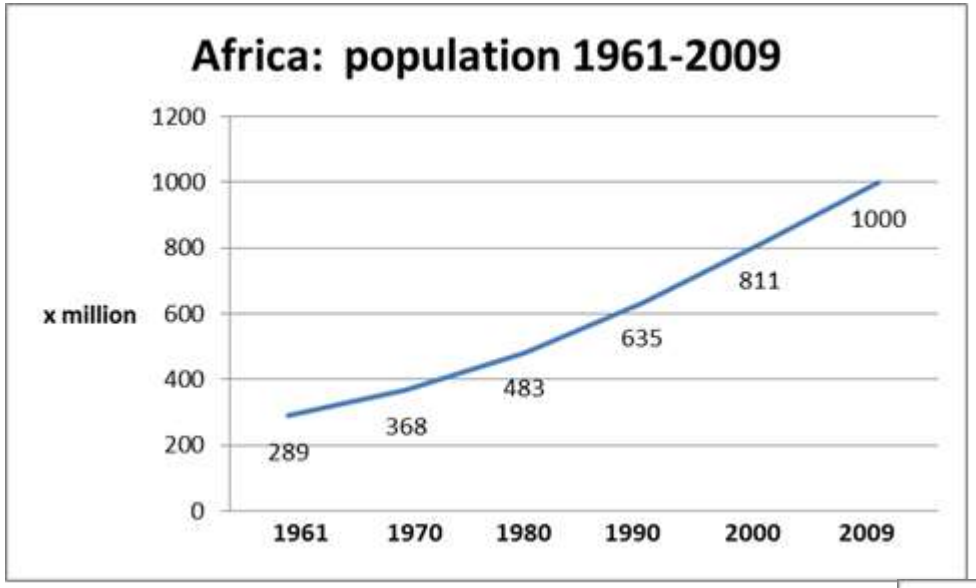
# Major findings

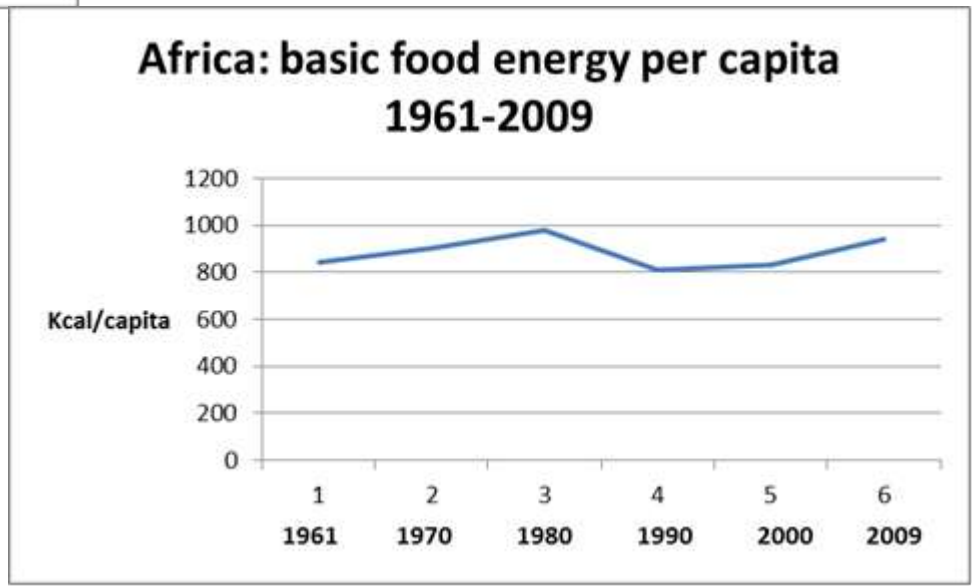
- a successful development policy, in other words a policy that results in economic growth AND poverty alleviation needs:
- (1) adequate macro-economic management;
- (2) pro-poor, pro-rural public spending and
- (3) economic freedom for peasant farmers and small entrepreneurs.
- In order to do that there appeared to be three implementation principles underlying both these policy decisions and the successful implementation of that policy in Southeast Asia: (1) outreach; (2) urgency and (3) expediency.

