

# Input for USAID's Food Security Framework

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## Topics

1. Goals and Targets: insights from NEPAD's Framework for African Food Security (FAFS)
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

Goal	Indicator
1. Increase food supply	+ food production/capita
2. Decrease hunger and malnutrition	- Hunger
	+ dietary diversity
3. Improve risk management	+ institutional capacity for crisis response

# FAFS quantitative targets

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

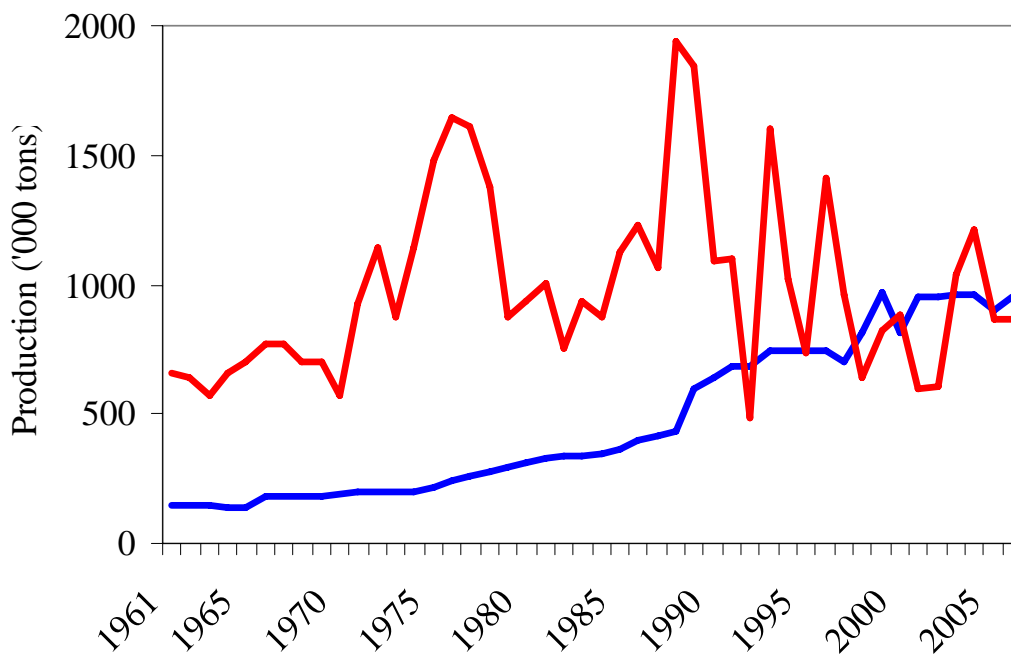
## FAFS indicative targets

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

## 2. Increasing Food Supply

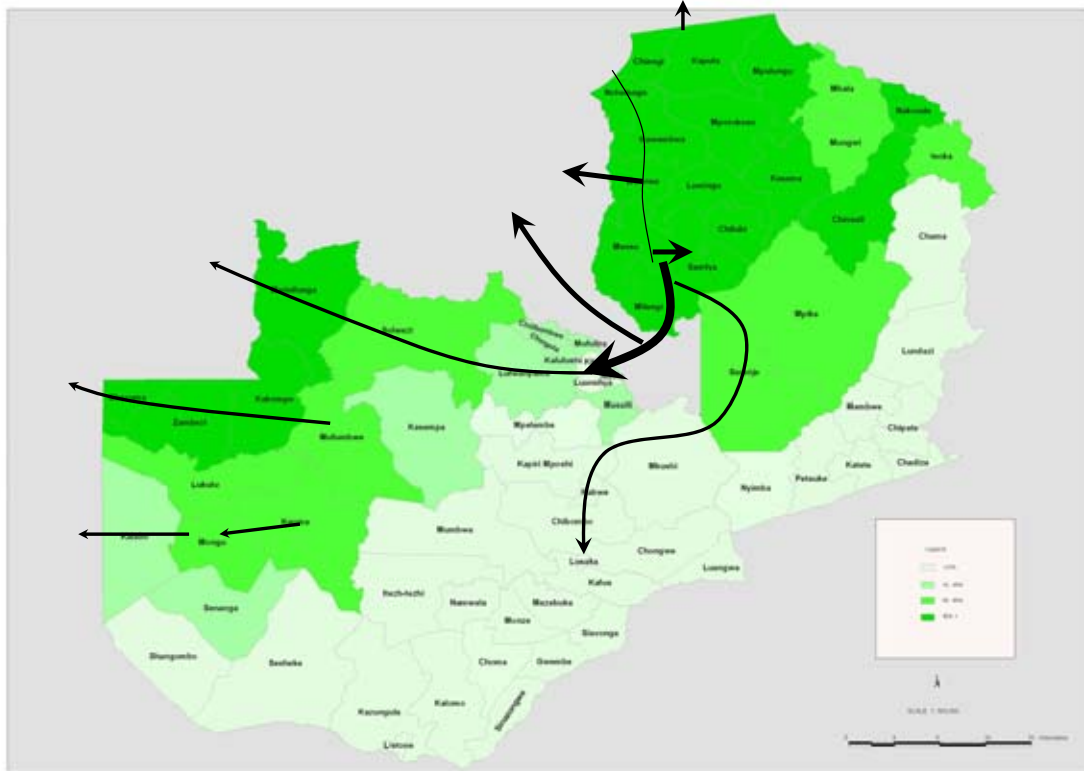
- Maize is not the only food staple
- Farm productivity: sources
- Trade: market sheds vs. countries

