

A decorative white floral border with intricate scrollwork and leaf patterns surrounds the central text area. The border is set against a dark background.

***THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE MOBILITY OF
SOUTH AFRICAN CAPITAL FOR RURAL
YOUTH IN AFRICA: THE CASE OF ZAMBIA
SUGAR***

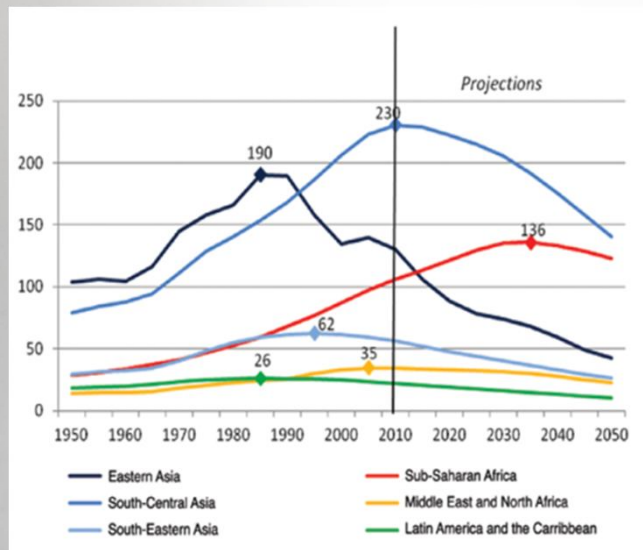
Cyriaque Hakizimana

*Rural Transformations and Food Systems: The BRICS and Agrarian Change in
the Global South*

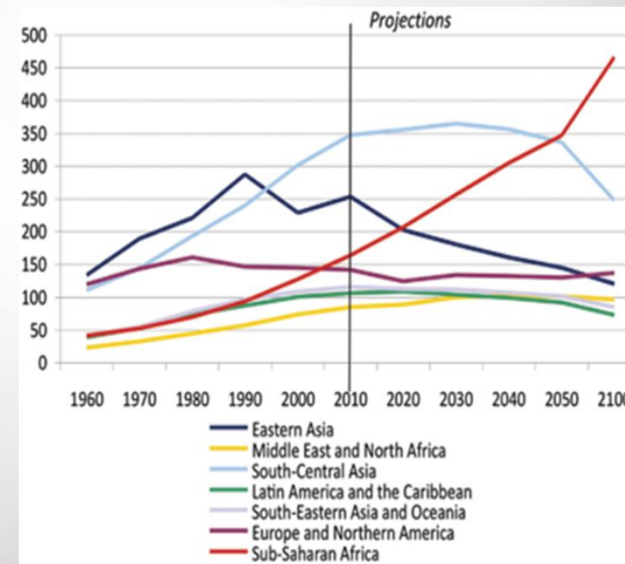
International Conference, 20 – 21 April 2015

AFRICAN YOUTH AS A CONSTITUENCY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Projections to 2050 of Rural Youth (millions)



Projections to 2100 of African Youth (millions)



MOBILITY OF SOUTH AFRICAN CAPITAL IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

