

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

### Improving Food Security in Eastern Africa Through Greater Intra-regional Trade – A Review of the Issues

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United Nations Economic Commission for Africa







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United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

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# Getting the narrative (very) wrong...



#### Intra-African Exports as % of Total Exports, 1957-2022



# None of this is true... Exhibit 1





# None of this is true... Exhibit 2



Source: Mangeni and Mold, 2024, Chapter 8.

# None of this is True - Exhibit 3



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# Exhibit 4...Stagnating Intra-EAC Trade?



#### EAC-7 Exports (exclud. reexports), 2017-2023 7.0 6.4 6.1 6.0 5.1 5.0 4.2 3.9 3.6 4.0 3.0 2.4 2.0 1.0 0.0 2018 2017 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 Source: EAC official data

# EAC's invisible walls: Why intra-trade remains stubbornly at 15pc

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# **Context and Challenges for African Food Security**

# Food Security Crisis in Africa... a growing crisis?



Number of Undernourished People in Africa 2023, by Sub-Region (millions)



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Source: FAO Statistical Yearbook, 2024

Source: FAO et al., 2024

# Prices have risen markedly for international food stuffs



Source: FAO database 2025

## Declining global prices are not necessarily being passed on...



Four companies – Cargill, Archer Daniels Midland, Bunge and Louis Dreyfus – control an estimated 90 per cent of the global grain trade Source: Monbiot (2022)

Changes in corporate profits and margins are a significant driver of inflation. In the US, UK, Australia, and Spain studies have found that 54%, 59% , 60% and 83% of inflation, respectively, was caused by increased profits.

Source: Oxfam (2023)

Source: UNCTAD (2023) Trade and Development Report Update

# Alarming concentration in global food production



Source: FAOSTAT Analytical Brief 79 Agricultural Production Statistics 2000–2022

Global food production has increased by 56% since 2000, yet food security remains a challenge due to trade dependencies and supply chain risks.

A few key players dominate global food production and trade, creating vulnerabilities.

# Africa does NOT sustain the largest food trade deficits...



World's Largest Net Food Exporters/Importers, 2023 (blns USD)

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# Where does Eastern Africa stand? The data behind food production and trade

# Food trade deficits are highly concentrated geographically...

#### Net Food Trade Balance, Average 2017-2021 (USD Millions)



#### **Regional Trends...**

# Northern, Central & Western Africa $\rightarrow$ Net importers

**Southern Africa**  $\rightarrow$  Near trade balance

#### And Eastern Africa?

Source: ECA calculations using UNCTADStat, 2023



# And collectively East Africa is not far from food security...

#### Eastern African-14 Food Exports and Imports, billons USD and as % of GDP, 2000-2023



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# Most food importer dependent...



Somalia









These countries have a **persistent food trade deficit**, relying heavily on imports to meet domestic demand.

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2,500

2,000

# The leading food exporting countries...



Madagascar

2010

2015

2020



Uganda 4,000 3,000 2,000 1,000 0,000 2005 2010 2015 2020 These countries have consistently maintained a positive food trade balance, exporting more than they import.

Madagascar and Uganda, in particular, show strong export performance, while Seychelles exhibits some fluctuations but remains a net exporter overall.

Exports — Imports

2005

1,600

1,200

800

400

0

2000

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# **Countries nearing food trade equilibrium**





Kenya and Ethiopia are two countries which have tended to have balanced food trade or small surpluses in the past, but since the period of the pandemic both countries have tipped into in the red.

# Let's not forget informal cross-border trade...

1.2 million metric tons, including...



408,000 tons of maize;





	252,000	tons of	of	rice;
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96,000 tons of sorghum;

and 144,000 tons of other foods, including cooking bananas, groundnuts, millet, and cassava

(Study of 2011-2012 on 36 East African Border Crossings FSNWG, 2012)

# Eastern Africa is not the most food import dependent region...

#### **AFRICA TOTAL NORTHERN EASTERN AFRICA** CENTRAL **SOUTHERN** WESTERN AFRICA **AFRICA** AFRICA **AFRICA** Vegetable oils Cereals, excluding beer Meat Milk, excluding butter Pulses Oil crops Vegetables Fruits, excluding wine Eggs Starchy roots

#### Africa's Sub-Regional Import Dependency Ratios (Percentage)

Source: AUC & FAO Framework document, 2021

# What drives intra-regional food trade in Eastern Africa?

#### Intra-regional food exports by product (as % of total exports), Eastern African, 2017-2021



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# **Cash Crops and Export Dependency in Eastern Africa**

#### Main Eastern African food exporter by products (\$million), Annual Average 2017-2021

Coffee, tea & spices	Veg & Fruits Fish		Fish		Live Animals	Sugar			
Kenya	1,497	Kenya	622	Seychelles	275	Somalia	189	Uganda	91
Ethiopia	1,140	Tanzania	504	Madagascar	142	Djibouti	107	Kenya	50
Madagascar	848	Ethiopia	394	Uganda	140	Ethiopia	27	Djibouti	35 •
Uganda	753	Eritrea	126	Tanzania	139	Tanzania	13 •	Ethiopia	8
Tanzania	263	Djibouti	111	Eritrea	119	Kenya	9	Rwanda	8

Created with Datawrapper

Source: ECA calculations using UNCTAD database, 2023

# Cash Crops vs. Food crops? The Kenyan example...



# Can the AfCFTA Transform Eastern Africa's Food Security?

# Price divergencies in different East African markets are LARGE

#### National average price spreads across select East African Countries, June 2024



Source: AGRA (2024), Food Security Monitor, Edition 48, June 2024

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# Food production cycles across Eastern Africa are poorly synchronized... hinting a large gains from great intra-regional trade

Agricultural GDP growth rates among EAC countries are weakly correlated, meaning regional trade could help stabilize food supplies.