### Multiple food staples: maize and cassava production in Zambia



# Dried Cassava Trade Flows

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



## Sources of increased productivity

- Onfarm technology and inputs
- Farm management
- Marketing

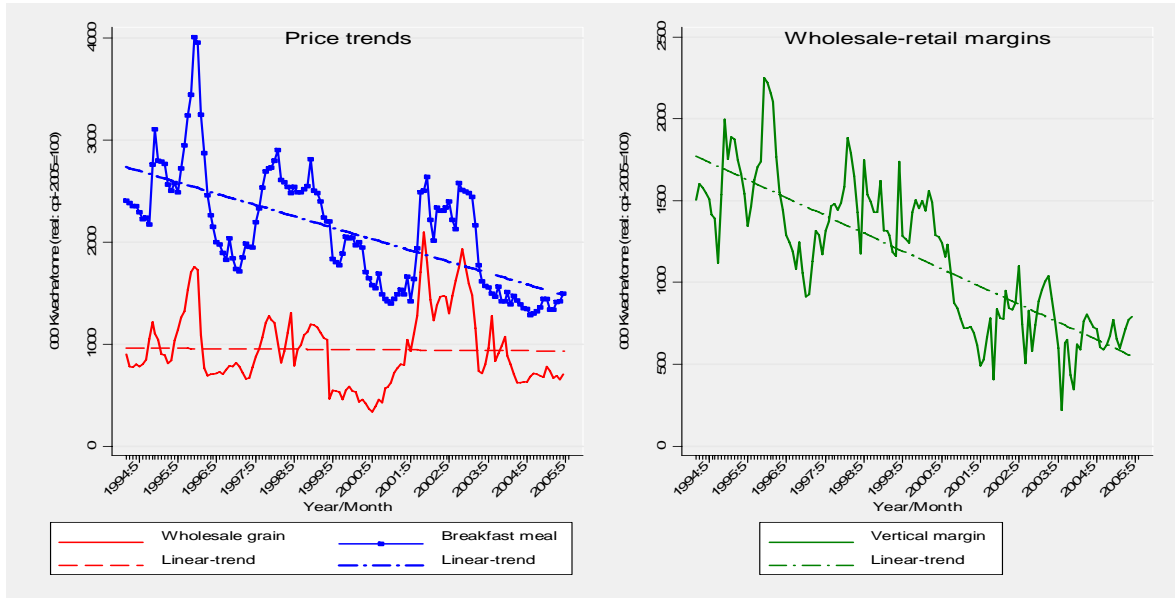
