



# CAADP Pillar 3

## Underlying Principles for ***Increased Food Supply***

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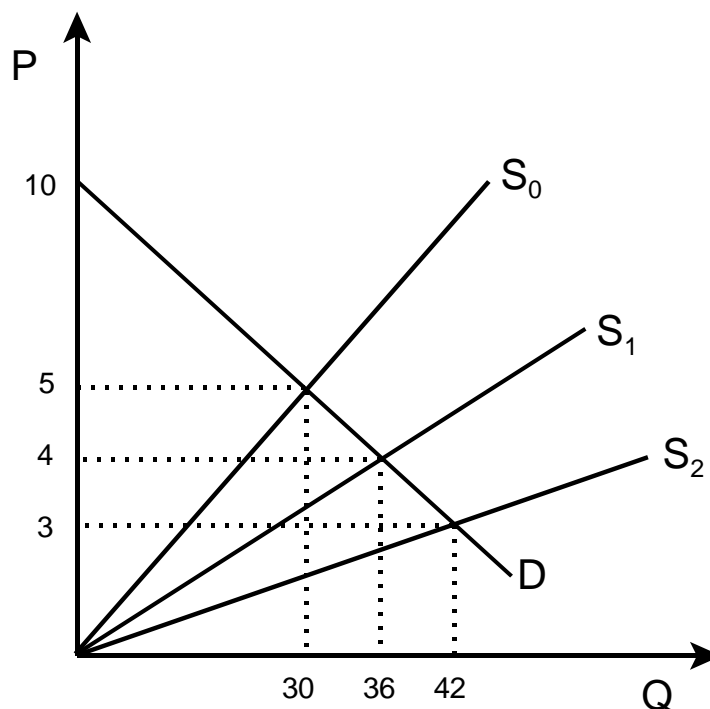
### Linkages to other CAADP pillars key

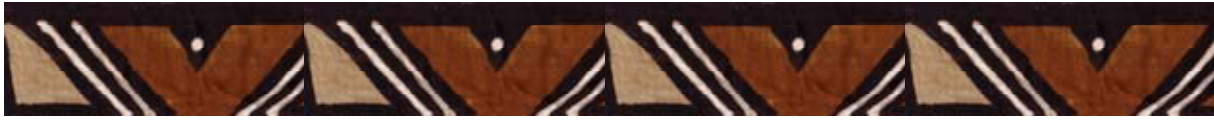
- Success in CAADP Pillar 3 requires *integration* over time among:
- Pillar 1: Sustainable land management and water control
- Pillar 2: Improved rural infrastructure and market access
- Pillar 4: Ag research, dissemination and adoption



## Options vary over time

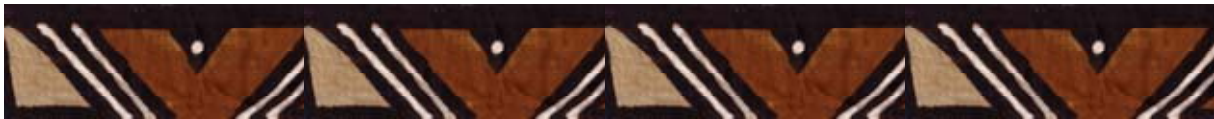
- Short-term (1-2 years; FAFS table 2)
  - Dissemination of existing but underutilized improved varieties of food staples
  - Efficient fertilizer use
- Medium-term (3-5 years; FAFS table 3)
  - Development of improved technologies
  - Irrigation and animal traction investments
  - Eliminate trade barriers 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 famers
  - > 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



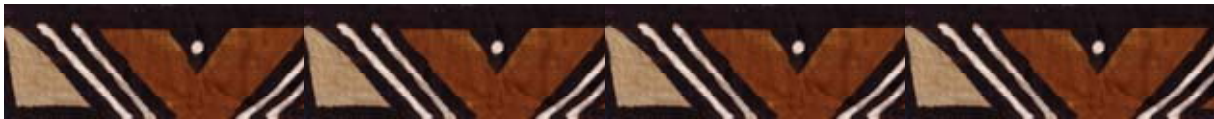
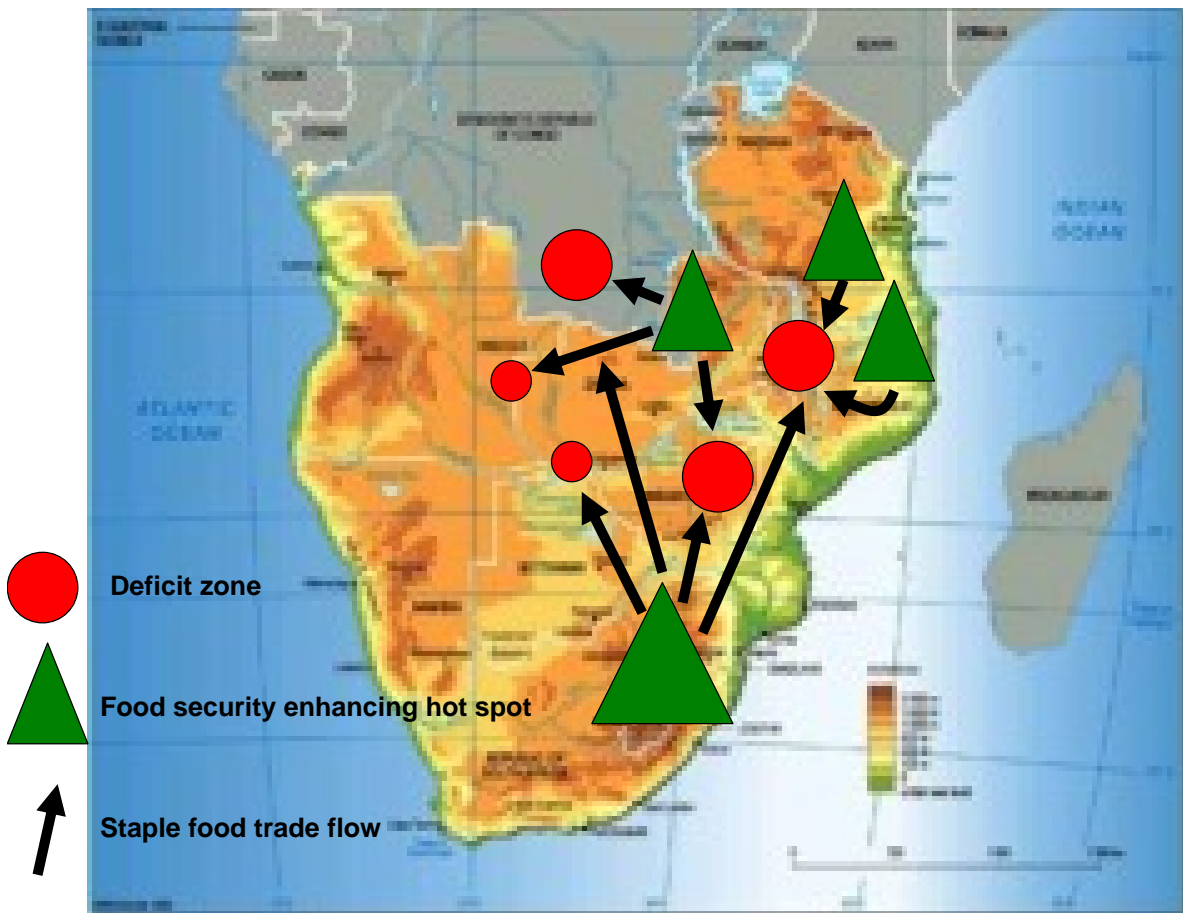
## Cross Border Trade

