## **SEMIs Marketing Module**

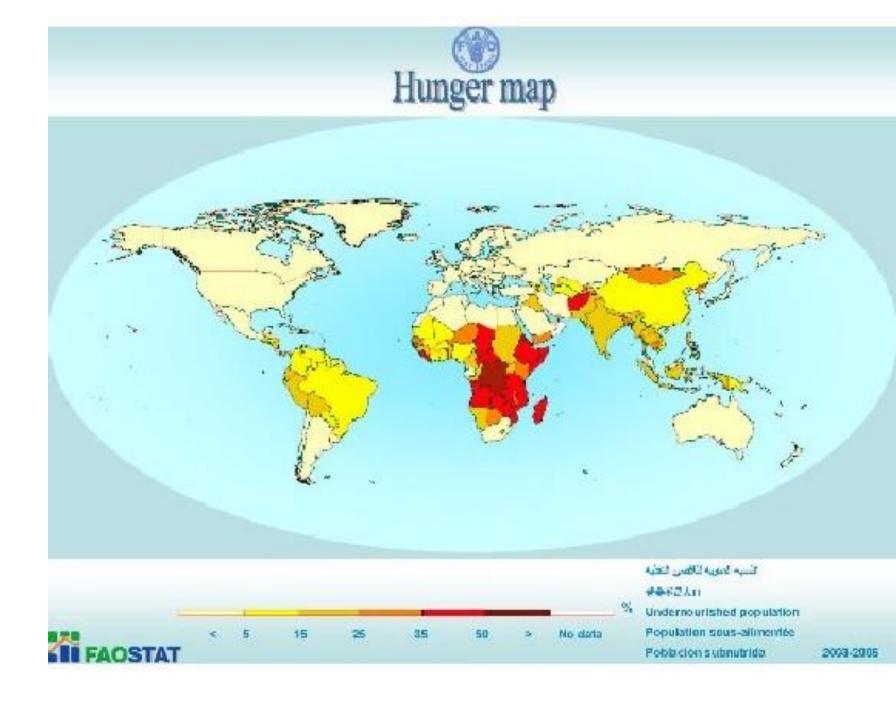
# **Closing Thoughts**

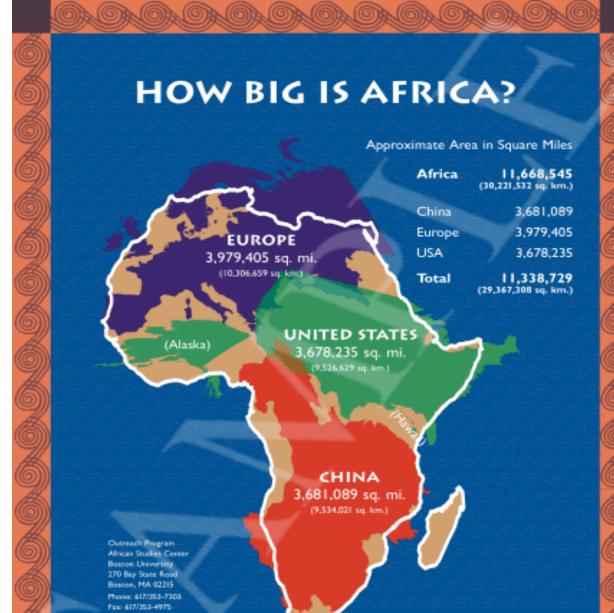
# Simple Background:

1.1 billion people live on less than \$1/day

Over 800 million people (and rising) go to bed hungry each day

75% of these people live in rural areas





Mollweide Equal Area Projection

orthern Trust Family Financia

http://www.bu.edu/efrica/outreed/

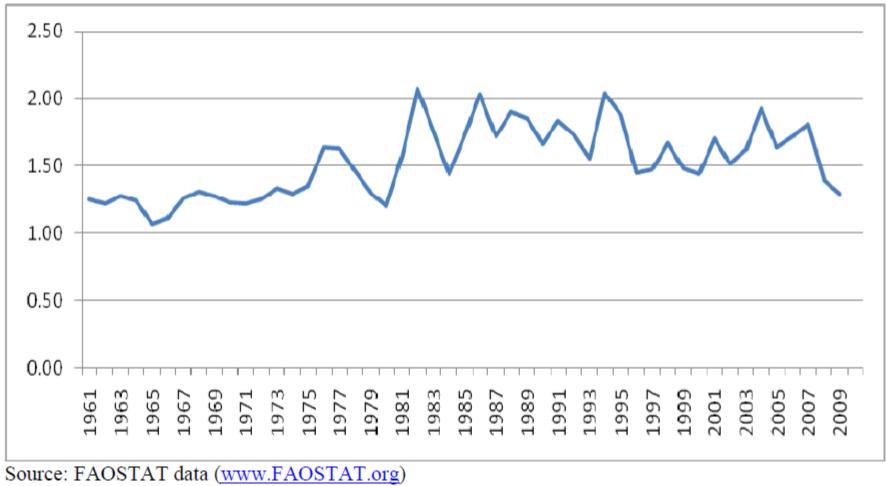
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# Sober Reminder: The Context

