

Changes in the West African agro-food value chains

Rural-urban connections in Sub-Saharan Africa
25-28 January 2016 – Copenhagen, Denmark

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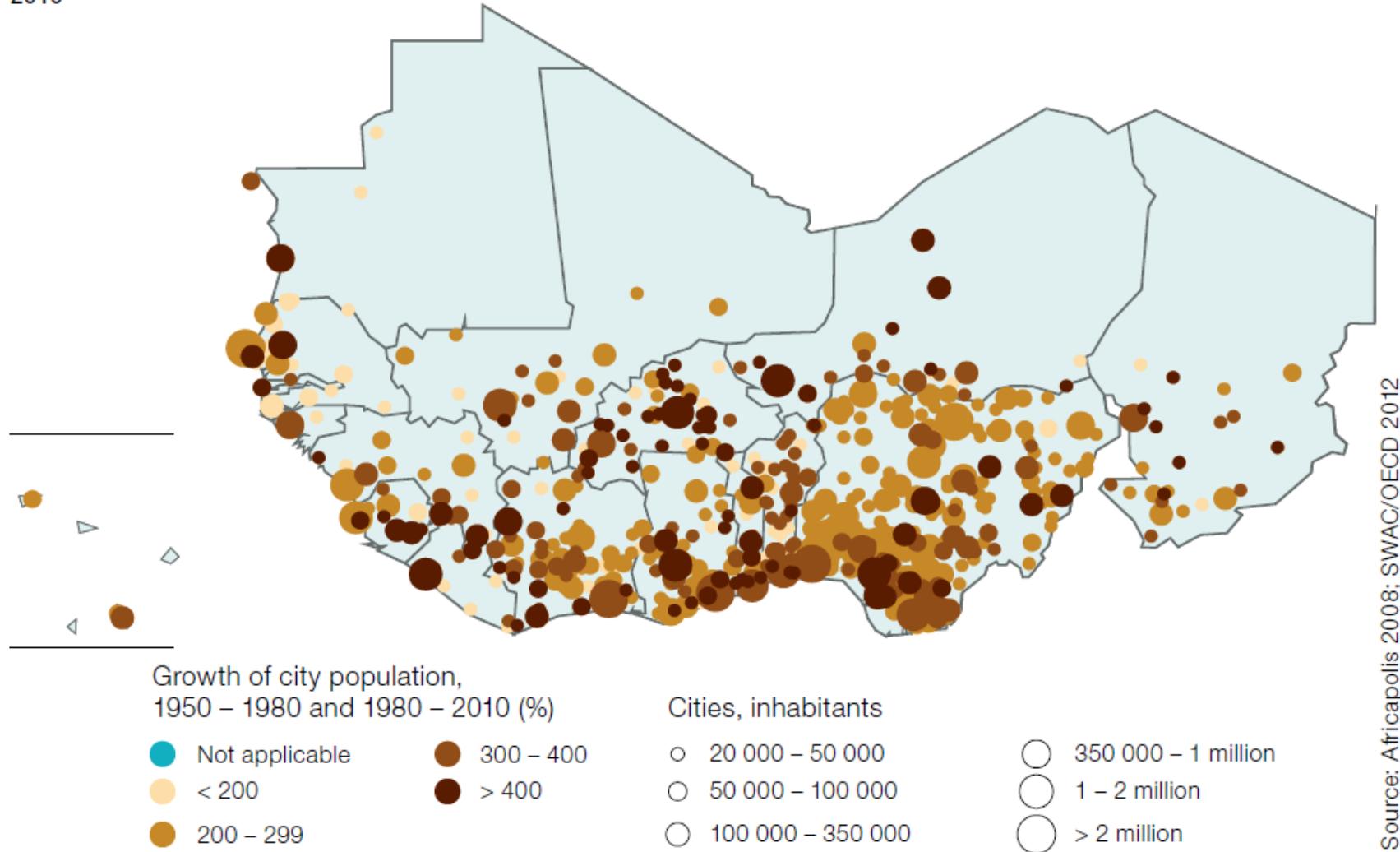
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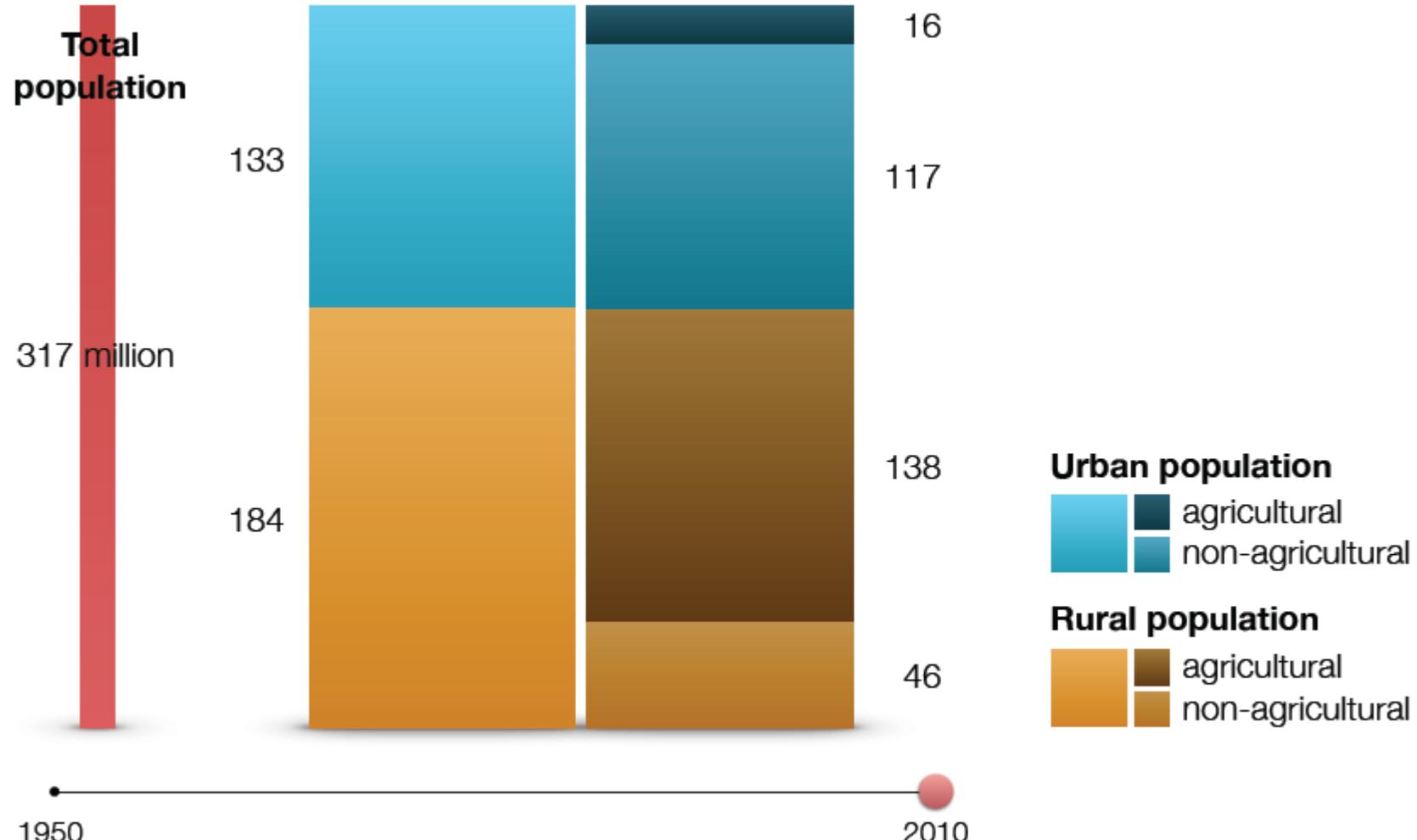
OCDE
DES POLITIQUES MEILLEURES
POUR UNE VIE MEILLEURE