# Next

- As part of the ‘Developmental Regimes in Africa’ project
- Now: Studying the agricultural dynamics in selected African countries
- 1: production trends for major crops and livestock
- 2: food security consequences and food balance
- 3: successful crops and livestock: pockets of promise
- Later: linking successes with government policies and market developments

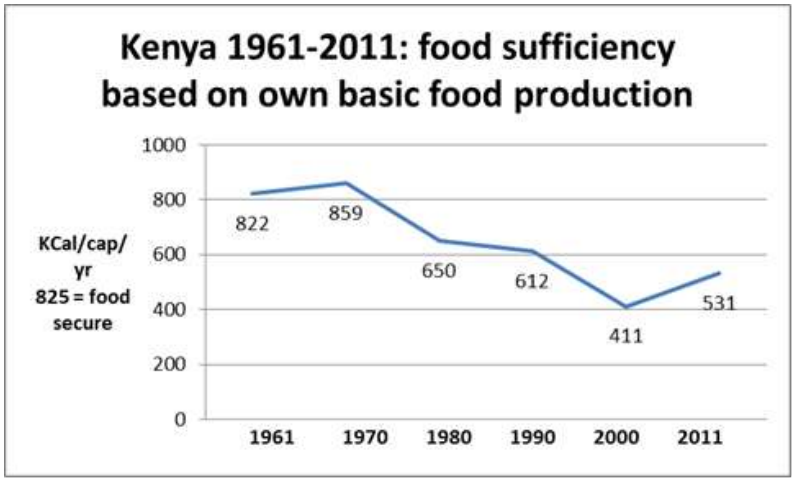
# Africa as a whole

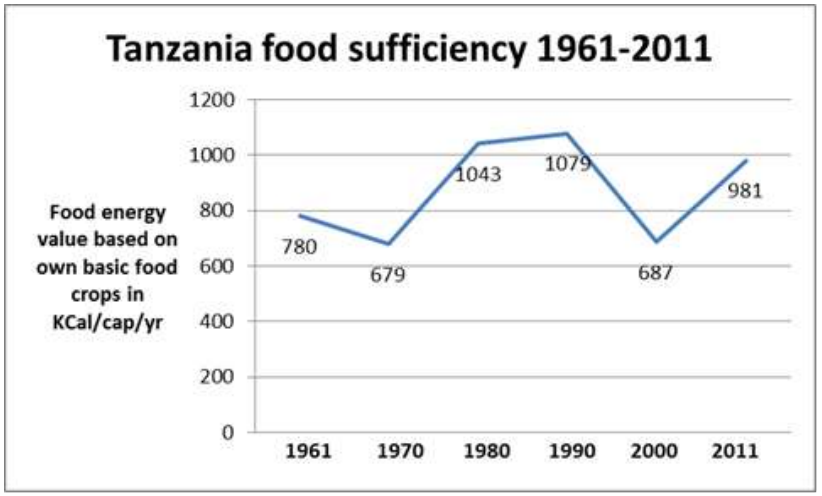


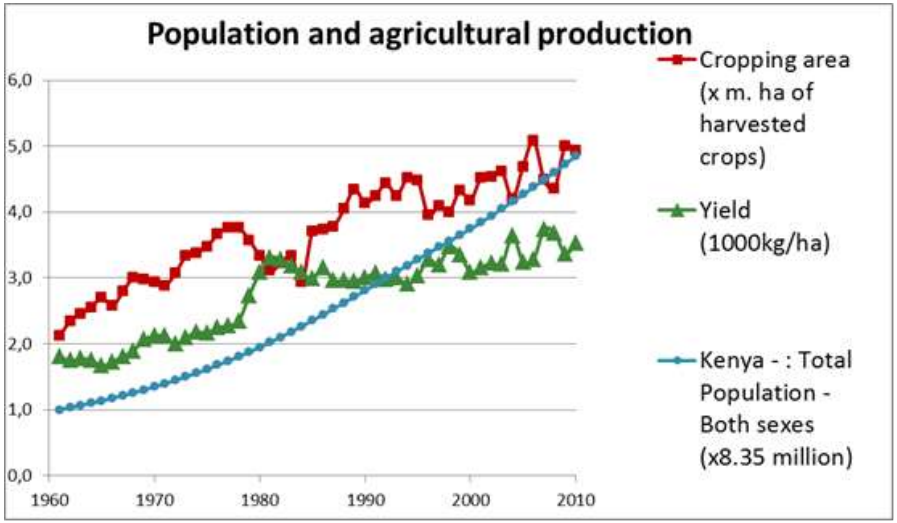
# Now:

