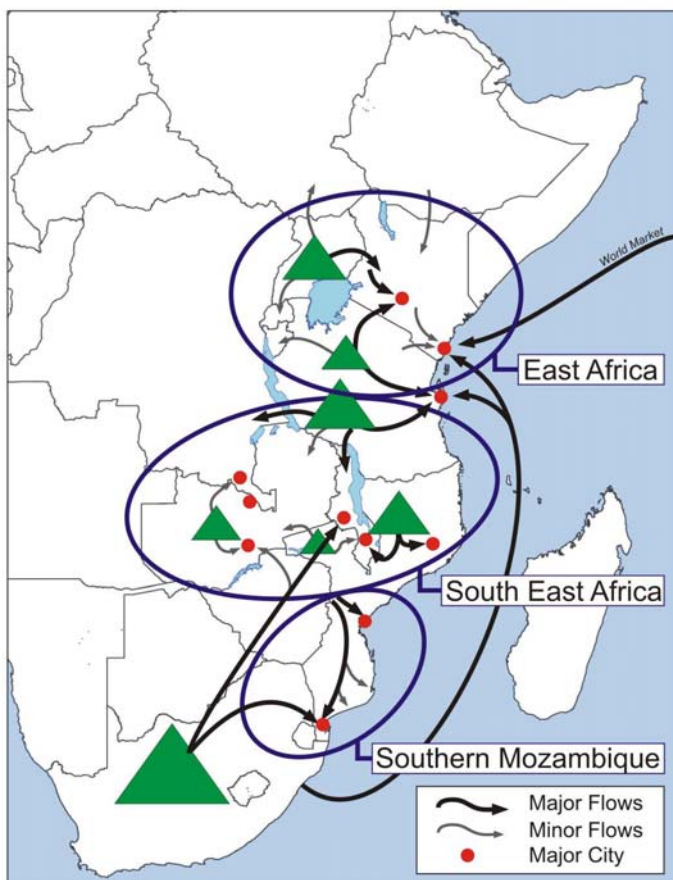


MSU-COMESA Collaborative Work

- CAADP – analytical and program support
- GISAMA – investment analysis and policy outreach
- AAMP – policy analysis capacity building

- Regional trade in food staples
- Agricultural growth



Food production and consumption zones

- Major production zones linked to their natural markets
- Separated by many borders

Food Commodity Trade – Challenges

- Regional trade has potential to reduce price spikes by as much as 50%
 - Despite Free Trade Area food commodity trade not free
 - Various Tariff and Non-Tariff Barriers
 - Main problem is their unpredictability, ad hoc nature
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Food Commodity Trade – Challenges

- Consequences:
 - Ineffective markets leading to price volatility and food shortages
 - Lack of investment in agriculture, stifling growth
 - Opening borders requires a multi-government commitment...
 - ...and a mechanism that addresses governments' fear for a food stock-out
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Recommendations Adopted by Technical Committee on Trade and Customs

- To include staple food trade as a recurring item on its semi-annual agenda.
 - COMESA, ACTESA, and partners continue to identify and document current constraints inhibiting regional staple food trade.
 - ACTESA to design a program that aims to improve national and regional supply and demand estimates, information on trade flows, market price information, and household data.
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Recommendations Adopted by Technical Committee on Trade and Customs

- Develop a high-level regional working group that aims to reach short and long term policy consensus on regional staple food trade.
 - Development of alternative food security guarantee instruments, in partnership with the private sector and cooperating partners.
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