## Improved productivity: technology



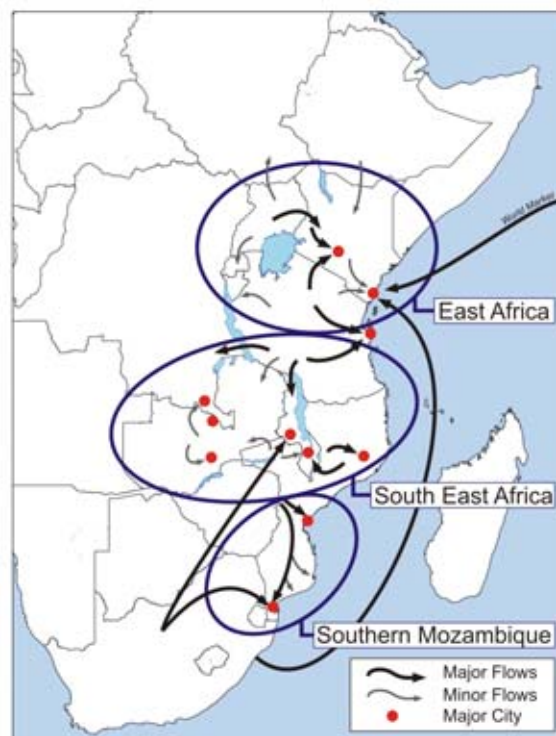
## Improved productivity: management

	Yield (kg/ha)	
	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

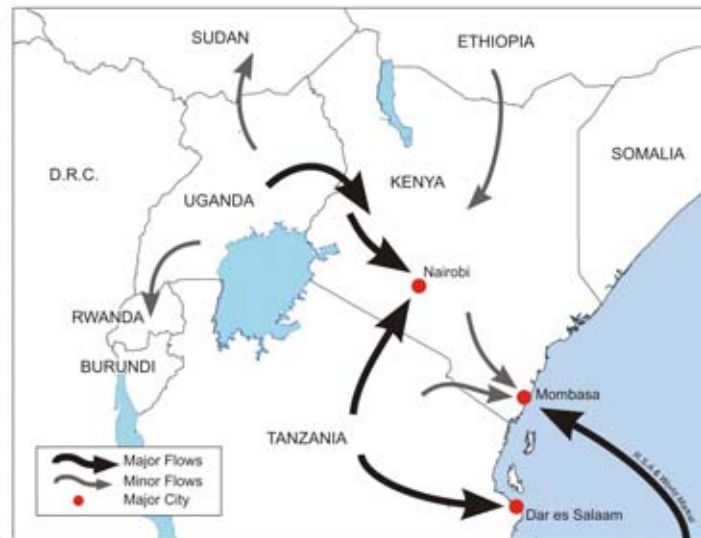
# Improved productivity: marketing



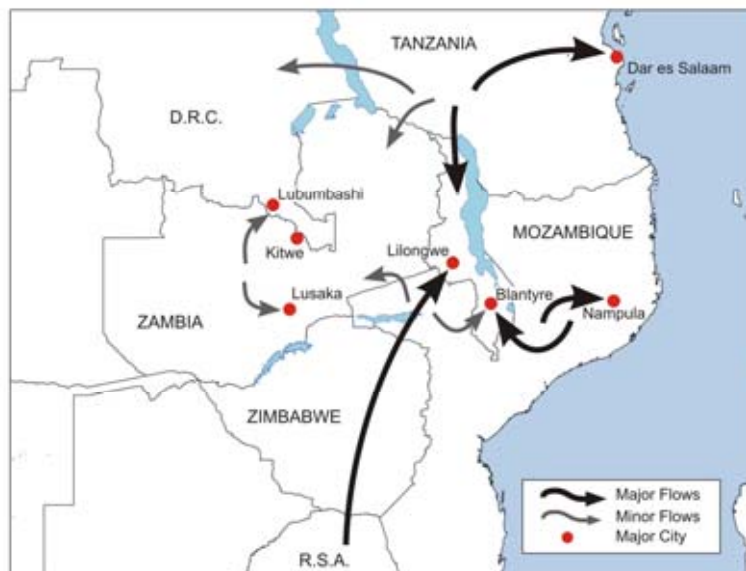
## Market Sheds in East and Southern Africa



