



A continent, a sub-continent and the media

- We are the world, and the **solution to its all problems**
- Out of **10 people with development deficit**, 9 are here
- India: Largest number of poor, without W & S, children with malnourishments
- Africa, **one-third of under fed**
- Together, we define how the world would look like

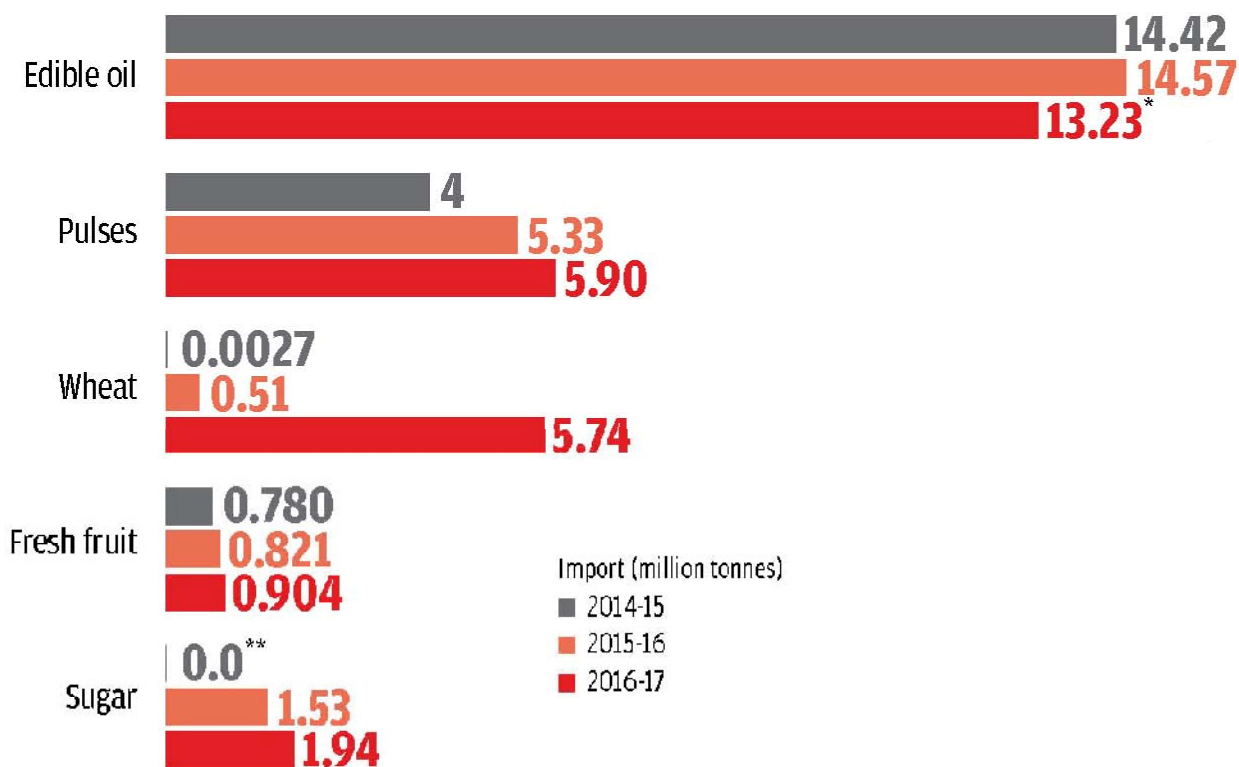
A continent, a sub-continent and the media

- But, the **media** is in a flux: **can't** join the dots, can't report the larger picture and **fail in the bigger role**
- There is nothing called **global and local**: an Ethiopian land owner is very much an Indian and global issue
- An **Indian** is very much an **African headache** and a global challenge
- The result: stories are just stories; an experience of a typical **Hindi movie**

The Indian revolution...

