



MIGRACIÓN, CRISIS Y CONFLICTO EN ÁFRICA SUBSAHARIANA

**CURSOS DE VERANO
EL ESCORIAL,
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NEPAD SECRETARIAT

Characteristics of Migration Studies and Analysis

- Availability of data is limited
- The importance of socio- political factors is undermined
- The importance of environmental changes is undermined
- Policy design is determined by these three factors

Demographics

- Population growth rate : between 2.8 and 3.2
- In a medium sized country like Mali, this means 200,000 cohorts of young people (18-22 years) coming on the employment market every year
- Most of them (70%) come from rural areas
- Urban employment is mainly in the informal sector
- Africa is the youngest continent

The Rural Context

- Low wages in Rural areas
 - Low investments in rural areas
 - Low public investment in the agricultural sector
 - Inexistence of human capital development policy in rural areas
 - Modernity= Urbanization
 - But at the end
- “Ruralisation” of cities

Policy Design

- Population movements in Africa have consequences for sustainable development
- Waddington (2003) shows that generally the PRSPs do not analyze adequately the migration issue
- Policy design targeting migration is not coherent; scattered “operations” driven by “external demand”

Agriculture in SSA

- When the productivity is low, the wages are low.....and
Food security is “uncertain”
- Migration then becomes a valid option,
But...
- Does migration reduce poverty?

Significance of Agriculture in Africa

- Agriculture is a source of livelihood for most Africans. It employs 62% of working population in SSA (excl. South Africa)
- Agricultural development is the most effective pathway for reducing poverty in Africa (1% increase in cereal yield can lift 2 million people out of poverty)
- Agriculture is essential for food security. The 2008 food price crisis threatened stability in several countries
- Agriculture is key to economic growth.

Forum for Agriculture Research in Africa (FARA, 2009)

Approaches for Improving Agricultural Productivity in Africa

- Technologies (Science & Community based innovation)
 - High yielding varieties/breeds adapted to local conditions
 - land and water conservation (NRM)
 - improving crop and livestock health
 - Crop/livestock management (integrated weed and pest control)
 - Post-harvest handling and processing
- Effective Advisory Services (in context of innovation systems)
- Efficient Market Chains
- Agricultural Land Policies (cross cutting)
- Human and institutional Capacity development (cross- cutting)

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Conclusions 1

- The performance of agriculture is a major success factor for efforts to improve living standards in Africa
- CAADP projects that Africa must maintain at least 6% Agric. Production growth/yr to sustainably improve its food security
- The changes required to achieve CAADP and MDGs targets call for revolutionary vision, commitment, investment & action



**Democratic
Institutions and
Citizenship**

**Public
investment in
Agriculture**

**Coherent
donors policies**