

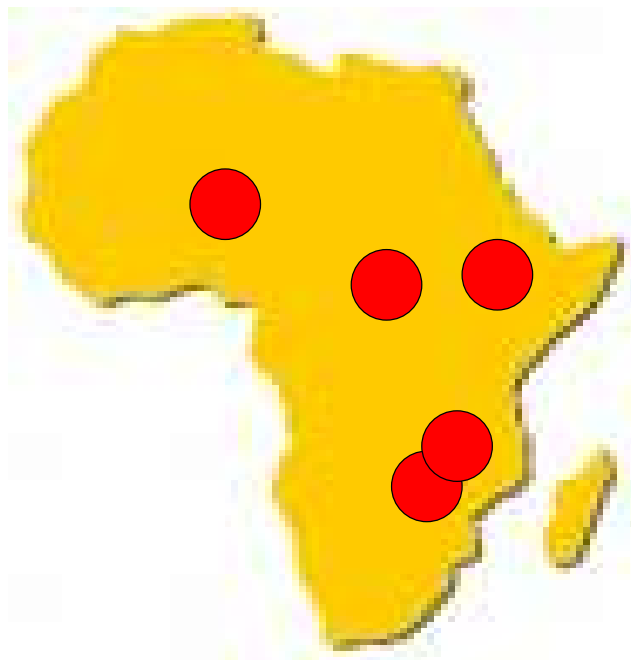
# Regional Food Staples Market Development Mapping for COMESA

Steven Haggblade, David Tschirley and  
Duncan Boughton

Michigan State University

(based on earlier presentation to IEHA Coordination  
Meetings, Washington DC, January, 2008)

Africa's hunger hot spots are  
well known.



→ Africa's unenviable reputation as:

- Chronically food insecure
- Dependent on massive inflows of food aid

Today, Africa spends \$19 billion per year on food imports

Attracts the majority of worldwide emergency food aid.

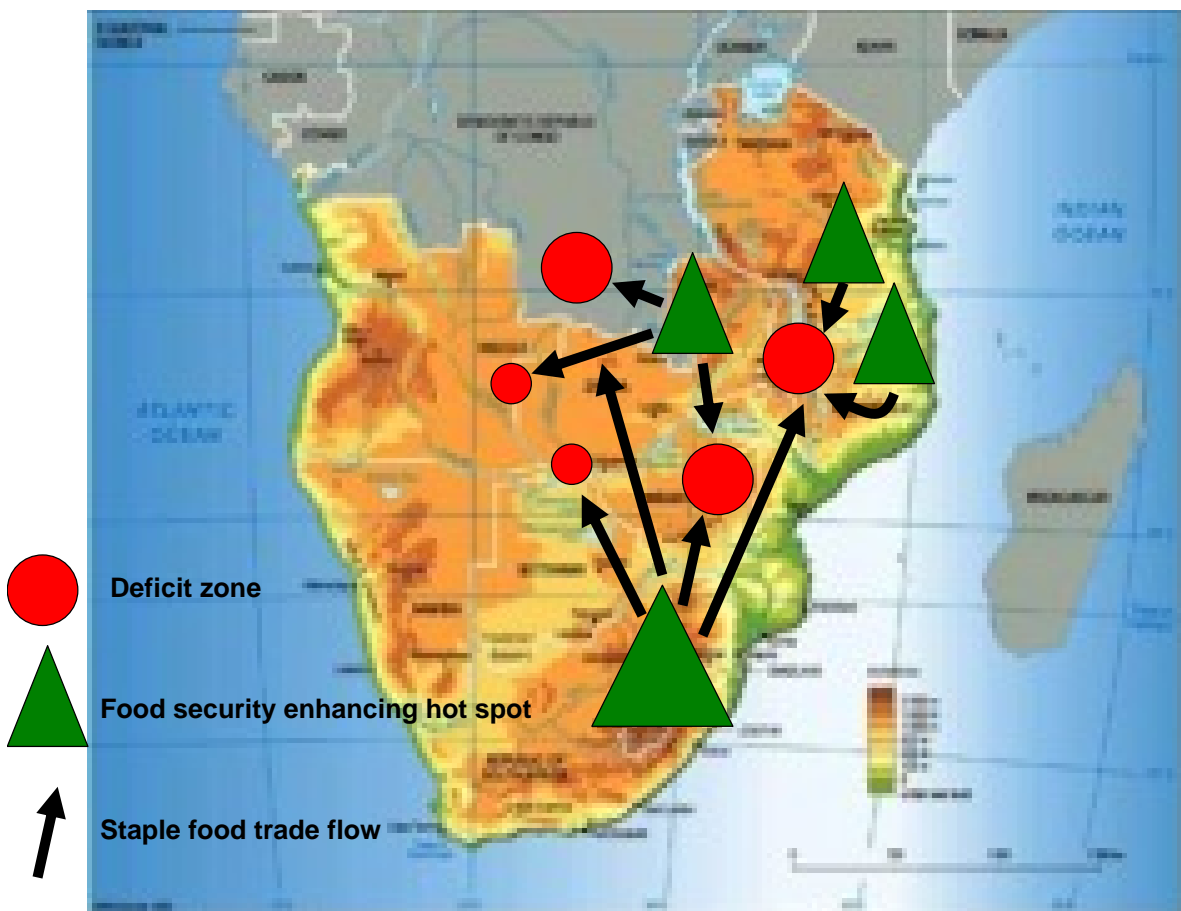
Less well-known are  
Africa's highly productive, regularly  
surplus food production zones