- **CASE STUDIES FOR KENYA AND TANZANIA,**
- **EXPLORING A METHOD OF ANALYSIS**



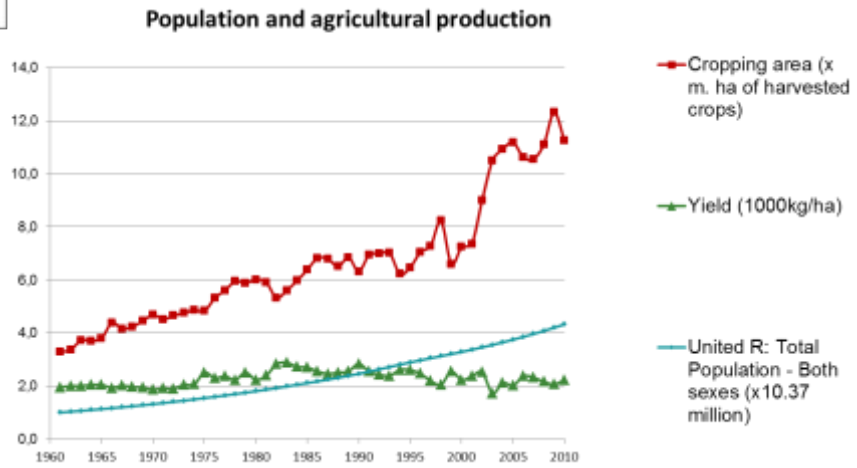



# Food production Kenya and Tanzania 1961-2010



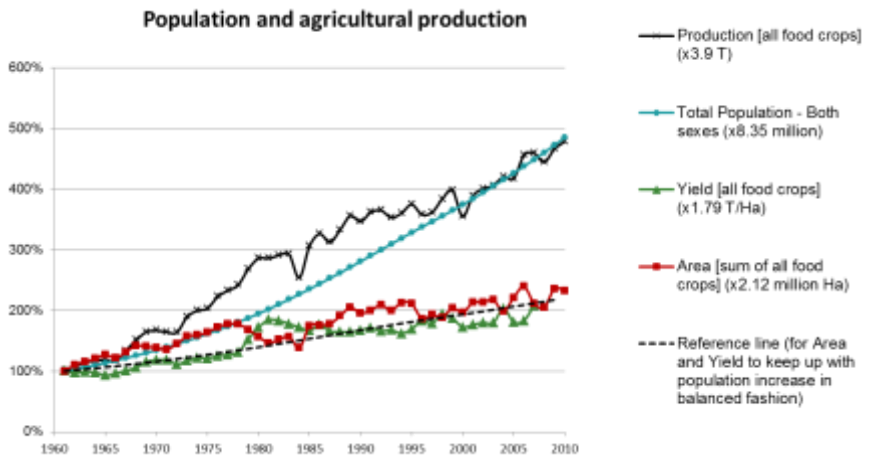

Kenya

Tanzania



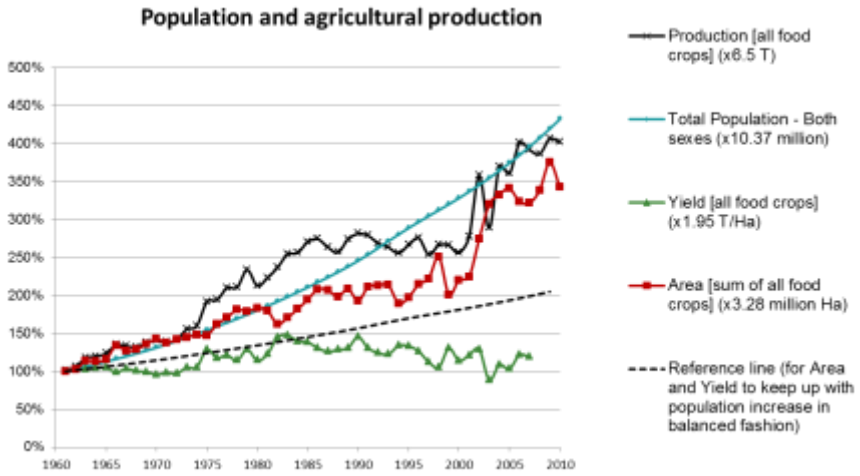

FAOSTAT data, compiled by Wijnand Klaver, African Studies Centre, Leiden 5 March 2013