- India celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Green Revolution
- India is celebrating a historic production
- But close to a million farmer suicides in two decades; every farmer is having a debt burden which is 80 per cent of their earning
- So, where does the media fault?
- And, what does it mean to African media?

Among major food imports, wheat has risen the sharpest in 2016-17



*Data only till May (the season ends in October)

**No imports; India exported sugar that year



FARM RUT

With debt continuing to mount unabated in states responsible for over two-thirds of the country's foodgrain production, farmers across the country are reeling in distress. Failure to speedily resolve the crisis could lead to countrywide unrest

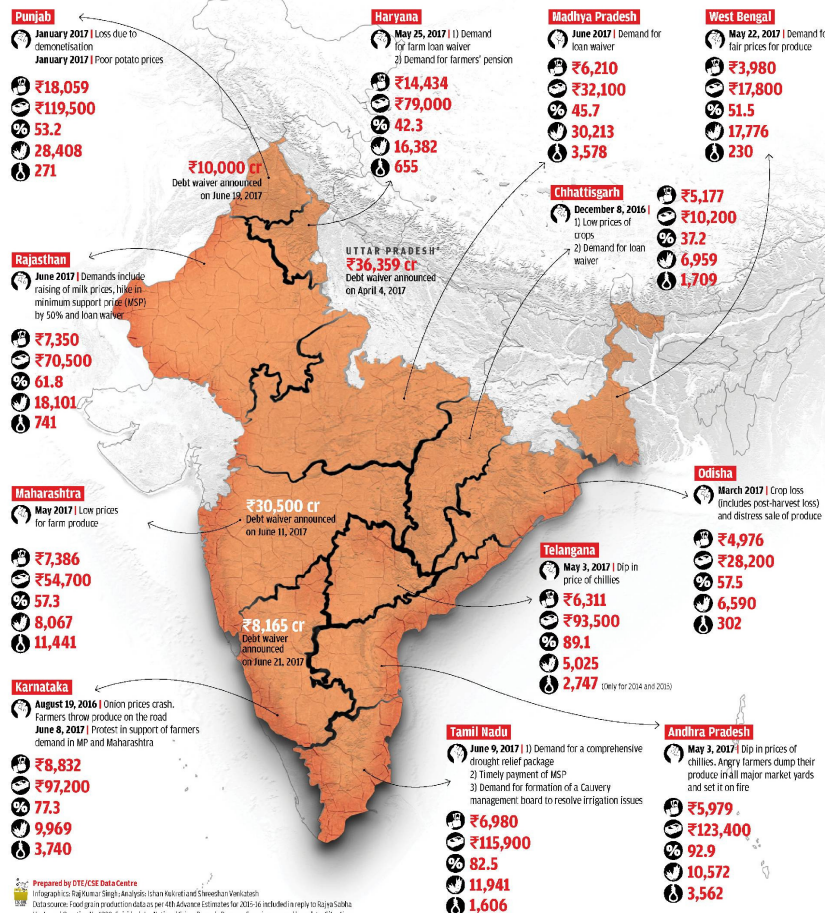
How to read this map

- State name**
- Date of protest** | Reasons for protest
- Average monthly income** per agricultural household during July 2012-June 2013
- Approximate average amount of outstanding loan** per agricultural household
- %** Proportions of agricultural households with outstanding loans
- Production of foodgrains** during 2015-16 (in '000 tonnes)
- Total farmer suicides** in 2013-2015

*The income includes imputation as for wages, net weight of imputation, net weight of imputation of interest and net weight of imputation of interest and net weight of imputation of interest.
**Outstanding loans as on date of farmers' respective protests for wheat, rice and other crops.
†Uttar Pradesh was the first state to announce loan waiver in 2013. This was in the state's down to earth.