A peopling region

2010



Structural transformations

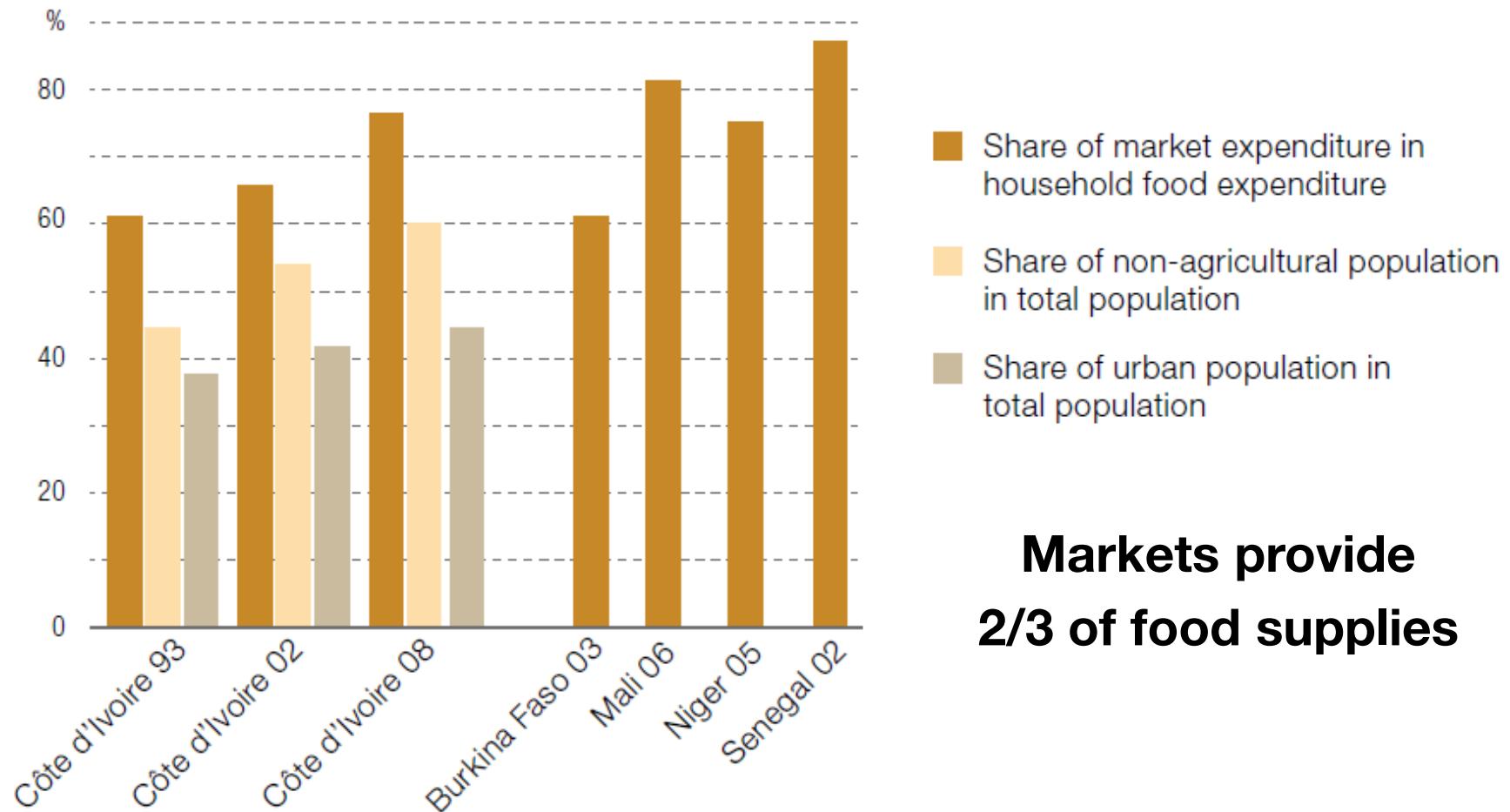


The growing role of markets