# Kenya and Tanzania 1961-2010 - Index year 1961=100

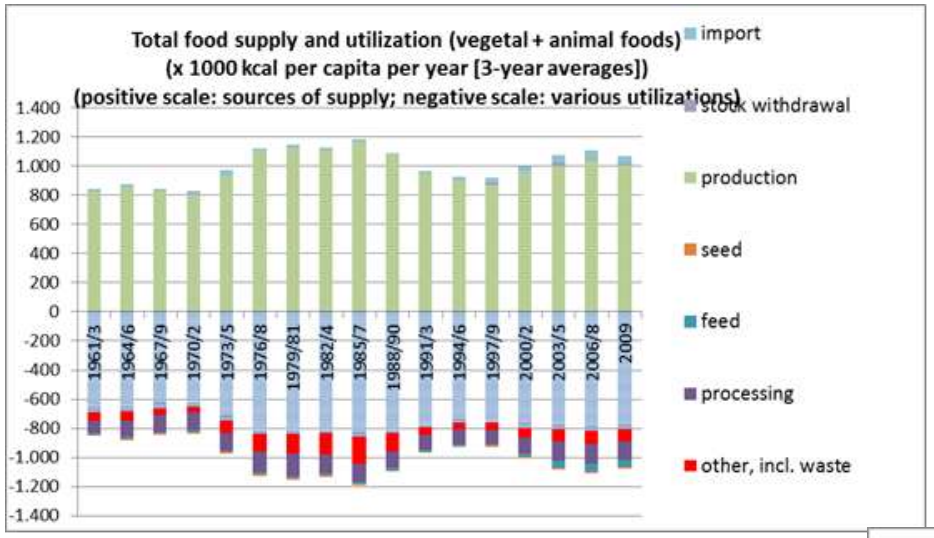



Tanzania

Kenya



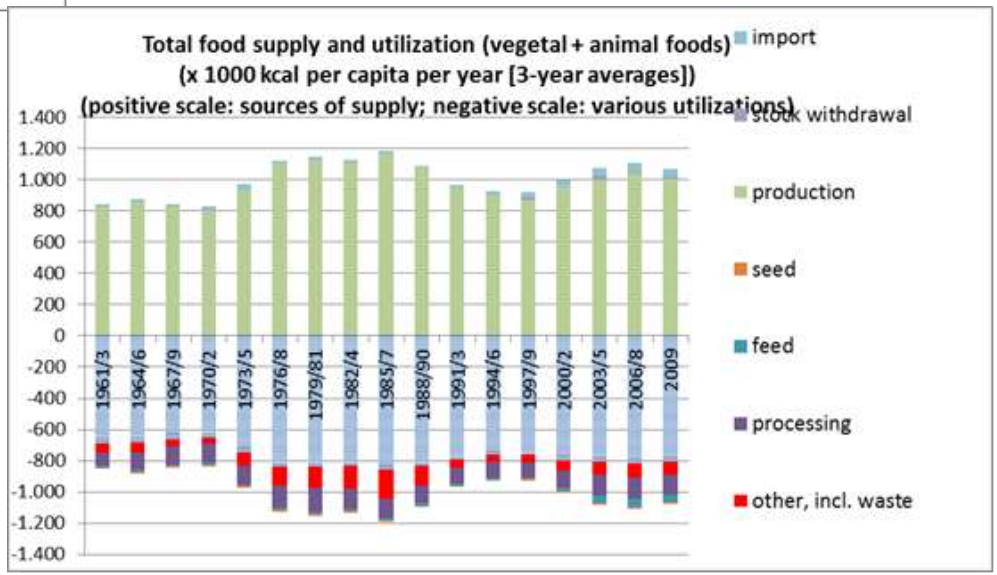
# Food Balance data Kenya and Tanzania (1961-2009)
# Positive scale: “appearances”
# Downward scale: “disappearances” (*please interprete values as positive amounts*)




(Extra legend:
purple = export;
light blue = stock additions)