Where India stands

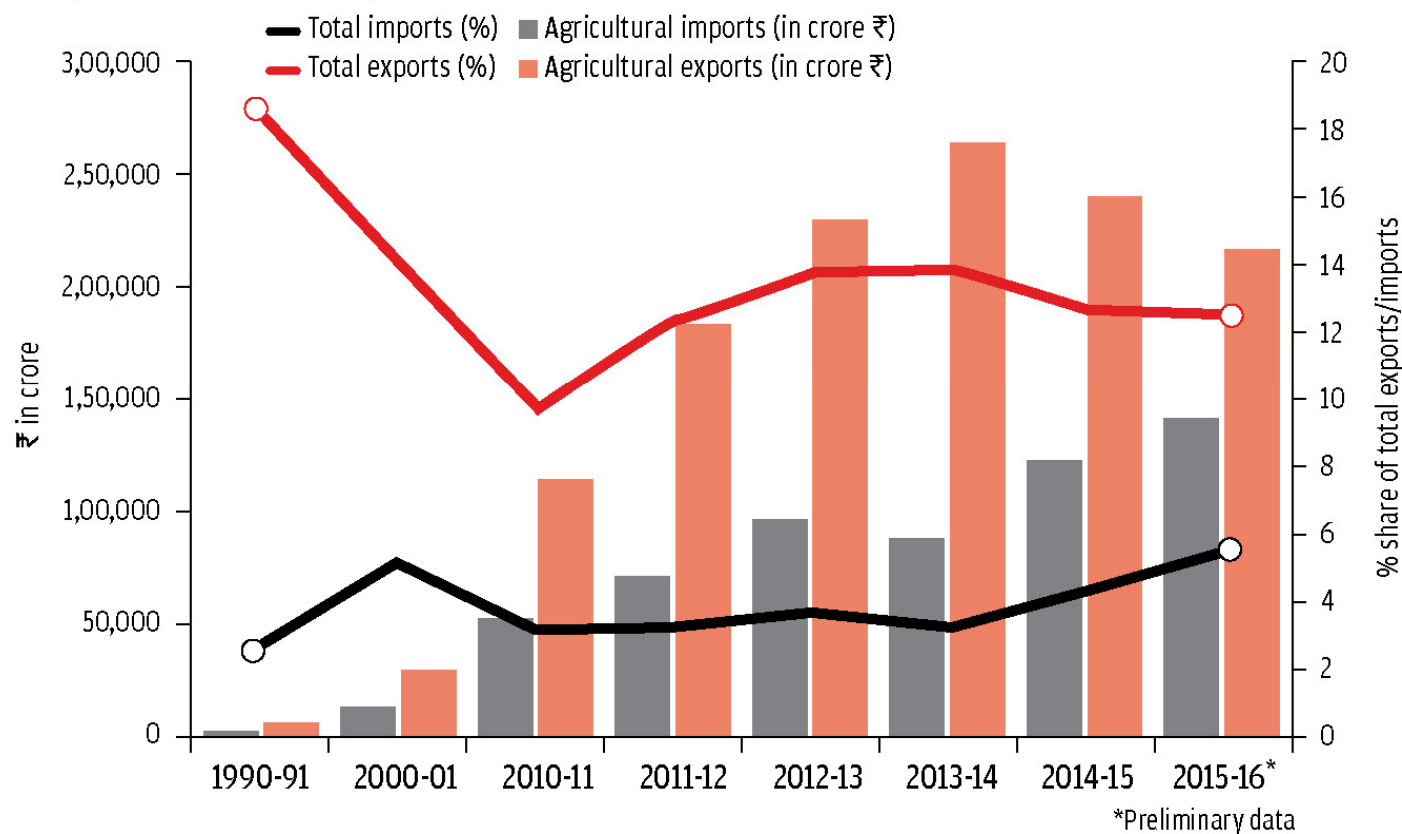
₹6,426 ₹47,000 % 51.90 252,224 36,670



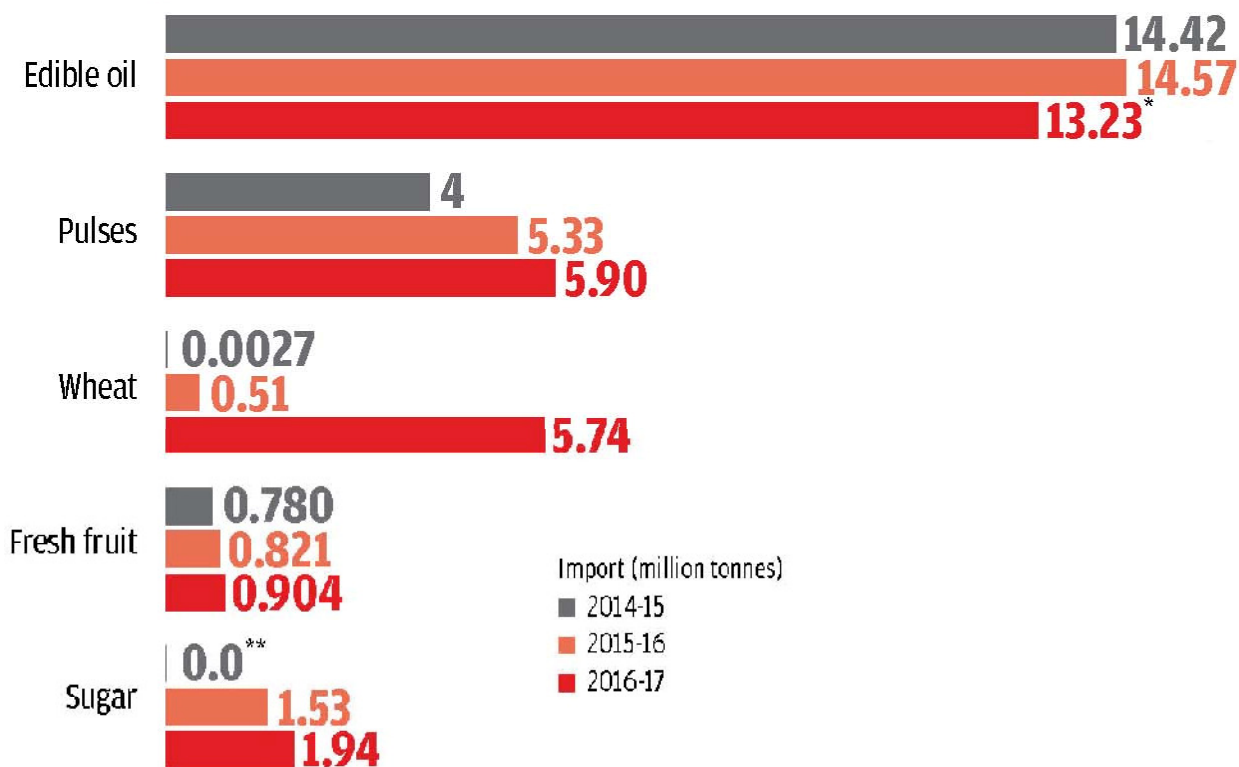
Prepared by DTU/CE Data Centre
Infographic: Highways (Single) Andhra Pradesh National and Statewide (National)
Data source: Food grain production data as per 4th Advance Estimates for 2015-16 included in reply to Rajya Sabha
Unstarred Question No.290, Sub-Data: National Crime Records Bureau: Farm Income and Land-use Situation
Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households, 100, 100, 100
For more such infographics visit: www.downtoearth.org.in/infographics



Over the years, India's agrarian exports have fallen while its imports show an upward trend



Among major food imports, wheat has risen the sharpest in 2016-17



*Data only till May (the season ends in October)

**No imports; India exported sugar that year



THE AFRICA FILE

Africa is the only continent that imports more food than it produces, despite having the potential to feed the whole world. And the cost of food import is so high that it cannot invest in health and other welfare activities. With ground reports from 10 African countries, **Down To Earth's** editorial team speaks to experts and policymakers on how Africa can achieve food security