Markets, primary source of food supply

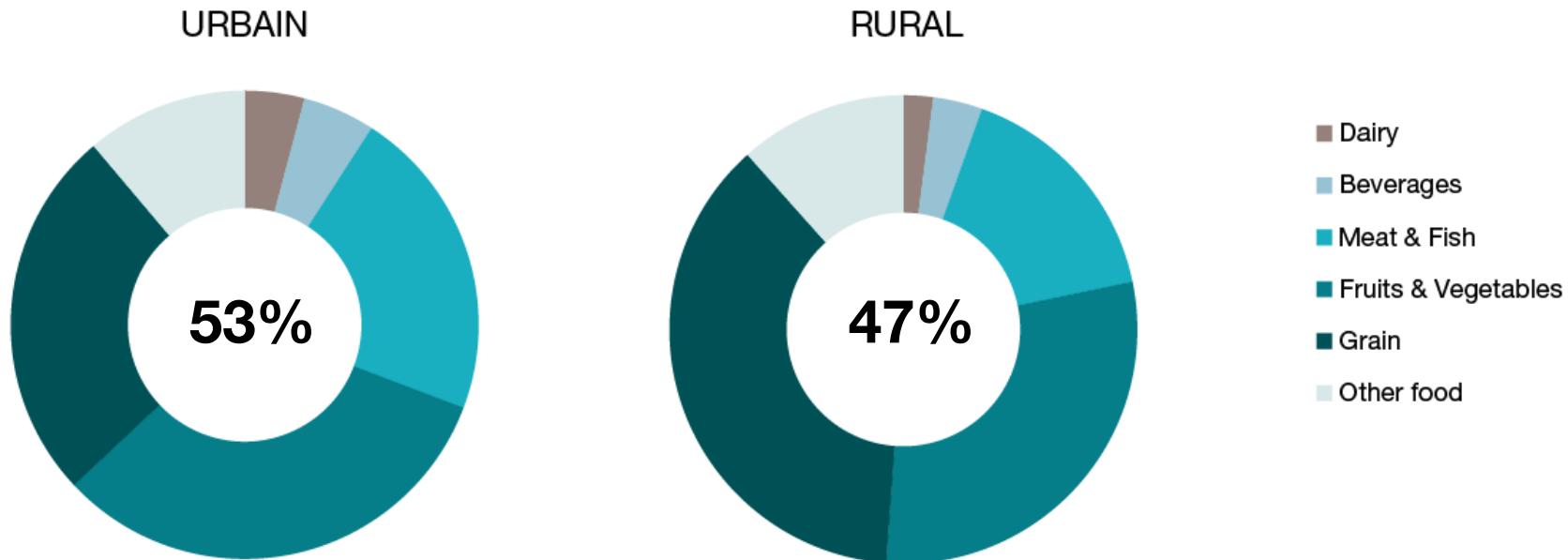
Share of market expenditure in total food expenditure