# COMESA

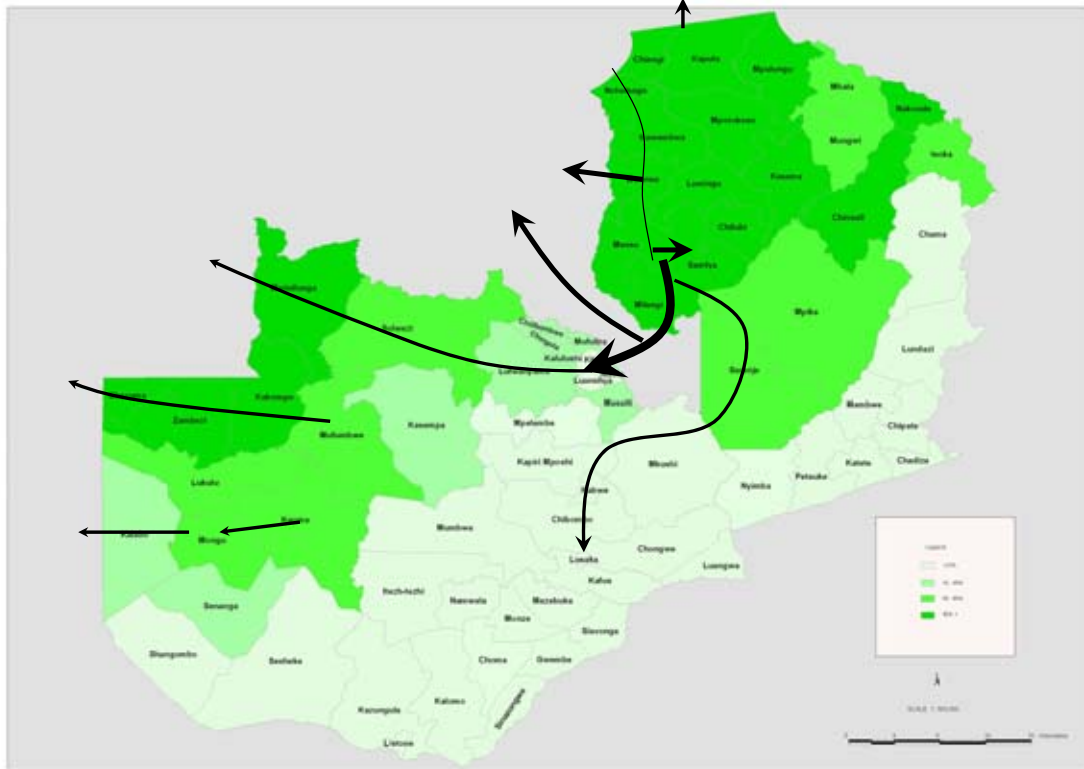
## Alliance for Commodity Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa (ACTESA)

