CAADP Pillar 3
Underlying Principles for *Increased Food Supply*

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Linkages to other CAADP pillars key

- Success in CAADP Pillar 3 requires *integration* over time among:
  - Pillar 1: Sustainable land management and water control
  - Pillar 2: Improved rural infrastructure and market access
  - Pillar 4: Ag research, dissemination and adoption
Options vary over time

• Short-term (1-2 years; FAFS table 2)
  – Dissemination of existing but underutilized improved varieties of food staples
  – Efficient fertilizer use
• Medium-term (3-5 years; FAFS table 3)
  – Development of improved technologies
  – Irrigation and animal traction investments
  – Eliminate trade barriers and improved roads
• Long-term (6-10 years; FAFS table 4)
  – Access to safe biotechnology
  – Farmer organizations and feeder road network
Law of Unintended Consequences

• Unintended consequences occur when attempts to achieve very large production gains in the short run undermine the medium/long run
  – Input subsidies that bypass the private sector
  – Export restrictions to increase local food availability
  – Undisciplined credit practices
  – Uneconomic mechanization schemes

• Well designed short run measures should enhance capacity of farmers and private sector in medium and long term

Increased supply = increased marketed surplus?

• Majority of smallholder farmers in Africa are net buyers
  – > a large part of increased supply should be consumed on farm to achieve Pillar III goal

• Up to 80% of marketed cereal surplus comes from 5-10% of farmers
  – > targeting may be necessary in short-run for quick increases in marketed surplus

• Some agro-ecological zones have greater capacity for supply response in short-term
Cross Border Trade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surplus Zones</th>
<th>Deficit Zones</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Western Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Mozambique</td>
<td>Malawi, Eastern Zambia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Tanzania</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern Tanzania</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Zambia</td>
<td>DRC</td>
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Dual Staple Zones

- In SEA, dual staple zones are a key short and medium-run option for increased supply response:
  - cassava & maize (N. Zambia)
  - banana, cassava & maize (Uganda)
  - irish potato, cassava & maize (Mozambique)
  - cassava, rice, maize (S. Tanzania)

- Harnessing potential of DSZs
  - New staple food varieties
  - Processing technology to facilitate substitution over longer periods
Regional Trade Essential

- Improved regional trade essential to harnessing potential of dual staple zones
  - Predictable markets for producers and consumers allow agricultural and non-farm growth through specialization
  - Improved welfare for consumers and producers through decreased marketing costs
Mozambican Maize Traders Taking Maize from Northern Mozambique into Malawi
Human Capital - a critical CAADP investment

• Achievement of Pillar 3 objectives will require increases in highly trained people
  – Research and extension (production and utilization)
  – M&E, agricultural statistics and market price information
  – Agricultural policy and investment analysis
• Conducive public sector Human Resource policies to retain trained people