**Markets provide
2/3 of food supplies**

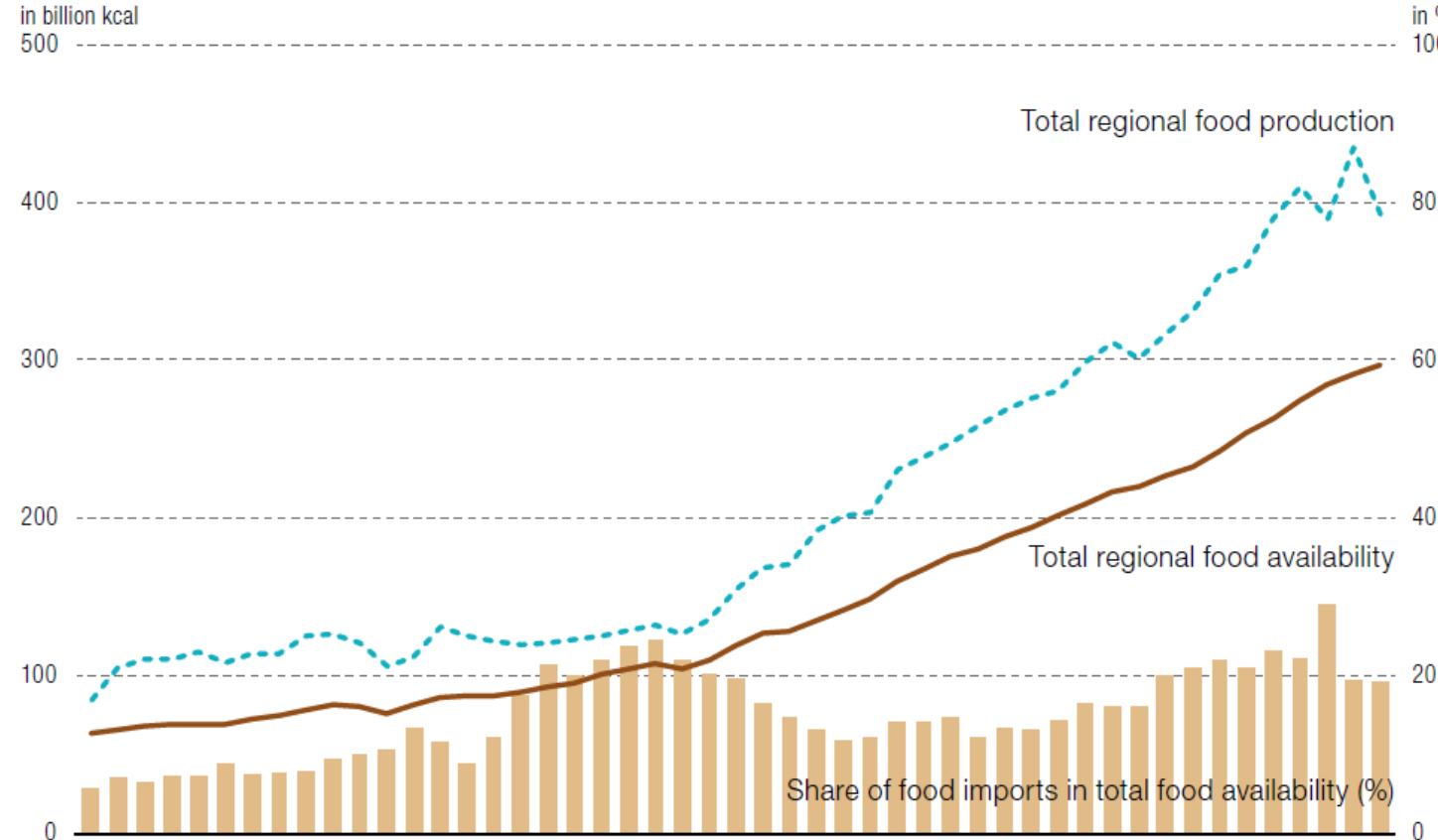
Sources: MSU, SRAI programme 2011; FAO, PopSTAT; SWAC/OECD 2012

- West Africa food economy: **175 billion USD in 2010**
 - Total value traded on markets: 120 billion USD
- **Urban spend 50% more than rural on food (per capita consumption)**