Nigeria
CHINEDUM UWAEGBULAM

Botswana
BABOLOKI SEMELE

Ghana
SAMUEL HINNEH

Uganda
FREDRICK MUGIRA

Ethiopia
MURALI PAI

Kenya
MAINA WARURI

Tanzania
JOYCE KISAKA

Malawi
TIKONDANE VEGA

Zimbabwe
ANDREW MAMBONDIYANI

Zambia
CHRISTINE CHISHA

India
**RICHARD MAHAPATRA
VIJETA RATTANI
RAJIT SENGUPTA
KIRAN PANDEY
SUBHOJIT GOSWAMI**



Prepared by DTE/CSE Data Centre
Maps and Infographics: Raj Kumar Singh



Surviving on IMPORTS

Close to 70 per cent of countries in Africa are net food importers



AFRICA

Import dependency ratio (2012) **1,707*** Increase from 1980 **100%**

83,376\460% **27,485\450%**
Total imports (value in billion US \$)
Total imports (value in billion US \$)

42,666\214% **1,685\119%**
Total exports (value)
Total exports (value)

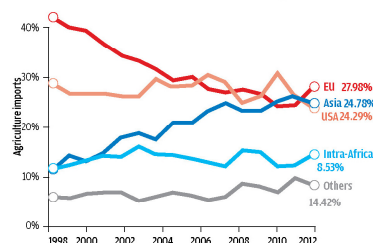
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CEREALS

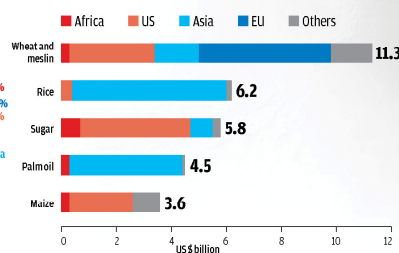
* Import dependency ratio shows the extent of dependency on imports in relation to an area's domestic consumption. It is calculated by $\text{Imports} \times 100 / (\text{Production} + \text{Imports} - \text{Exports})$

Africa's import story | cereals account for the bulk of Africa's agriculture imports

EU, Asia and the US account for 77% of Africa's agriculture imports



Top 5 agricultural commodities imported in 2013



West Africa

Import dependency ratio (2012) **436** Increase from 1980 **91%**



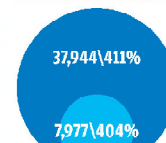
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North Africa

Import dependency ratio (2012) **311** Increase from 1980 **177%**



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13,376\390% **205\360%**



CEREALS

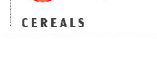
East Africa

Import dependency ratio (2012) **282** Increase from 1980 **225%**



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2,578\461% **309\250%**



CEREALS

Central Africa

Import dependency ratio (2012) **150** Increase from 1980 **33%**



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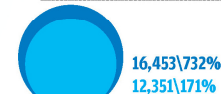
1,137\639% **4\79%**



CEREALS

Southern Africa

Import dependency ratio (2012) **529** Increase from 1980 **70%**



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3,322\523% **1,002\61%**



CEREALS

Data sources: African Development Bank's Socio Economic Database, 1960-2016 and African Agricultural Trade Status Report 2017

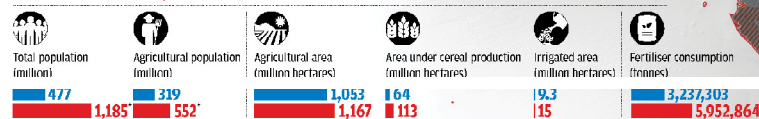


Low on farm GROWTH

Africa's farm sector has been unable to feed its ever-growing population due to rapid land degradation and limited irrigation