- "In 2009, the continent imported one third of its grain
- More than 40 percent of Africans did not even have the ability to daily obtain sufficient food.
- For the African farmer, conventional fertilizers cost two to six times more than the world market price.
- There has been a 23 percent decrease in food production per capita in the last 25 years.
- Since 2004, over 2.4 million hectares has been leased to both African and non-African investors to produce bio-fuel and crops for export.
- African Agricultural ministers have pointed to a possible loss of 20 percent of Africa's future primary productivity as a result of land degradation and deforestation.
- Shockingly, Africa is the only continent where food aid outstrips external financing for agriculture."

# Improved Maize Seed Use:

Country	Estimated use of <i>improved</i> maize seed
Ghana	11%
Mali	3%
Ethiopia	19%
Tanzania	18%
Benin	0%
Mozambique	11%

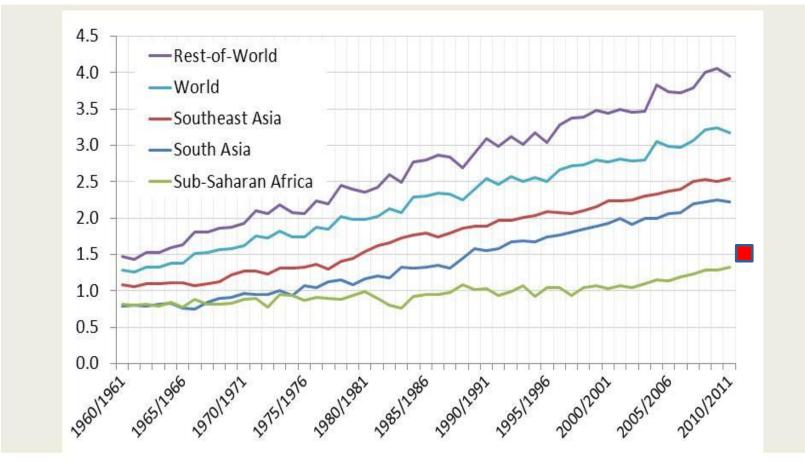


#### Figure 1: National Average Maize Yields (t/ha) in Kenya, 1961 to 2009



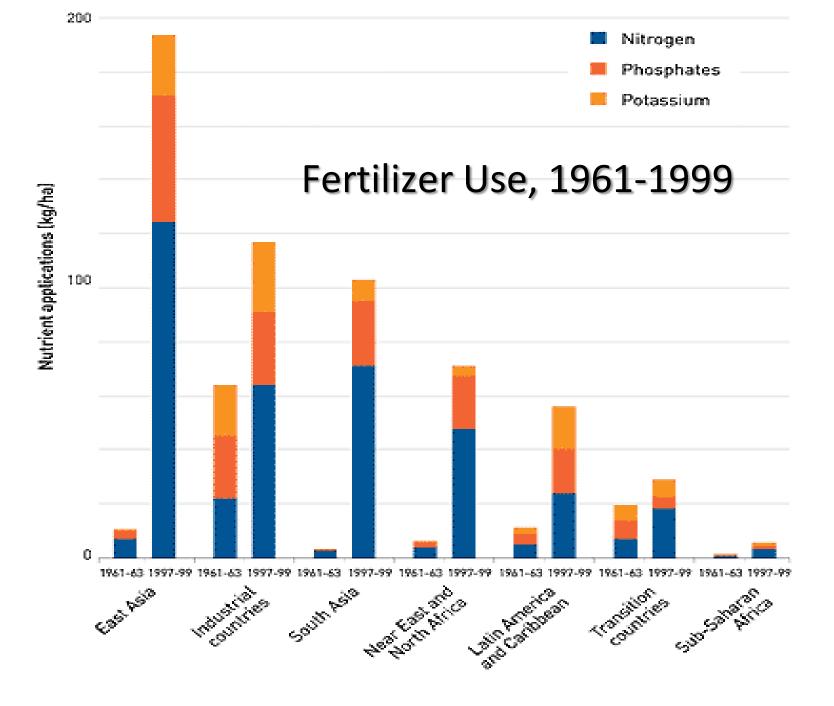
# **Current situation: Yields**

Estimates of Average Cereal Grain Yields (mt/ha), 1960 – 2010