Transformations in Agriculture

Meeting demand



Sources: FAO 2012; SWAC/OECD 2012

Marketed surplus - maize

in thousand tonnes

20 000

logarithmic scale

2 000

200

Agricultural production

Marketed quantities

1961

1970

1980

1990

2000

2001

1980
marketed surplus
0.6 million tonnes

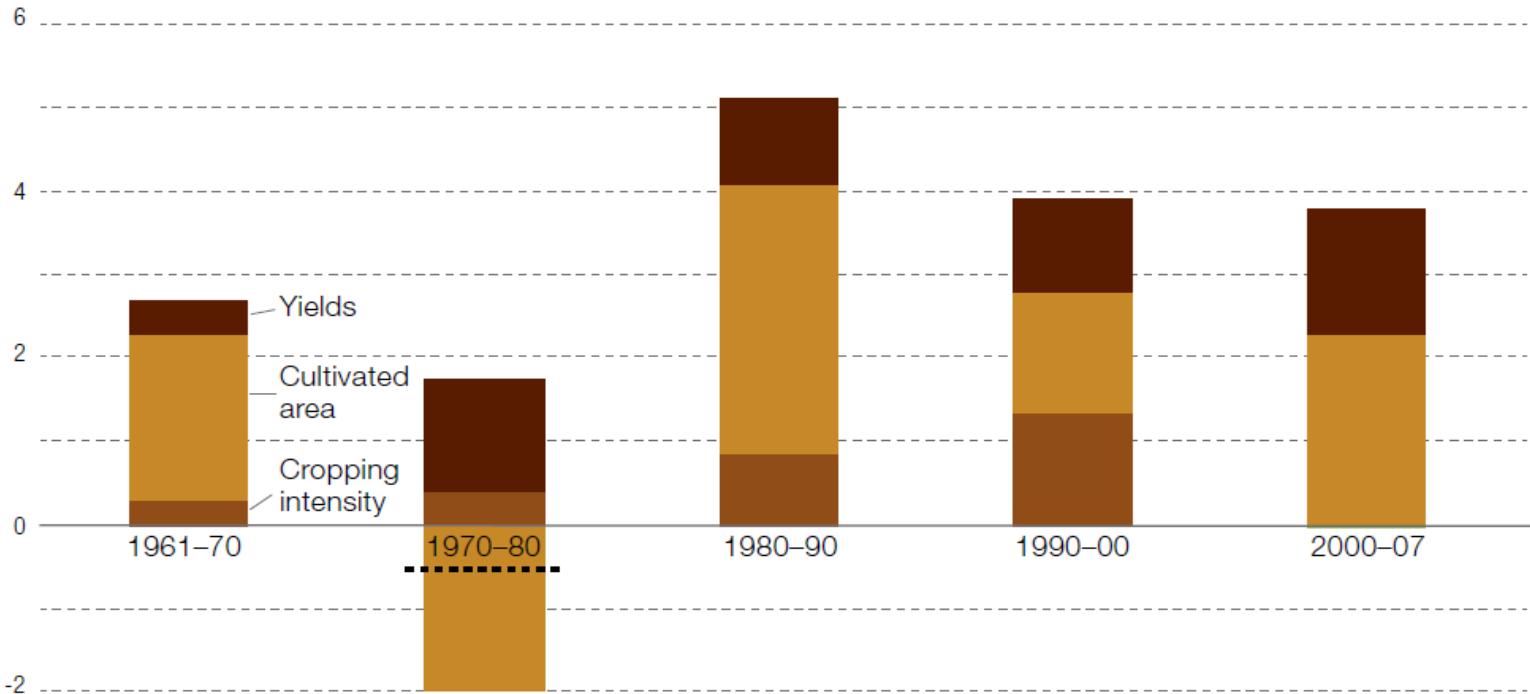
2007
marketed surplus
4.8 million tonnes

Sources: FAO 2012; SWAC/OECD 2012

Greater crop yields

Growth in production* by factor

Average growth (%)