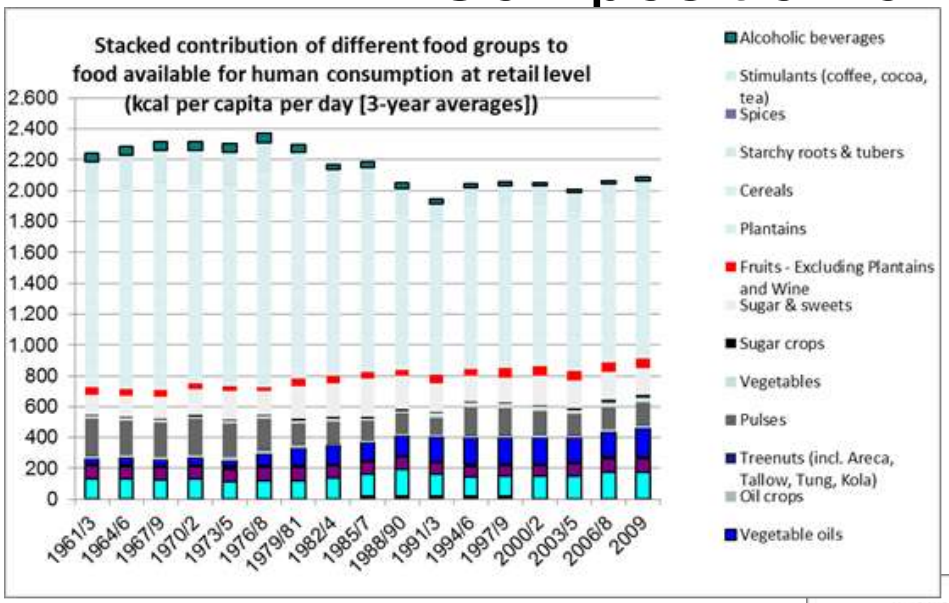
Tanzania

Kenya



# Food Balance data Kenya and Tanzania (1961-2009)

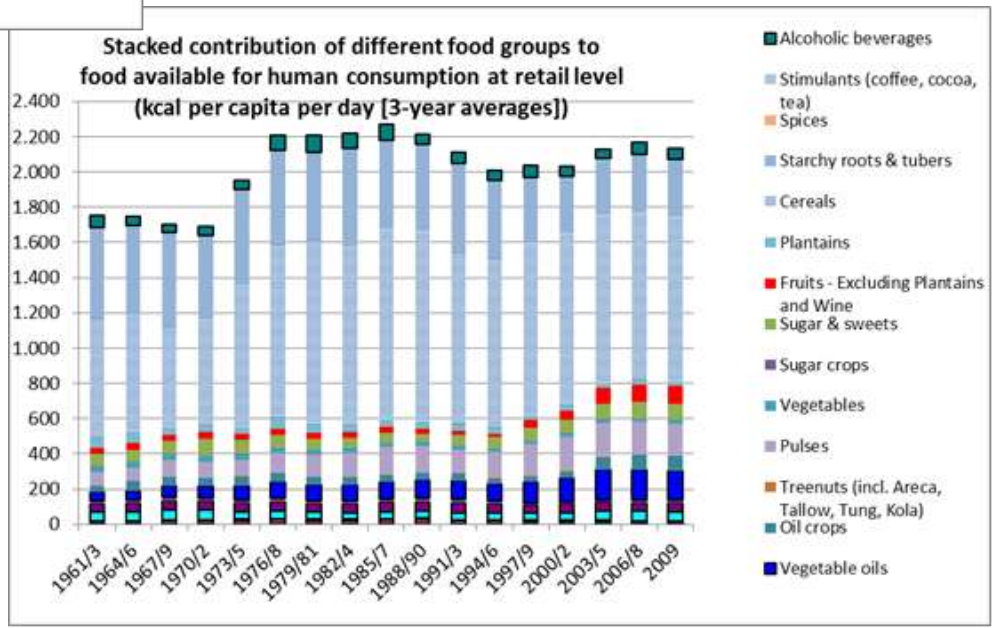
## Composition of “food basket



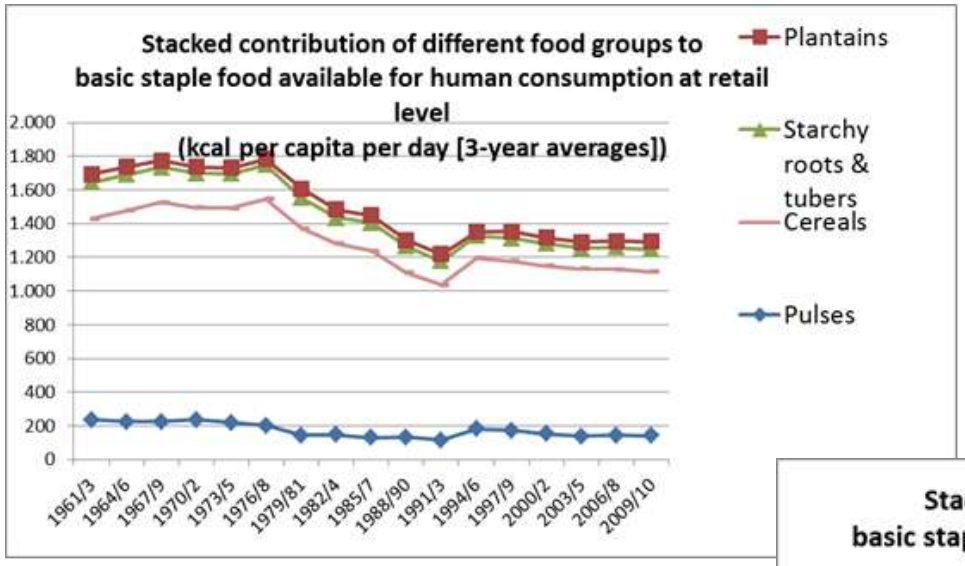

(extra legend:
purple = meat;
light purple = fish;
light blue = milk)