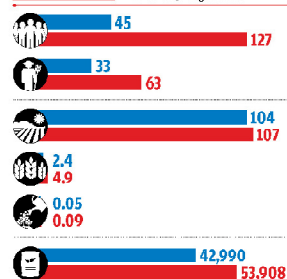


AFRICA 46% Vulnerable to degradation

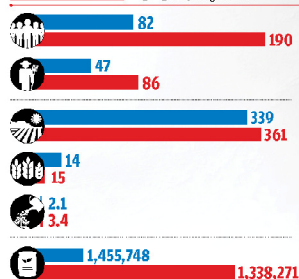


* In 2015

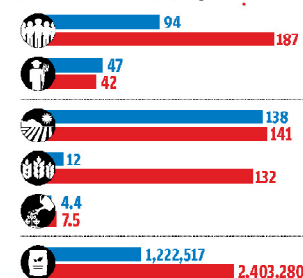
Central Africa 49% Vulnerable to degradation



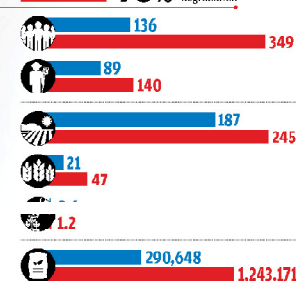
Southern Africa 66% Vulnerable to degradation



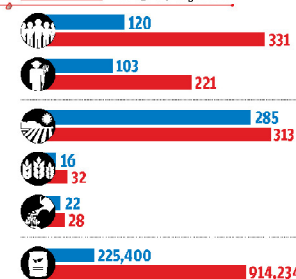
North Africa 20% Vulnerable to degradation



West Africa 76% Vulnerable to degradation



East Africa 46% Vulnerable to degradation



Data source: African Development Bank's Socio-Economic Database, ENGO 2016 and paper on Land Resource Stresses and Desertification in Africa published by the US Natural Resources Conservation Service Soils



Growing food INSECURITY

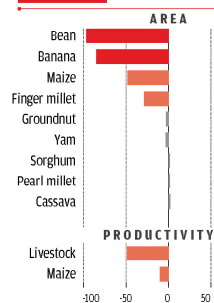
Africa's agriculture is predominantly rain-fed and based on small landholdings. This makes it highly vulnerable to climate change. With changing rainfall patterns and degrading land, productivity of beans, maize, banana and millet could suffer a huge setback across the continent

10 African countries most affected in 2015
High and very high vulnerable countries in Africa, according to Climate Change Vulnerability Index 2017
Medium risk High risk Extremely high

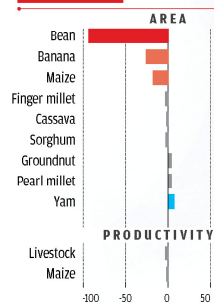
Median change in suitable area of productivity (%)

<-50 -50 to -5 -5 to 5 5 to 50 >50

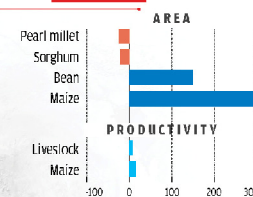
West Africa



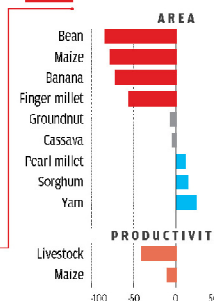
Central Africa



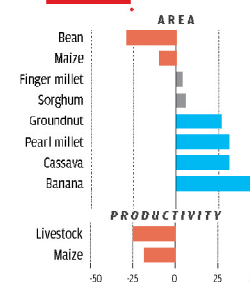
North Africa



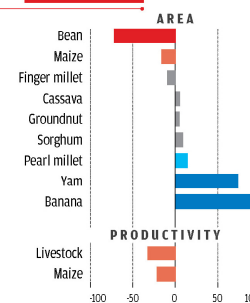
Sahel



East Africa



Southern Africa



Source: Impact of climate change on African agriculture by CGIAR published in 2015