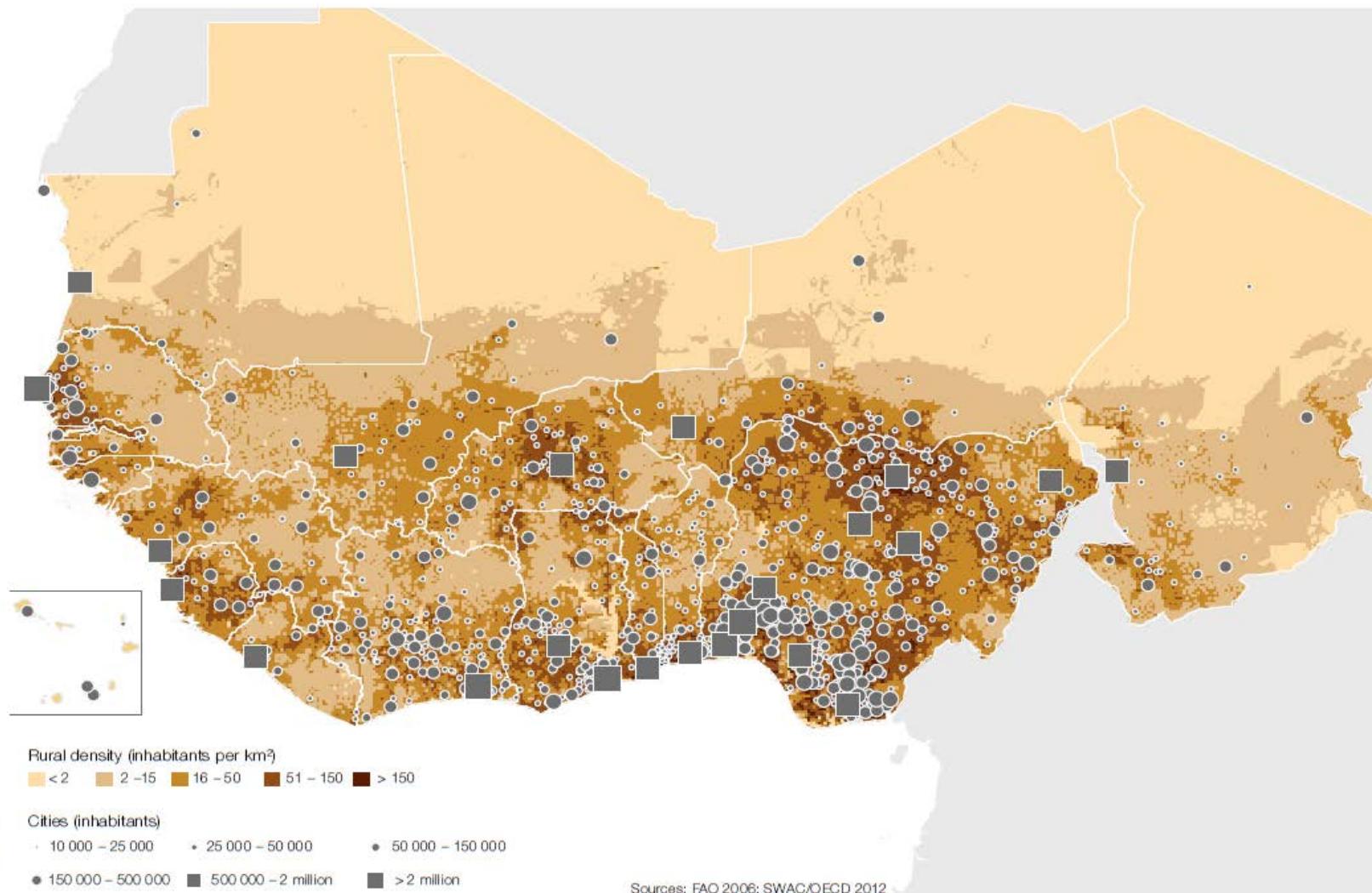


* production in kcal

Source: SWAC/OECD 2012

- Gains in yield have been particularly marked since 2000 and now account for **40% of production growth**

Density and heterogeneity



Further down the value chain

- Food GDP = 36% of GDP
 - Food GDP/Agriculture GDP* = 1.6
 - Indicates major structural change in the food economy: **40% is no longer agriculture**
- **Post-harvest segments of the agro-food value chain as important to food security as agriculture**