Tanzania

Kenya

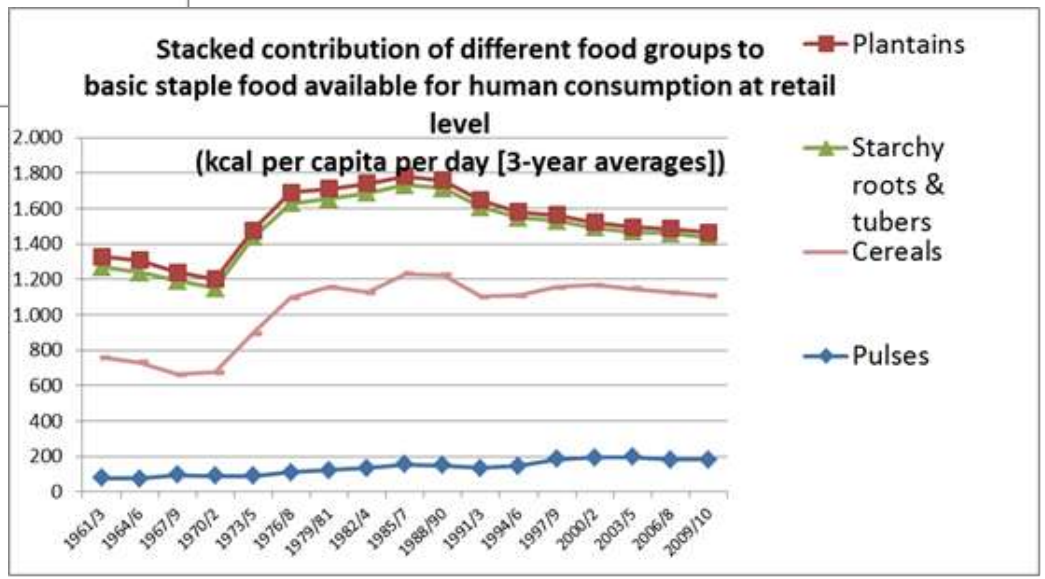


# Food Balance data Kenya and Tanzania (1961-2010) staple foods

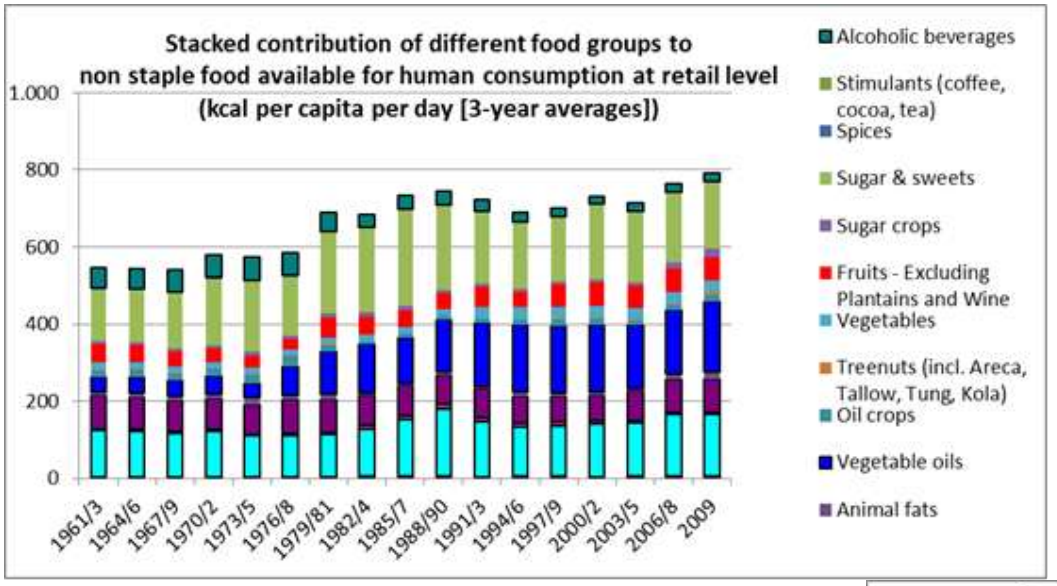



Kenya

Tanzania



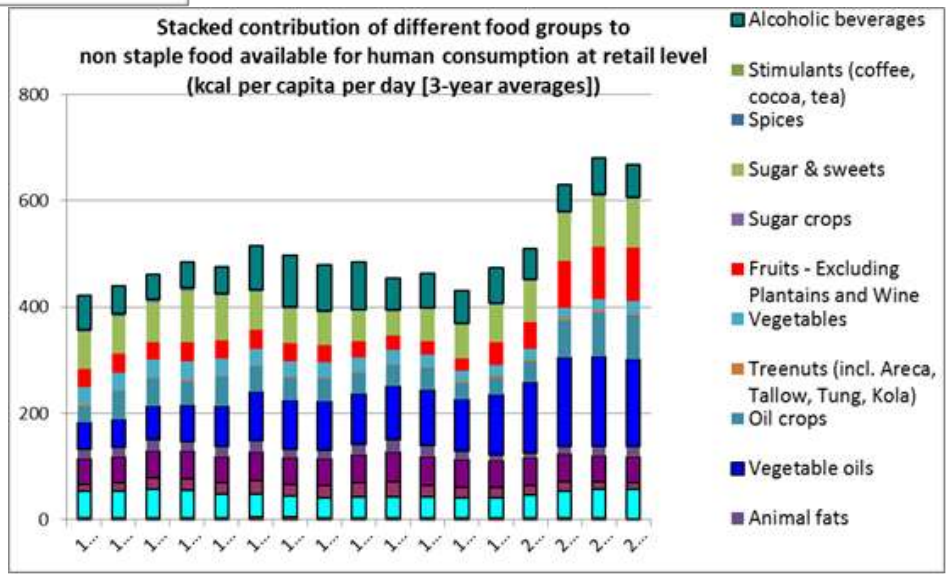
# Food Balance data Kenya and Tanzania(1961-2009) non-staple foods (dietary variety)




(extra legend:
purple = meat;
light purple = fish;
light blue = milk)

Kenya

Tanzania



# Pockets of Promise; Kenya

| Crops/ Livestock | 1961-1970 | 1970-1980 | 1980-1990 | 1990-2000 | 2000-2011 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Population* | *1.35* | *1.45* | *1.44* | *1.33* | *1.33* |
| Dry beans >> | *1.45* | ***2.88*** | *1.83* | 0.79 | *1.74* |
| Tea >> | ***3.25*** | *2.19* | *2.19* | 1.20 | *1.60* |
| Potatoes >> | 1.12 | 0.90 | *3.98* | 0.86 | ***3.53*** |
| Sugarcane >> | ***3.30*** | *2.62* | 1.05 | 0.83 | *1.35* |
| Sw. potatoes >> | *1.64* | *1.52* | 0.69 | ***2.18*** | *1.44* |
