



"Investing in Africa's Future"

COLLEGE OF HEALTH AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL SCIENCES

AEC 309 AGRICULTURAL POLICY ANALYSIS

END OF 1ST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

NOV/DEC 2017

LECTURER: DR K. MUKUMBI

DURATION: 3 HRS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do Not Write Your Name On The Answer Sheets

2. Use Answer Sheets Provided

3. Begin Your Answer For Each Question On A New Page

4. Credit Is Given For Neat Presentation Of Answers

AEC 309 AGRICULTURAL POLICY ANALYSIS

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

Question 1

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow

Cereals continue to remain by far the most important food source in the world, contributing 50 per cent of calories and as much as 54 per cent in developing countries. Their contribution to energy intake varies markedly between developing and industrial countries. In developing countries such as in Africa and parts of Asia, cereals can contribute as much as 70 per cent of energy intake, while in industrial countries, for example, the UK, they provide approximately 30 per cent of energy intake and 50 per cent of available carbohydrates. Projecting to 2050, it is expected that the share of cereals in calories for food use will continue to decline slowly from 54 per cent in 2001 to 49 per cent in 2030 and 46 per cent in 2050.

Globally, rice consumption (grams per capita per day) has seen negligible increases. This is due in large part to the declines in rice consumption in those countries that have predominantly rice-based diets (e.g. China and other East Asian countries). In those regions where consumption levels have historically been low (e.g. Oceania, North America, Africa and Europe), modest increases in consumption are projected, although these would still be far lower than the levels of intake in those regions with rice-based diets (e.g. 16 g per capita per day in Europe by 2050 versus 253 g per capita per day in Asia by 2050).

In contrast to this rather static situation for rice, global wheat consumption has increased at a faster rate than all other cereals. This growth is largely accounted for by the increase in developing countries (particularly in China, India) from the green revolution, reflecting increased crop yields. In terms of future projections, growth in wheat consumption will continue to be greatest in developing countries. This will be accompanied by continuing growth in wheat imports, especially in the non-producing countries or those countries favouring a dependence on diets that are made up of roots, tubers, bananas and plantains.

The consumption of coarse grains including millet and maize has been declining or remained largely unchanged in most regions of the world since the 1960s. Specifically, the available food consumption of millet has declined globally and particularly in Africa. Nonetheless, coarse grains (including sorghum) continue to be a major contributor to cereal consumption for many countries in sub-Saharan Africa. In world terms, maize consumption has increased and this increase is set to continue, albeit modestly, to 2050. Much

of this increase is accounted for by the industrial countries, especially North America, which has seen developments in maize being used as sweeteners.

You are a policy analyst who has been studying trends in global cereal consumption.

- a) Create a policy memo for submission to the Ministry of Agriculture in an African country. Include the following information:
- i. Problem statement (2 marks)
 - ii. Policy Objectives (3 marks)
 - iii. Recommended policy strategies/options. Compare the alternatives and justify your choices. (20 marks)

SECTION B: ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

Question 2

- a) Discuss the challenges facing stakeholders involved in urban agriculture in Africa today. (10 marks)
- b) What policy alternatives do you suggest to address the challenges? Justify your choices. (15 marks)

Question 3

With the aid of a diagram explain the policy process. (25 marks)

Question 4

Use the GRADE framework to analyze a policy of your choice. (25 marks)

Question 5

- a) List the main types of market failure in the horticulture industry. (6 marks)
- b) Develop a set of policies to address the market failure. Justify your choices (19 marks)