Input for USAID’s Food Security Framework

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Michigan State University
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Topics

2. Food supply
3. Hunger
4. Risk management
Insights from NEPAD’s FAFS

• CAADP Goals:
  - 6% growth in agricultural production
  - 10% budget allocation for agriculture
  - MDG goals:
    - Reduce extreme poverty in half (by 2015)
    - Reduce hunger by half (by 2015)

FAFS mandatory indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Increase food supply</td>
<td>+ food production/capita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Decrease hunger and malnutrition</td>
<td>- Hunger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Improve risk management</td>
<td>+ institutional capacity for crisis response</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FAFS quantitative targets

- Country and region-specific
- To be set in regional and country CAADP compacts

FAFS indicative targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Indicative Targets</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Increase food supply</td>
<td>+ 6% annually (production, yield, trade)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 6% annually (food aid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Decrease hunger and malnutrition</td>
<td>- stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies by 50% by 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Child mortality by 2/3 by 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Improve institutional capacity for crisis</td>
<td>-6% annually in # people receiving food aid by 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>response</td>
<td>- establish early warning and risk management systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Increasing Food Supply

- Maize is not the only food staple
- Farm productivity: sources
- Trade: market sheds vs. countries

Multiple food staples: maize and cassava production in Zambia
Sources of increased productivity

- Onfarm technology and inputs
- Farm management
- Marketing
Improved productivity: technology

Cotton Maize
Conventional plowing 820 1,350
Conservation farming basins 1,280 3,000
Sources of difference
higher input use 90 500
early planting* 40 400
water harvesting in basins* 330 750
total difference 460 1,650

Improved productivity: management
Improved productivity: marketing

Market Sheds in East and Southern Africa
East Africa Market Shed

South East Africa Market Shed
Dual staple zones

Maize-surplus dual staple zones
Maize-surplus dual staple zones

Areas of heavy border area procurement by Zambia’s Food Reserve Agency, 2006.

Market sheds cut across national borders
2. Increasing Food Supply (summary)

- Maize is not the only food staple
- Farm productivity: multiple sources
- Trade: market sheds cross country boundaries

3. Hunger

- Many farm households are net buyers of food
### Net Buyers and Sellers of Maize in Zambia, 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maize Sales Groups</th>
<th>N=</th>
<th>Crop area (ha)</th>
<th>Asset values (Kw 000)</th>
<th>Gr. Rev., maize sales (Kw 000)</th>
<th>Gr. Rev., crop sales (Kw 000)</th>
<th>Total hh income (Kw 000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top 50% of maize sales smallholders</td>
<td>24,255</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6,809</td>
<td>3,622</td>
<td>4,323</td>
<td>15,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of smallholder maize sellers</td>
<td>330,104</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1,348</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>3,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households not selling maize</td>
<td>890,682</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>1,956</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fertilizer Use & Source Patterns By Maize Sales Groups, 2002/03

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maize Sales Groups</th>
<th>% receiving FSP fertilizer</th>
<th>% purchasing fertilizer from retailers</th>
<th>-- kgs per hh (users only) Received from FSP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top 50% of maize sales Smallholders</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>1,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of Smallholder maize sellers</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households not selling maize</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Risk Management

- Local and regional procurement can work
- Consider sourcing from commercial farmers

WFP procurement prices, Lusaka
Commercial farmers account for 30% of Zambian maize production

- **Consumption**
  - Subsistence Producers: Q = 500

- **Retailing**
  - Mugalea Consumers: Q = 600
  - Mealie Meal Consumers: Q = 500
  - Retailers

- **Wholesaling**
  - Hammer Mills: Q = 600
  - Small Traders: Q = 50
  - Large Traders: Q = 250

- **Processing**
  - Millers: Q = 500

- **Farming**
  - FRA: Q = 110
  - Smallholders: Qty = 150
  - Commercial Farms: Qty = 250 TMT

- **Import**
  - RSA and Tanzanian Suppliers: Qty = 180

- **Other**
  - NGOs: Q = 70
  - Small Traders: Q = 50
  - Food Aid: Qty = 70
  - Livestock Producers: Qty = 50-100
  - Brewery: Qty = 30-60
  - Opaque Drinkers
  - Animal Feed: Qty = 50-100
  - Breweries
  - Food Aid
  - Hamer Mills
  - Small Traders
  - Large Traders
  - FRA
  - Smallholders
  - Commercial Farms
  - RSA and Tanzanian Suppliers