Surplus Zones	Deficit Zones
Uganda	Western Kenya
Northern Mozambique	Malawi, Eastern Zambia
Northern Tanzania	Kenya
Southern Tanzania	Malawi
Northern Zambia	DRC



## Dual Staple Zones

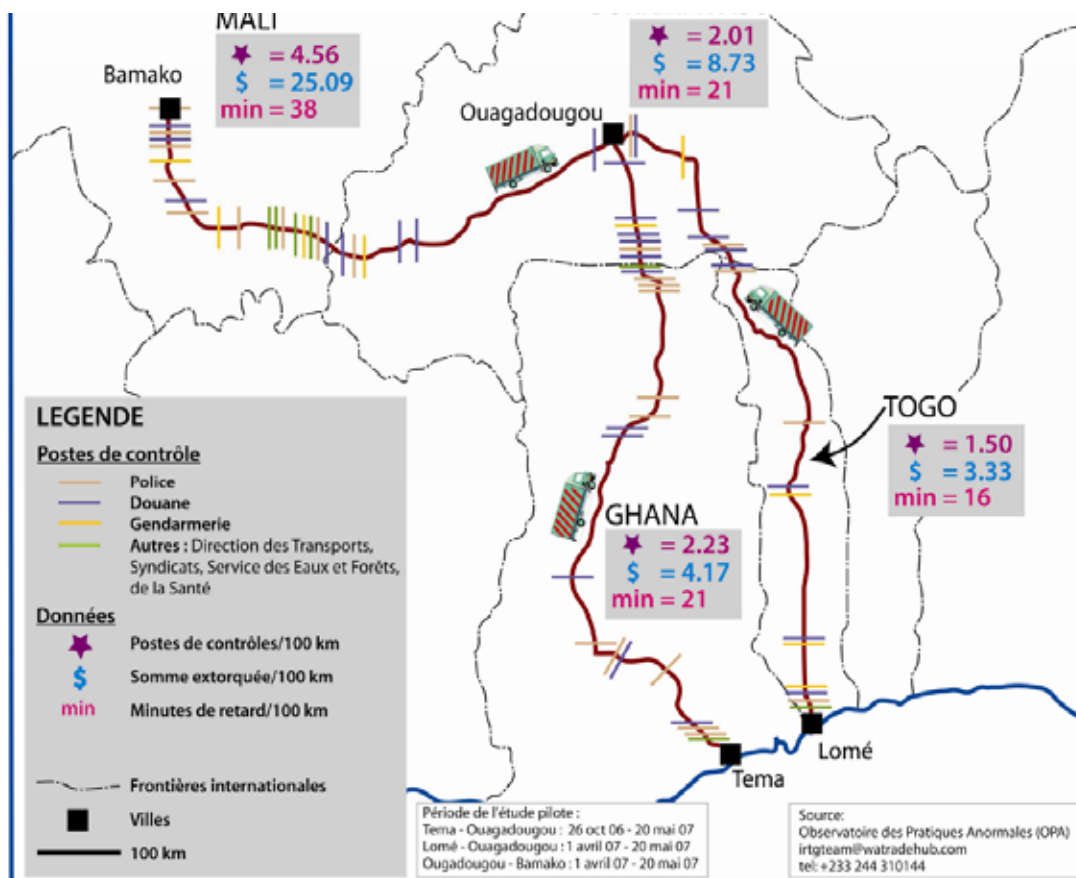
- In SEA, dual staple zones are a key short and medium-run option for increased supply response:
  - cassava & maize (N. Zambia)
  - banana, cassava & maize (Uganda)
  - irish potato, cassava & maize (Mozambique)
  - cassava, rice, maize (S. Tanzania)
- Harnessing potential of DSZs
  - New staple food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