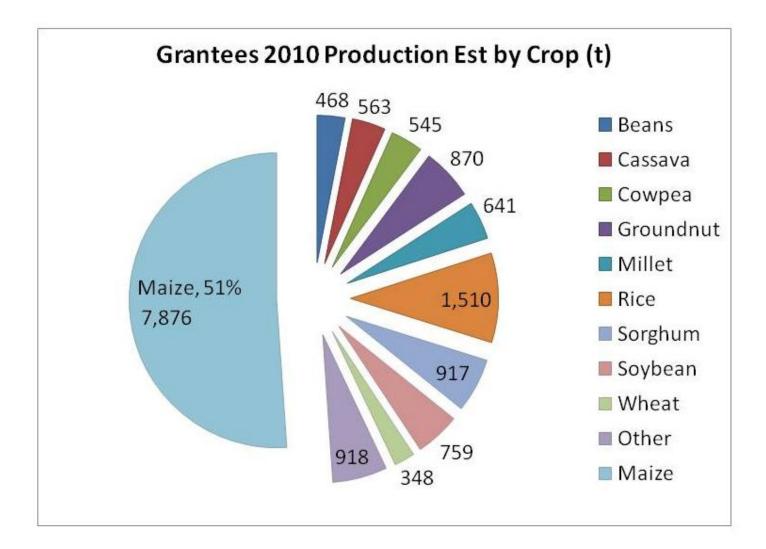
Source: Robert Paarlberg, Calculated from USDA, PS&D data (<u>www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline</u>), downloaded 7 Nov 2010. Results shown are each region's total production per harvested area in barley, corn, millet, mixed grains, oats, rice, rye, sorghum and wheat.





#### Emerging Africa: Ave Growth Rates per Capita, 1996-2008 Mauritania 1.1% Mali 2.5% Niger 0.6% Eritrea The Senegal -1.7% Cape Sudan Gambia 1.4% Chad Verde 4.7% Djibouti 3.4% 1.5% **Burkina Faso** 4.0% -0.4% 2.8% Guinea-Bissau Guinea Benin 1.6% -2.3%1.3% Nigeria Ethiopia Côte 2.3% Sierra Leone 4.1% d'Ivoire Ghana Cen. African Rep. -0.5% 2.8% 2.6% -0.9% Togo Liberia Cameroon 0.2% n.a. Somalia 1.7% Equatorial Guinea Uganda 23.6% Congo, 3.8% Congo, Dem. Rep. Kenya São Tomé & Príncipe Gabon Rep. 0.9% -1.1% -0.7 1.3% Rwanda 3.7% 5.0% Burundi -0.7% Tanzania 3.0% Seychelles 2.5% **Emerging countries** Threshold countries Angola Other countries Malawi 7.6% Comoros 1.2% Zambia **Oil Exporters** -0.3% 1.8% Mozambique 5.3% Zimbabwe -2.9% Namibia Madagascar 2.4% Botswana 0.9% Mauritius 4.1% 3.7% Swaziland 1.9% ASOL South Africa 2.0%