# East Africa Market Shed

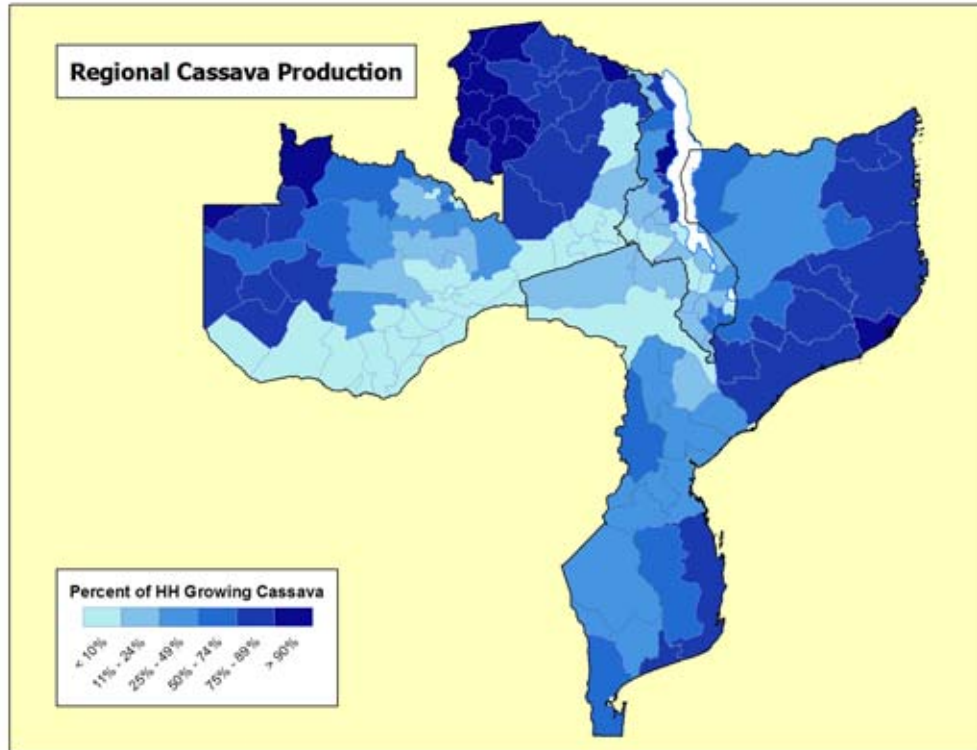


# South East Africa Market Shed

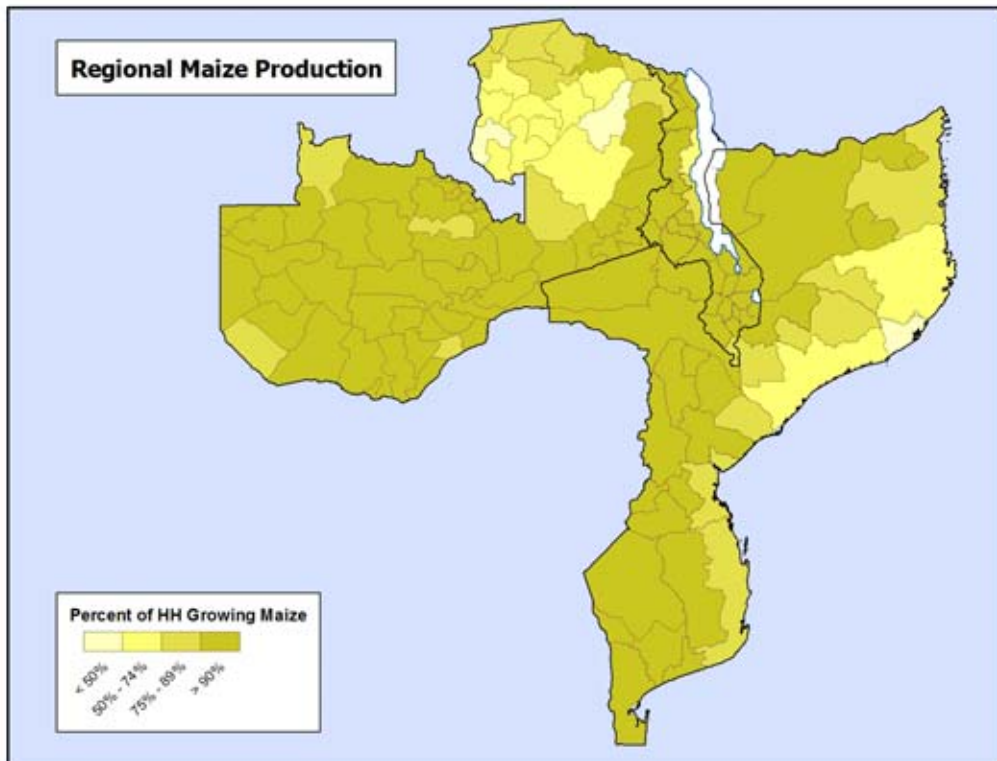




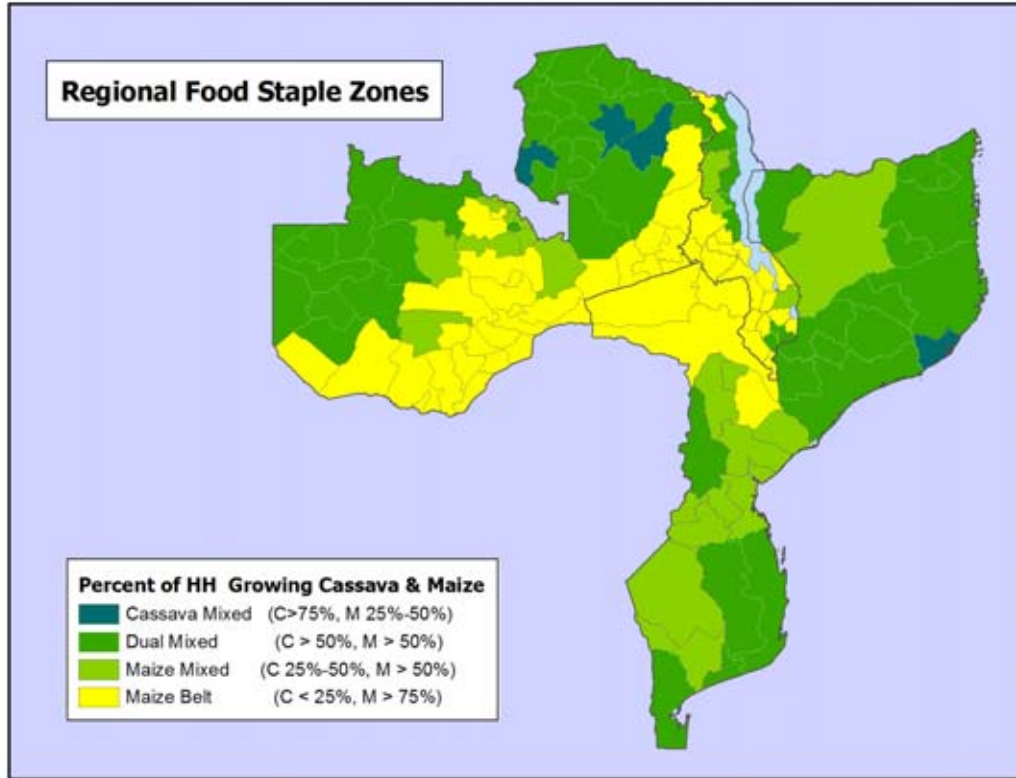
# Cassava production



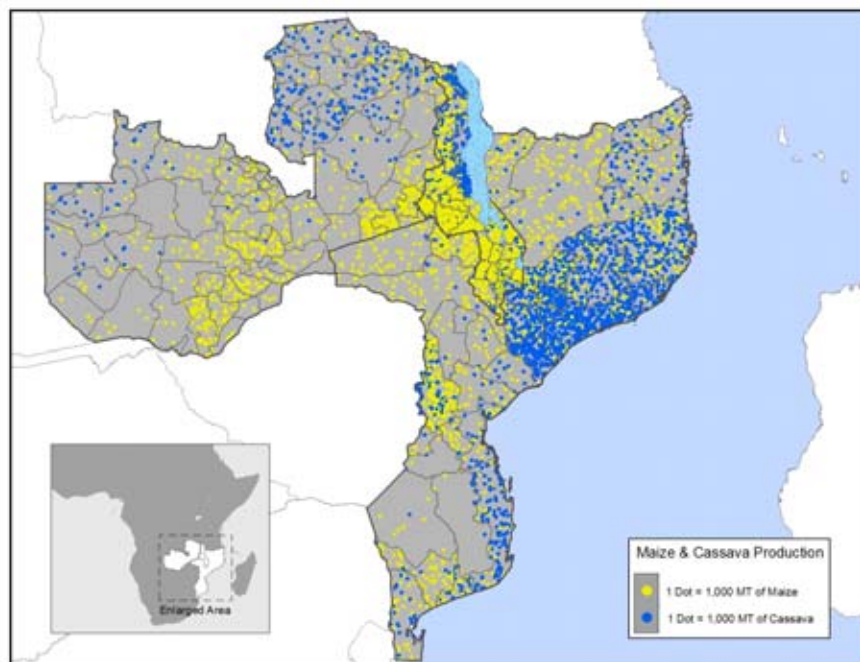
# Maize production



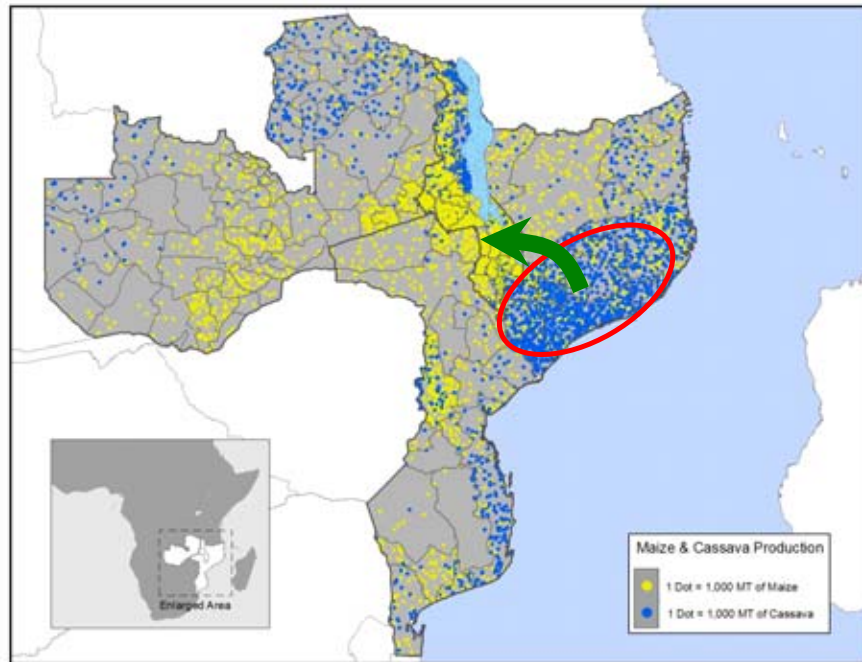