NB: *Agriculture GDP adjusted for exports

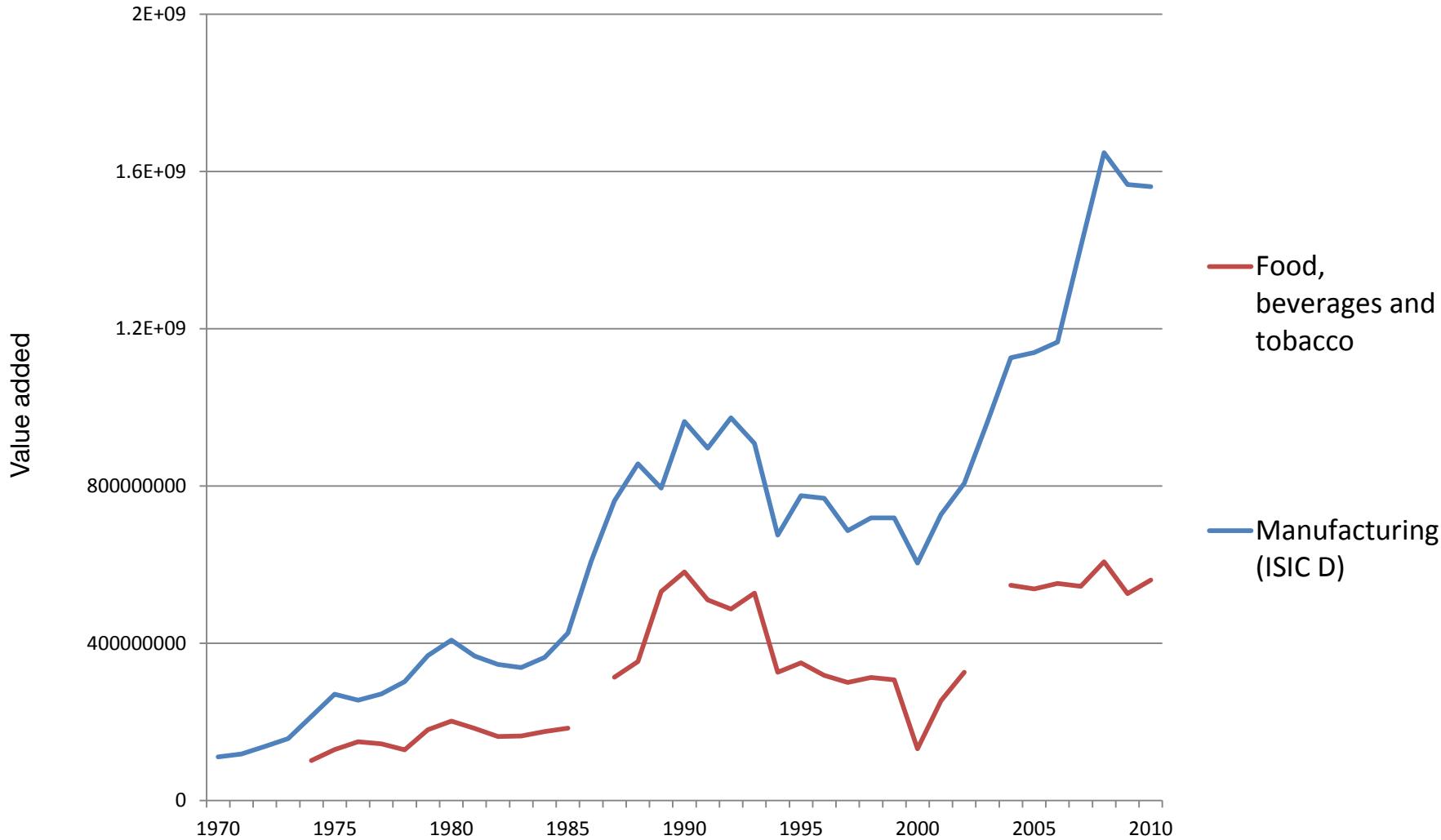
Importance of processed foods

- Processed foods (excluding cereals and beverages) account for **39% of food consumption** in 2010

		Beverages	Cereals*	Food (excluding Cereals & Beverages)	
				Unprocessed	Processed
All	Lowest	4%	31%	29%	36%
	Low	5%	20%	32%	42%
	Middle	9%	13%	31%	48%
	Higher	12%	11%	28%	49%
	All	4%	27%	30%	39%
Urban	Lowest	4%	24%	35%	38%
	Low	6%	18%	33%	44%
	Middle	9%	13%	31%	47%
	Higher	12%	11%	28%	49%
	All	5%	20%	33%	41%
Rural	Lowest	3%	37%	25%	35%
	Low	5%	25%	31%	39%
	Middle	7%	14%	29%	50%
	Higher	12%	19%	30%	38%
	All	4%	34%	26%	36%

Sources: World Bank, GCD 2014; SWAC/OECD 2015

Growth in food processing (Senegal)



Source: UNIDO, INDSTAT 2013



Key messages

- **Markets play a crucial role** in food security, both in urban and rural areas
- Market dynamics are transforming agriculture towards **more intensification**, in particular around urban areas
- **Post-harvest segments of the agro-food value chains are fundamental to food security**

→ **What is the potential of the regional food processing and marketing sectors?**
What are the opportunities and constraints?



Africapolis – 2015 update – database available at:

<http://stats.oecd.org/>

>> [click] *Demography and Population*

>> [click] *West African Statistics*



References

- OECD (2013), *Settlement, Market and Food Security*, West African Studies, OECD Publishing, Paris.
- OECD (2016), *Urbanisation Dynamics in West Africa 1950–2010: Africapolis I – 2015 update*, West African Studies, OECD Publishing, Paris.
- Soulé, B. G. and S. Gansari (2010), La dynamique des échanges régionaux des céréales en Afrique de l'Ouest, MSU, SRAI, working paper.
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