## **Diversity of Crop Base**

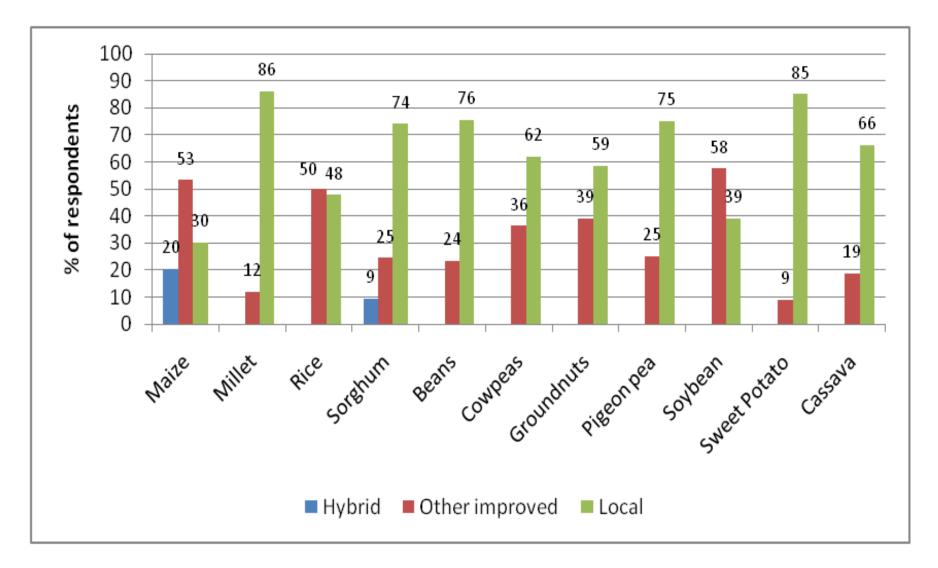


## PASS MTR Survey Background and purpose of the surveys

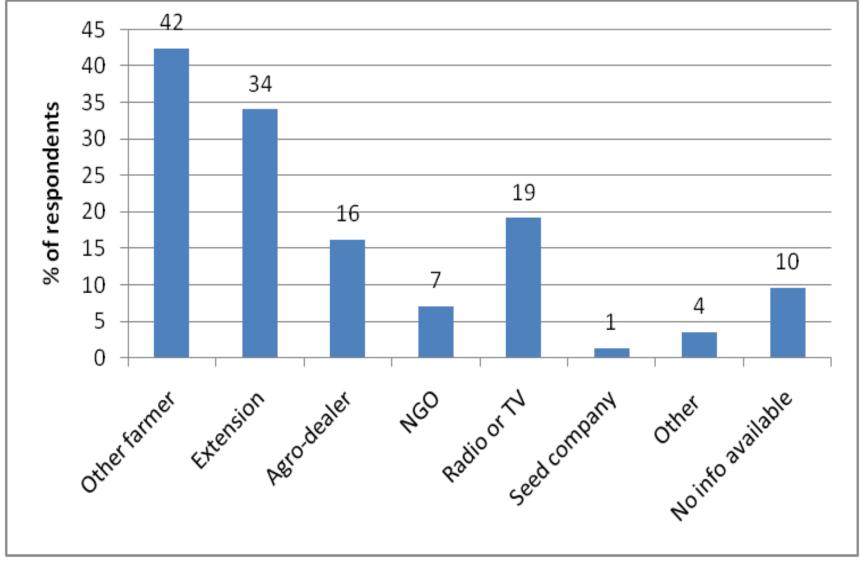
"Surveys of farmers were undertaken in 14 areas of seven countries Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, Ghana, Nigeria and Mali. The areas selected were those where PASS supported agro-dealers or seed companies are operating.

Of the 1542 respondents, 57% were male and 43% female, with most falling in the 26-35 and 36-45 year age groups and most (86%) being married. 28% of respondents had no formal education this being primarily older or female respondents."

#### Improved and Local Varieties of the Main Crops



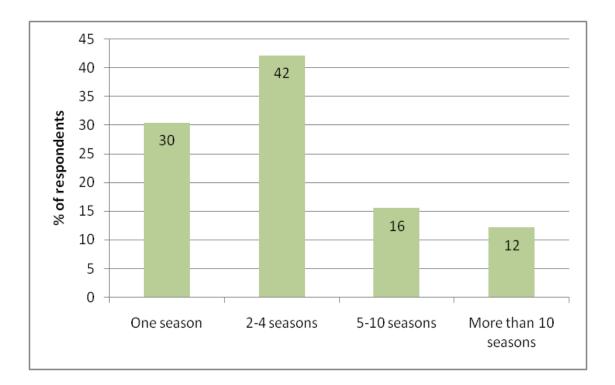
### Source of Information on New Varieties



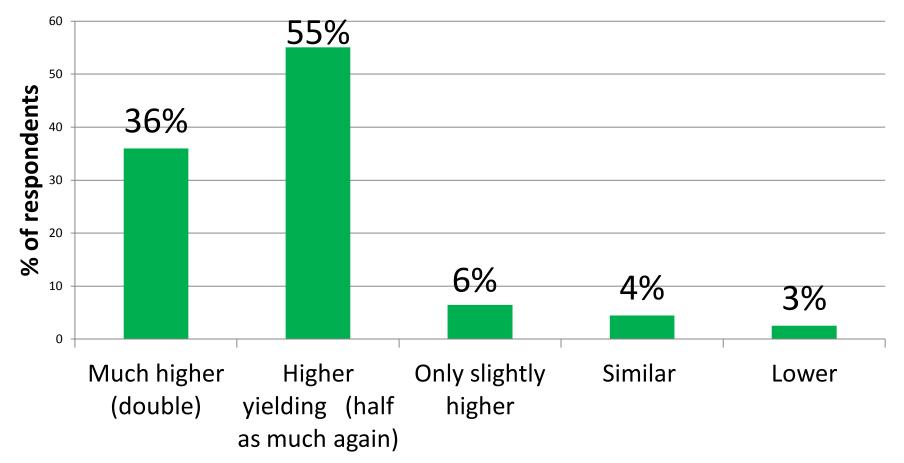
Source: PASS MTR, 2010

#### Time since farmers have introduced a new variety

72% of respondents have introduced a new variety to their farm in the last four years, with 30% planting a new variety in the past year.



## Yield Perceptions of Those Growing New Varieties



"Of those already growing the new varieties, 91% indicated that the yields they had achieved were higher than that of local varieties and that they would definitely or be likely to continue to grow improved varieties.

# We need educated leaders to solve these problems!

# "I am thinking now"