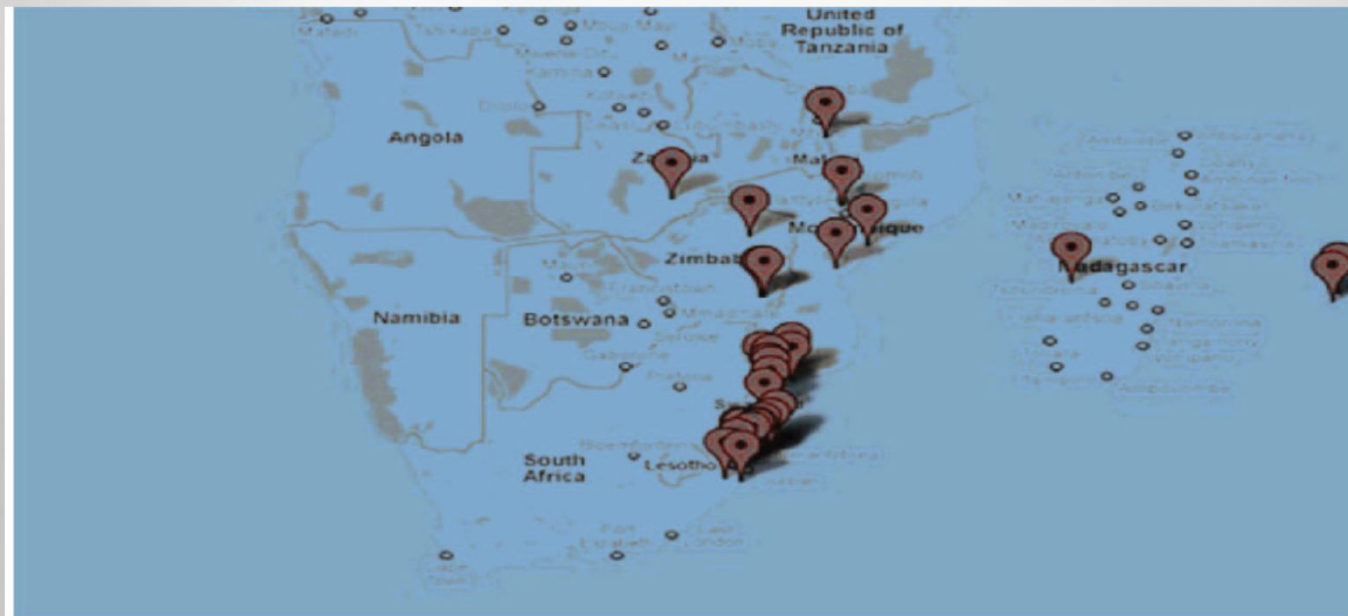
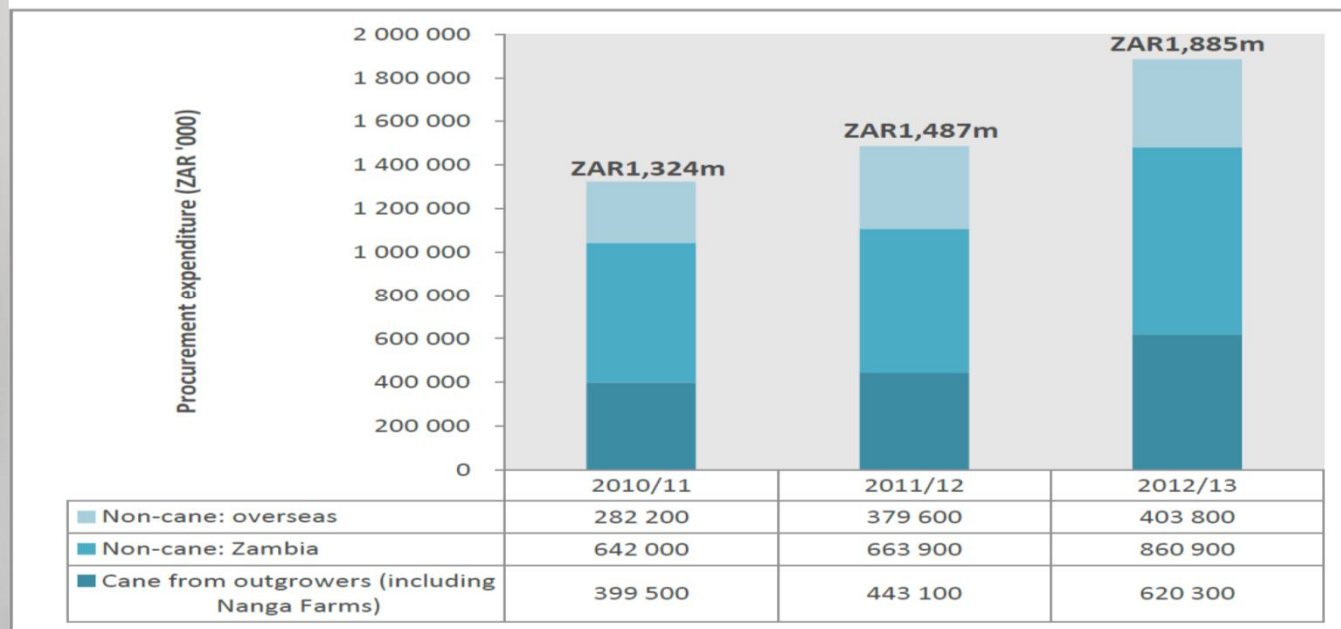


Figure 1. Map of sugar factories in Southern Africa.
Source: <http://www.sugartech.co.za/factories/groupmap.php?regid=7>

