

# Briefing of ReNAPRI and GISAIA

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ReNAPRI-GISAIA inception meeting in E/SA  
14-15 March, 2013, Pretoria, South Africa



# Main issues to be covered

1. What is ReNAPRI
2. What is GISAIA
3. Geographic coverage
4. Objectives and expected outcomes of this meeting

# What is ReNAPRI

## 1. Participating organizations:

- *DRC*: Department of Agricultural Economics/University of Kinshasa
- *Kenya*: Tegemeo Institute of Agricultural Policy and Development, Egerton University
- *Malawi*: Center for Agricultural Research and Development (CARD), Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources/Bunda College
- *Mozambique*: Research Center for Agricultural and Food Policies and Programmes (CEPPAG), Eduardo Mondlane University
- *South Africa*: Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy (BFAP)/University of Pretoria
- *Tanzania*: Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension, Sokoine University of Agriculture
- *Zambia*: Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI)

# What is ReNAPRI

2. Rationale: why another regional organization?
  - ReNAPRI is composed of research institutes linked to local public universities
  - Gives a voice to locally-driven / locally implemented policy analysis
  - Proliferation of large-scale farm survey data (BMGF, CSO/NSO surveys) – but still limited local use of this data
  - Provides a home for locally trained analysts to build a professional career (e.g., graduates of CMAAE)

# What is ReNAPRI

## 3. Objectives:

- To shift to locus of agricultural policy analysis in E/SA to E/SA
  - main users of government data: local analysts in national policy institutes rather than WB consultants
- To give a stronger voice to locally-driven / locally implemented policy analysis
- To share data and coordinate research activities on issues of common interest in the region
- To retain high quality local analytical staff in bona fide locally-managed policy think tanks
- To build the capacity of the national institutes and thereby provide greater service to public sector

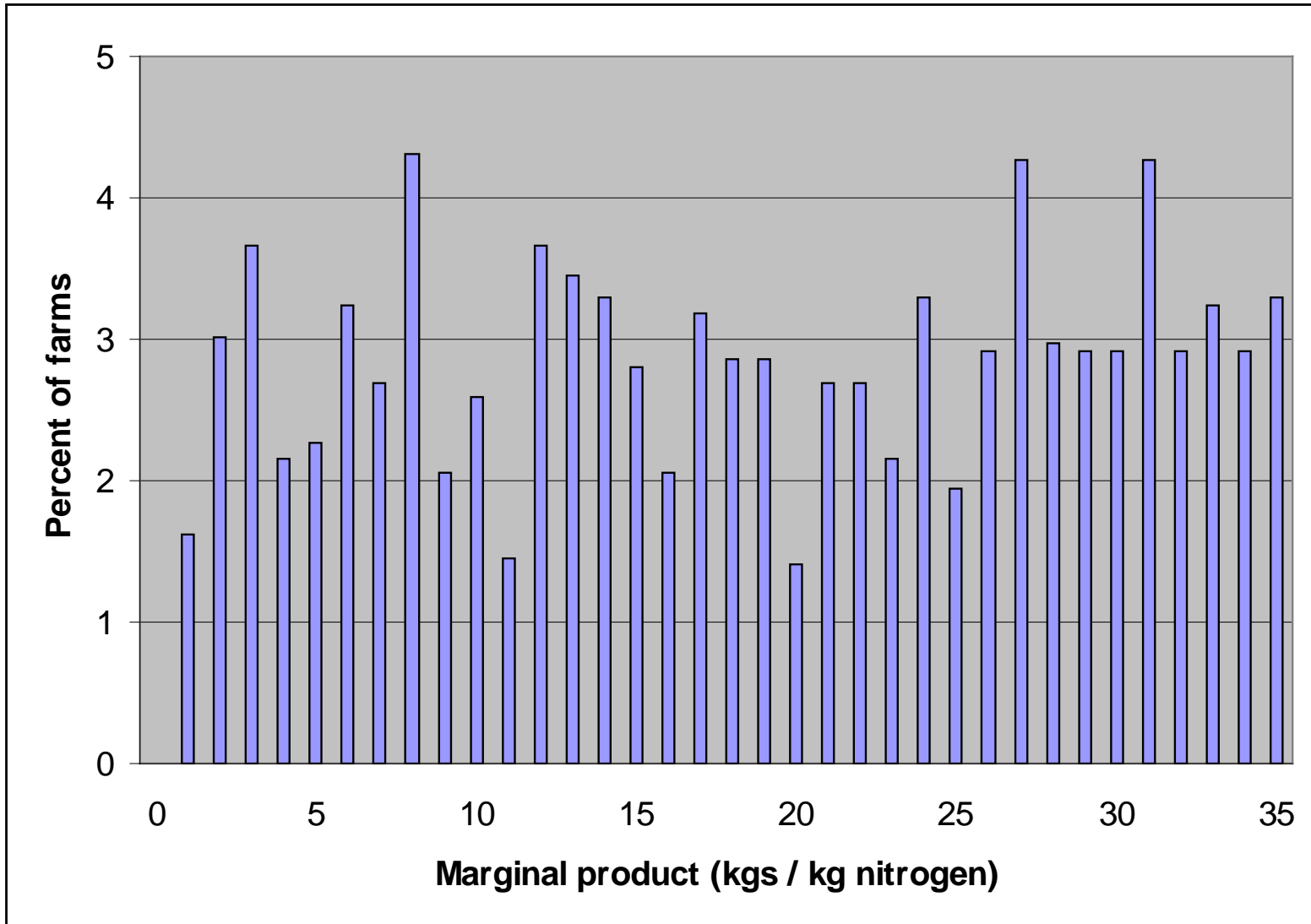
# What is GISAIA

1. Rationale
2. Objectives
3. Geographic coverage

# What is GISAIA

4. Five areas of general focus:
  1. Efforts to raise the efficiency and profitability of input use by farmers
  2. Strategies to improve the effectiveness of input subsidy programmes
  3. Impact assessment of promising pilot programmes
  4. Supply chain studies
  5. Costs of production analysis