Pearson's Correlation Matrix for Agricultural Quarterly GDP Growth, 2019-2023

	Kenya	Rwanda	Uganda	Tanzania
Kenya		-0.37	-0.23	0.06
Rwanda	-0.37		0.00	-0.01
Uganda	-0.23	0.00		0.14
Tanzania	0.06	-0.01	-0.02	

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Sources: For Kenya, KNBS (June 2024), for Rwanda, NISR, for Uganda and Tanzania, Central Banks and ECA calculations

Given Eastern Africa's diverse agroecological conditions, stronger regional trade policies could help smooth supply disruptions and reduce price volatility, benefiting both producers and consumers.

	(1)	(2)		
	OLS(FE)	PPML(FE)		
log GDP Exporter	0.381***			
	(0.044)			
log GDP Importer	0.456***			
	(0.049)			
Log distance	-0.833***	-0.061***		
	(0.070)	(0.005)		
Common border	2.176***	0.155***		
	(0.173)	(0.012)		
Common language	0.737***	0.062***		
	(0.080)	(0.006)		
Colony	1.333***	0.077***		
	(0.266)	(0.018)		
WTO Member	0.519***	0.056***		
	(0.168)	(0.014)		
African RTA	1.469***	0.138***		
	(0.122)	(0.010)		
Constant	4.494***	3.001***		
	(0.815)	(0.047)		
Exporter- FE	Yes			
Importer-FE	Yes			
Exporter-year FE	No	Yes		
Importer-year FE	No	Yes		
Number of Obs	68193	71759		
R-squared	0.464			
Pseudo R-Squared		0.0824		

# Impact of Existing African RTAs on Agricultural Exports – An Econometric Analysis

On average, existing African RTAs led to a modest 15% increase in intra-regional agricultural exports (UNECA, 2025).

Afesorgbor (2016) carried out a careful meta-analysis combining 14 previous studies covering the period from 1980– 2006; and found that, on average, the formation of African regional blocs boosted bilateral trade by about 27– 32%.

# But the AfCFTA's Impact could be much larger

ADVANCING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA: PROPOSING TRANSFORMATIVE STRATEGIC ACTIONS







Intra-African trade following implementation of AfCFTA, as compared to baseline (i.e. without AfCFTA), %, 2045

Sector	Variation				
	USD billion	%			
Non-processed agri-food	11.0	51.3			
Processed agri-food	47.6	61.9			

Source: ECA and CEPII (forthcoming)

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# Intra-regional food traders still face high tariffs...

#### Simple average tariff rates on agricultural products, 2016 (%)

Importer	World	EU	Africa	AMU	CEN-SAD	COMESA	EAC	ECCAS	ECOWAS	IGAD	SADC
Africa	15.1	18.3	6.9	17.4	8.6	5.5	2.3	9.3	6.8	4.2	5.9
AMU	18.7	17.7	15.8	16.6	14.8	15.4	16.9	18.4	13.3	14.7	20.0
CEN-SAD	20.0	23.2	11.6	18.6	9.0	13.8	6.8	9.3	5.3	14.0	18.1
COMESA	14.7	20.8	5.0	7.9	3.5	2.6	0.7	6.8	14.8	1.6	5.8
EAC	18.3	23.3	6.9	41.9	2.3	2.1	0.1	6.7	20.9	0.5	11.8
ECCAS	21.2	23.5	14.5	22.1	10.4	5.7	0.4	12.5	22.8	0.8	22.0
ECOWAS	16.9	19.3	10.7	19.6	8.4	18.6	19.4	13.5	5.0	19.9	17.9
IGAD	19.0	22.6	10.2	44.3	1.3	0.9	0.4	3.1	19.4	1.3	16.3
SADC	10.2	11.5	3.9	13.2	9.5	4.5	4.2	9.4	11.5	6.4	2.7

#### Exporter

Source: AATM 2020

# **Eastern Africa is especially protectionist?**

Eastern Africa, simple average MFN applied tariff rates on agricultural products, 2023\* (%)



MFN applied agricultural tariffs are high in Eastern Africa, but lower in island states...

Source: WTO World Tariff Profiles 2024 \* figure for Ethiopia for 2022



# **Conclusions and Key Points for Discussion**

- Eastern Africa is not far from collective food security but needs to adopt a more coordinated approach to regional food security
- AfCFTA could greatly bolster intra-regional food trade, particularly in processed food products.
- ► High tariffs & NTBs continue to hinder intra-regional food trade
- Need to implement the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP)





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