OVERVIEW OF COMESA AGRICULTURAL STRATEGY (with focus on the maize sector)
COMESA AGRICULTURAL SECTOR CHALLENGES

Low Productivity

TECHNOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS

MARKET RELATED CONSTRAINTS

POLICY RELATED CONSTRAINTS
MARKET RELATED CONSTRAINTS

- High marketing costs due to poor infrastructure

- Poor availability of market information

- Sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) requirements and lack of harmonization

- Under-developed agro-processing markets
POLICY RELATED CONSTRAINTS

- Under-developed agro-processing markets
- Under-funding of the sector among other competing national and regional priorities
- Restrictive land tenure and trade policies
NET RESULT OF STATUS QUO:
FAO HUNGER MAP
COMESA AGRICULTURAL STRATEGY

INDICATORS

GOAL: IMPROVED REGIONAL FOOD SECURITY
(INdicator: Reduced number of member states requiring external food aid)

OBJECTIVE: INCREASED SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS
(indicator: 1. Value of agricultural produce per farmer,
2. Percentage of processed products in agro exports)

EXPANDED MARKETS:
1: Value of intra COMESA agricultural trade
2: Value of COMESA agricultural exports to global markets

INCREASED ADOPTION OF TECHNOLOGIES:
1: Percentage of cultivated land under irrigation
2. Reduced incidence of animal diseases
3. Percentage of farmers using improved technologies

IMPROVED POLICY ENVIRONMENT:
1: Increased investment in agriculture
2. Public sector investment in agriculture
WHAT COMESA IS ENCOURAGING GOVERNMENTS TO DO

• REMOVE ALL BARRIERS TO TRADE AND ENCOURAGE TRADE IN MAIZE (MAIZE WITHOUT BORDERS)

• NEED TO ABIDE BY THE COMESA TREATY AND COOPERATE AND TRADE REGIONALLY

• THE REGION OFFERS A BIG MARKET WHICH WOULD BE A GREAT MOTIVATION FOR MAIZE PRODUCERS.