# Variation in farmers' efficiency of fertilizer use on maize, Agroecological Zone IIa, Zambia



Note: Zone IIa is a relatively high-potential zone suitable for intensive maize production





## Expected outcomes of this meeting:

1. A broad understanding of what RENAPRI is intending to achieve through the GISAIA programme
2. Ministry of Agriculture guidance on the priorities issues for analysis under GISAIA
3. Identification of common priority areas where Ministries of Agriculture would appreciate technical assistance
4. Ministry of Agriculture outreach support of GISAIA findings to promote sustainable agricultural intensification

Review remainder of agenda





**Thank You**





## Extreme concentration of marketed maize output – Malawi, 2008/09

	% of total sample							
Top 50% of maize sales	1.6							
Rest of maize sellers	19.6							
Farm hhs not selling maize	78.8							

Source: Agricultural Inputs Support Survey (n=1904 farm households), sample frame from National Statistical Office, Government of Malawi

## Extreme concentration of marketed maize output – Malawi, 2008/09

	% of total sample	Farm size (ha)						
Top 50% of maize sales	1.6	2.0						
Rest of maize sellers	19.6	1.3						
Farm hhs not selling maize	78.8	1.2						

Source: Agricultural Inputs Support Survey (n=1904 farm households), sample frame from National Statistical Office, Government of Malawi



## Extreme concentration of marketed maize output – Malawi, 2008/09

	% of total sample	Farm size (ha)	Asset wealth ('000 kw)					
Top 50% of maize sales	1.6	2.0	208					
Rest of maize sellers	19.6	1.3	94					
Farm hhs not selling maize	78.8	1.2	14					

Source: Agricultural Inputs Support Survey (n=1904 farm households), sample frame from National Statistical Office, Government of Malawi

## Extreme concentration of marketed maize output – Malawi, 2008/09

	% of total sample	Farm size (ha)	Asset wealth ('000 kw)	Maize sales (kgs)				
Top 50% of maize sales	1.6	2.0	208	2,510				
Rest of maize sellers	19.6	1.3	94	204				
Farm hhs not selling maize	78.8	1.2	14	0				

Source: Agricultural Inputs Support Survey (n=1904 farm households), sample frame from National Statistical Office, Government of Malawi



## Extreme concentration of marketed maize output – Malawi, 2008/09

	% of total sample	Farm size (ha)	Asset wealth ('000 kw)	Maize sales (kgs)	Total crop sales ('000 kw)			
Top 50% of maize sales	1.6	2.0	208	2,510	283			
Rest of maize sellers	19.6	1.3	94	204	84			
Farm hhs not selling maize	78.8	1.2	14	0	51			

Source: Agricultural Inputs Support Survey (n=1904 farm households), sample frame from National Statistical Office, Government of Malawi

## Extreme concentration of marketed maize output – Malawi, 2008/09

	% of total sample	Farm size (ha)	Asset wealth ('000 kw)	Maize sales (kgs)	Total crop sales ('000 kw)	Non-farm income ('000 kw)		
Top 50% of maize sales	1.6	2.0	208	2,510	283	101		
Rest of maize sellers	19.6	1.3	94	204	84	31		
Farm hhs not selling maize	78.8	1.2	14	0	51	12		

Source: Agricultural Inputs Support Survey (n=1904 farm households), sample frame from National Statistical Office, Government of Malawi

## Extreme concentration of marketed maize output – Malawi, 2008/09

	% of total sample	Farm size (ha)	Asset wealth ('000 kw)	Maize sales (kgs)	Total crop sales ('000 kw)	Non-farm income ('000 kw)	female headed (%)	
Top 50% of maize sales	1.6	2.0	208	2,510	283	101	13	
Rest of maize sellers	19.6	1.3	94	204	84	31	25	
Farm hhs not selling maize	78.8	1.2	14	0	51	12	28	

Source: Agricultural Inputs Support Survey (n=1904 farm households), sample frame from National Statistical Office, Government of Malawi

## Extreme concentration of marketed maize output – Malawi, 2008/09

	% of total sample	Farm size (ha)	Asset wealth ('000 kw)	Maize sales (kgs)	Total crop sales ('000 kw)	Non-farm income ('000 kw)	female headed (%)	Subsidized fertilizer received (kgs/hh)
Top 50% of maize sales	1.6	2.0	208	2,510	283	101	13	166
Rest of maize sellers	19.6	1.3	94	204	84	31	25	85
Farm hhs not selling maize	78.8	1.2	14	0	51	12	28	60

Source: Agricultural Inputs Support Survey (n=1904 farm households), sample frame from National Statistical Office, Government of Malawi

## Extreme concentration of marketed maize output – Malawi, 2008/09

	% of total sample	Farm size (ha)	Asset wealth ('000 kw)	Maize sales (kgs)	Total crop sales ('000 kw)	Non-farm income ('000 kw)	female headed (%)	Subsidized fertilizer received (kgs/hh)
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Source: Agricultural Inputs Support Survey (n=1904 farm households), sample frame from National Statistical Office, Government of Malawi

$$\frac{Y}{L} = \frac{Y}{A} * \frac{A}{L}$$

**Cost of production = cost of all inputs/unit land  
bags produced /unit land**