

Competitive elections and agricultural sector initiatives in sub- Saharan Africa

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Purpose

- Background: the ascendancy of elections and their possible effects on agriculture.
- Purpose: to explore election dynamics in the implementation of initiatives to promote agricultural sectors in four cases

What we know of elections and agricultural policy

- What kind of policies are ruling elites likely to implement to win votes?
- Other incentives: source of financing.
- Pressure from organized interests

- The proposition: the way elections affect implementation will depend on (i) the sector's importance in terms of political financing (ii) its importance in terms of votes

Cases

- Varying degrees of democracy in Ghana, Tanzania, Uganda and Mozambique
- The formal policy goal was to increase productivity in all EPP cases
- They varied in terms of their importance for political financing and in terms of votes
- We examine Palm Oil in Ghana, Rice in Tanzania, Dairy in Uganda and Sugar in Mozambique

Results from cases

	Importance in terms of votes	Importance in terms of political financing	Implemented initiative
Palm oil Ghana	Not important	Not important	Stalled initiative
Rice Tanzania	Highly important (but adverse to policy)	Important (but adverse to policy)	Initiative not enforced
Dairy Uganda	Important (adverse to policy)	Important (in favor of policy)	Yes to an extent (compromise)
Sugar Mozambique	Important (in favor of policy)	Not important	Initiatives implemented