| Mangoes+ >> | *5.00* | ***6.50*** | *5.77* | *1.50* | *5.65* |
| Cow peas x> | - | - | - | 0.64 | ***2.13*** |
| Maize <> | ***1.56*** | 1.10 | 1.41 | 0.94 | ***1.56*** |
| Cassava<> | 1.21 | 1.25 | 0.91 | 0.72 | ***1.62*** |
| Coconuts <> | 1.23 | 0.88 | 0.60 | ***1.51*** | *1.39* |
| Millets <> | 1.00 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 | ***1.60*** |
| Sorghum <> | 1.30 | 0.90 | 0.50 | 0.80 | ***1.96*** |
| Pulses other <> | 1.20 | 0.50 | ***1.70*** | 0.10 | *1.36* |
| Camels <> | *1.41* | 1.23 | 1.40 | 0.97 | ***1.64*** |
| Cattle <> | 1.19 | 1.16 | 1.38 | 0.85 | ***1.54*** |
| Goats<> | 0.90 | ***1.89*** | 1.27 | 0.97 | *1.35* |
| Oilseeds >< | 1.25 | *3.00* | ***6.00*** | *1.78* | 1.01 |
| Pigs >< | 0.99 | 1.29 | *1.73* | ***3.27*** | 0.83 |
| *Successes nr* | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 | **16** |
| *Highest growth nr* | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | **8** |
| *Decline* | 2 | 5 | 4 | 12 | **1** |