- Expand regional trade in *food staples* to link surplus and deficit zones
- Areas of reliable surpluses are those with more than one major food staple (dual-staple production zones)



# Dried Cassava Trade Flows

(for snack foods, flour, feeds and industrial processing)



Dried cassava at the Chembe border post, going from Zambia into the DRC



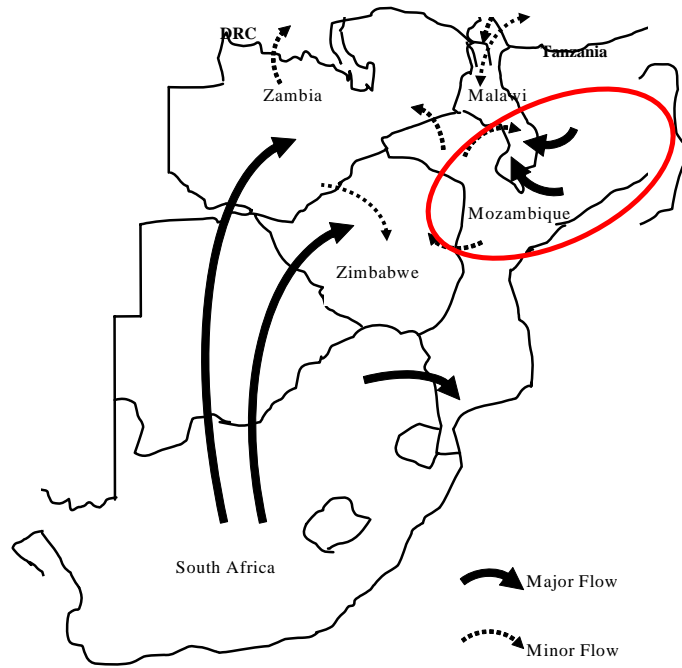
# Two keys for linking surplus and deficit food staple zones

- Cross-border trade in food staples
- Consumer substitution among food staples

## Where are Africa's surplus food staple production zones?

- Areas of favorable rainfall or economical irrigation
- Multiple-staple zones
  - cassava & maize (N. Zambia)
  - banana, cassava & maize (Uganda)
  - irish potato, cassava & maize (Mozambique)
  - cassava, rice, maize (S. Tanzania)

# Map of principal maize trade flows in southern Africa today

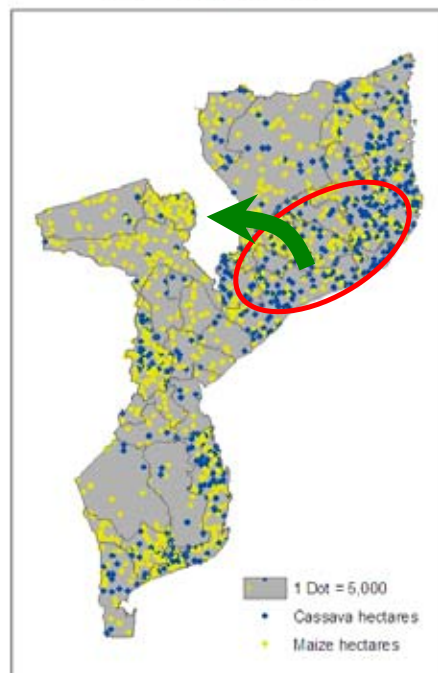
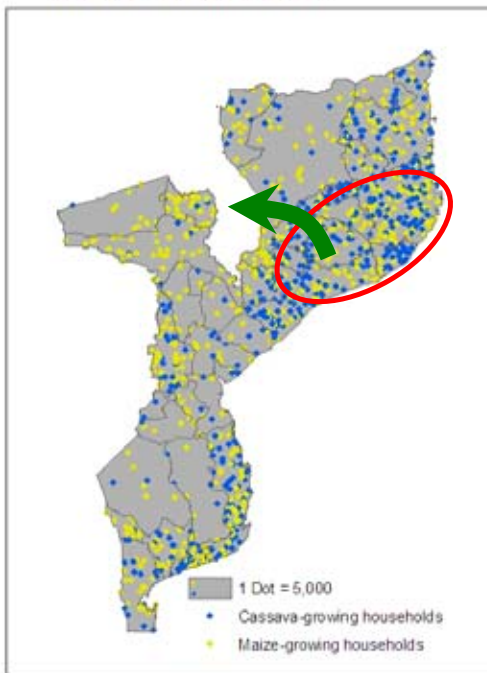