# Dual staple zones



# Maize-surplus dual staple zones



# Maize-surplus dual staple zones



## Market sheds cut across national borders

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



## 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

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

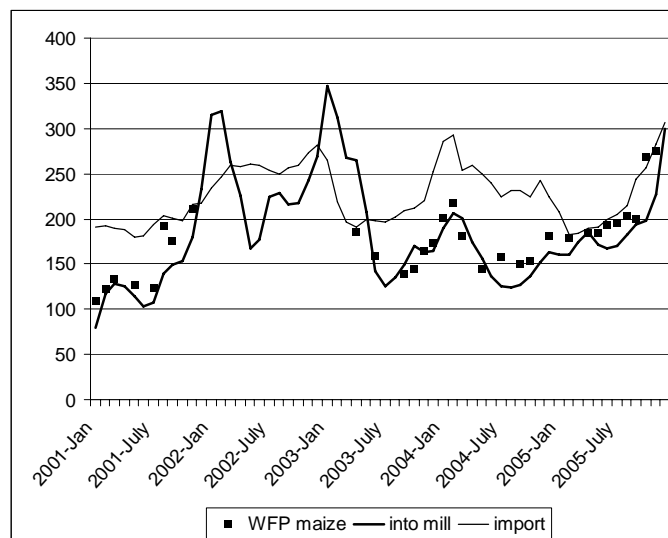
## Fertilizer Use & Source Patterns By Maize Sales Groups, 2002/03

Maize Sales Groups	% receiving FSP fertilizer	% purchasing fertilizer from retailers	-- kgs per hh (users only)	
			Received from FSP	private retailers
Top 50% of maize sales Smallholders	38%	54%	1,011	815
Rest of Smallholder maize sellers	21%	30%	248	225
Households not selling maize	9%	13%	173	157

## 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