# Pockets of Promise: Tanzania

| **Crops/ Livestock** | **1961-1970** | **1970-1980** | **1980-1990** | **1990-2000** | **2000-2011** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Population* | *1.31* | *1.38* | *1.36* | *1.33* | *1.36* |
| Maize >> | 0.83 | ***3.54*** | *1.42* | 0.80 | *2.21* |
| Rice paddy >> | *1.40* | *2.20* | *2.54* | 1.06 | ***2.88*** |
| Sunflower >> | 1.21 | *2.70* | 0.75 | *4.50* | ***5.83*** |
| Sw.potatoes >> | 1.14 | *2.25* | 0.72 | 0.52 | ***17.20*** |
| Groundnuts >> | 0.85 | *1.60* | 1.11 | 0.87 | ***12.53*** |
| Bananas >> | *1.58* | 1.08 | 1.11 | *4.26* | ***4.49*** |
| Pigeon peas >> | *1.68* | 1.36 | *2.33* | *1.57* | ***3.24*** |
| Cow peas >> | 0.76 | ***3.23*** | *1.90* | *1.47* | *1.58* |
| Potatoes >> | *3.69* | ***4.16*** | *1.80* | *1.45* | *2.59* |
| Peas dry >> | *2.07* | 1.21 | *2.93* | *1.43* | ***2.99*** |
| Tobacco >> | *4.43* | *1.40* | 0.98 | *1.60* | ***4.93*** |
| Sesame >> | 0.93 | 1.33 | *1.93* | *1.34* | ***2.82*** |
| Pulses oth. >> | 0.94 | *1.49* | *2.57* | ***3.33*** | *1.83* |
| Wheat >> | ***9.34*** | *1.58* | 1.18 | 0.31 | *3.45* |
| Chick peas >> | ***3.16*** | 0.72 | *2.93* | 1.26 | *2.56* |
| Seed cotton <> | *2.27* | 0.77 | 0.85 | 0.83 | ***2.55*** |
| Coconut <> | *1.39* | 0.96 | *1.47* | 0.81 | ***1.49*** |
| Fresh veget >< | 1.24 | 1.18 | 1.11 | 0.94 | ***1.85*** |
| Sorghum >< | 0.96 | ***2.97*** | 0.91 | 1.29 | 1.35 |
| Chickens >< | *1.54* | ***1.57*** | 1.21 | *1.36* | 1.22 |
| Pigs >< | 1.27 | 1.35 | ***2.01*** | *1.41* | 1.11 |
| *Successes nr* | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 | **18** |
| *Highest growth nr* | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | **12** |
| *Decline* | 6 | 3 | 5 | 7 | **0** |

# Conclusions Kenya

- Spurt in area expansion in 1960-1970s and early 1990s; spurt in yield in early 1980s; total production kept more than pace with population growth till 1983, since then deterioration; after 2000 at par
- Imports increased since the mid 1990s
- Dietary energy available for human consumption:
  - Decrease since late 1970’s
  - Stabilization since mid 1990’s
  - Decrease in staple foods partly compensated by increase in quality foods
  - Pockets of promise mostly in 2000s

# Conclusions Tanzania

- Yield did not cope with population growth since mid 1980s; total production decreased in period 1990-2005; stabilized since mid of last decade, esp. thanks to area expansion
- Imports increased since 2000
- Dietary energy available for human consumption:
  - Low in 1960s; at somewhat higher level since mid 1970s thanks to cereal production, with slight dip in mid 1990s, then picked up thanks to quality foods
- Availability of quality foods increased gradually till late 1970s, then decreased, then picked up since mid 1990s
- Many pockets of promise, especially after 2000

# Extra: Kenya's post-election violence in 2007/2008