## Mozambique's dual staple food zones

Density of Food Staple Production in Mozambique

Number of households

Hectarage planted



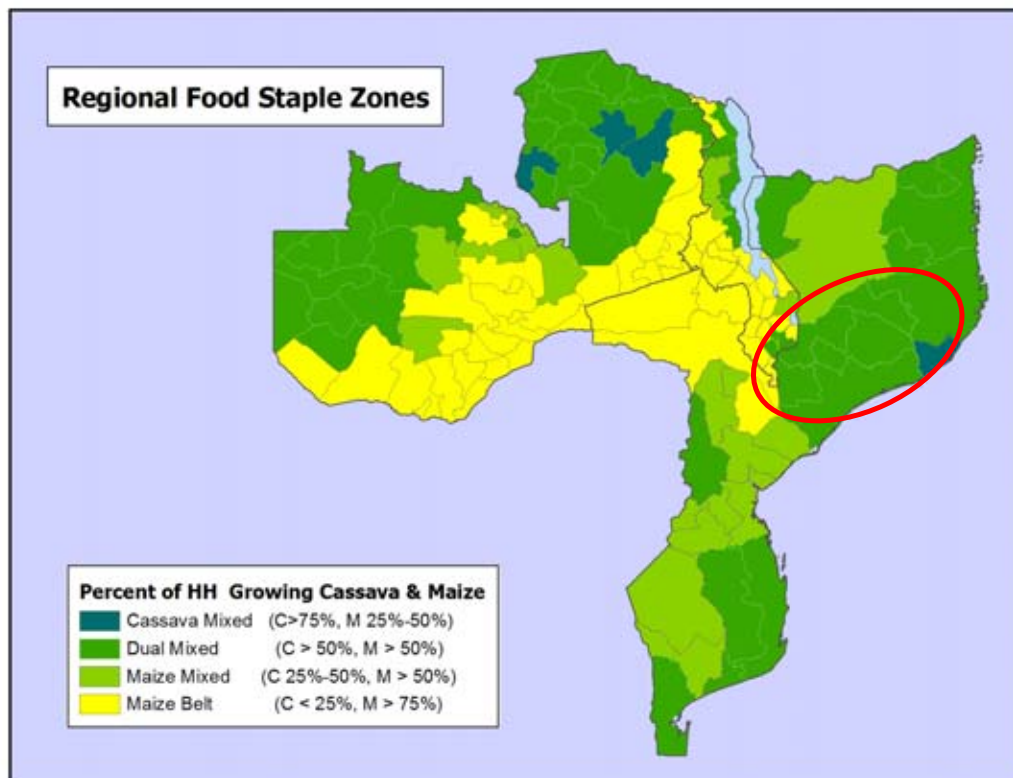
0 125 250 500 Kilometers



# Mozambican Maize Traders Taking Maize from Northern Mozambique into Malawi



## Dual staple zones



## Linking surplus (FSEHS) zones with deficit zones

- Improves food security in deficit zones
- Reduces price volatility
- Improves producer incentives in surplus zones
- Accelerates agricultural growth

Despite regional trade agreements, many governments restrict cross-border trade in food staples

- Malawi and Zambia (strict controls)
- Kenya (progressively lifted restrictions)
- Mozambique, S.Africa and Mali (open border policy)



# COMESA

## Alliance for Commodity Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa (ACTESA)

- Expand regional trade in food staples to link surplus and deficit zones
- Increase farm incomes through commercialization of food staples
- Spur industrial processing of food staples