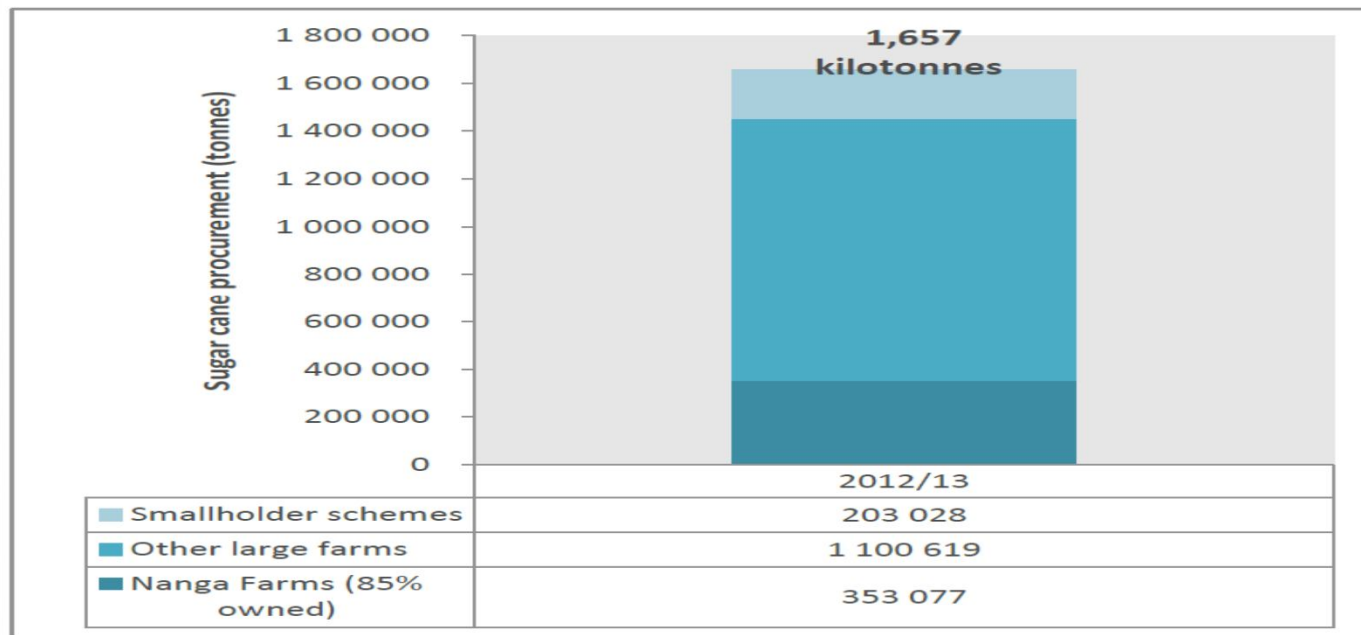
OVERVIEW OF PROCUREMENT EXPENDITURE OF ILLOVO ZAMBIA SUGAR

Zambia Sugar procurement spending, 2011-13



DIFFERENT TYPES OF CANE SUPPLIERS AND QUANTITY SUPPLIED

Zambia Sugar: Tonnes of cane by size of outgrower farmer, 2012/13



INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Kaleya Smallholders Company (KASCOL) Scheme	Magobbo Smallholder Scheme	Manyonyo Smallholder Scheme
Established in 1983 Participants: 160	Established in 2010 Participants: 94	Due to start production soon
Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC)	European Union	African Development Bank and Finnish government
KASCOL	Nanga Farms	
Land owned by (KASCOL)	Land collectively owned through a Trust	Land privately owned by participating farmers

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YOUTH AND KASCOL OUTGROWER SCHEME

- ❖ Most current outgrowers for KASCOL are old men. Very few young people participate in the scheme.
- ❖ High reliance on unpaid family labour (20% for women outgrowers and 50% for men outgrowers) and migrant labour force (KASCOL Estate).
- ❖ Incomes from cane not enough to invest in young people's education
- ❖ Negative effects of high insecure land tenure system on youth

YOUTH AND MAGGOBA OUTGROWER SCHEME

Household size (N= 636)	Mean = 7.03
Youth Education level (N= 207)	59.90 % and 3.86 % have Secondary and tertiary education respectively
General Youth Employment situation (N= 195)	18.97% have permanent employment and only 7.69% do get some casual/temporary employment
Youth Employment in Maggobo scheme (N=195)	8.21% have permanent employment and 4.62 % temporary/casual employment on the farm block
Land ownership (Young HHs: N=46; Adult HHs: N=63)	56.52% of young households are landless comparing to only 14.29% of adult households. In fact 74.29 % of landless households (N=35) are young households.
Youth participation in Maggobo scheme	Of the total number of HH outgrowers (N=27) in the sample, only 3 (11.11%) are young households.
Average income from cane sales	Mean: 3210.27

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IMPLICATIONS OF THE SCHEMES FOR LOCAL RURAL YOUTH

- ❖ Does Illovo Zambia Sugar increase rural income for youth through the outgrower arrangements?
 - The number of outgrowers is very limited due to the Illovo's bias towards large-scale commercial farms
 - Youth participation as producers in both schemes is very limited
 - Youth participation as employees in both schemes is very limited
 - Income from cane sales is limited and insufficient to be re-invested in youth development
 - Younger generation is gradually being de-linked from agrarian production



CONCLUSION

- ❖ Developing young people as independent farmers and producers, capable to establish land-based livelihood at their own and on their own terms, seems to be the most desirable option to ensure the rural futures of rural young people in Africa.