

Framework For African Food Security (FAFS) and related instruments

East and Central Africa CAADP Nutrition Workshop.

Dar–Es-Salaam, Tanzania. February 25 – March 1, 2013

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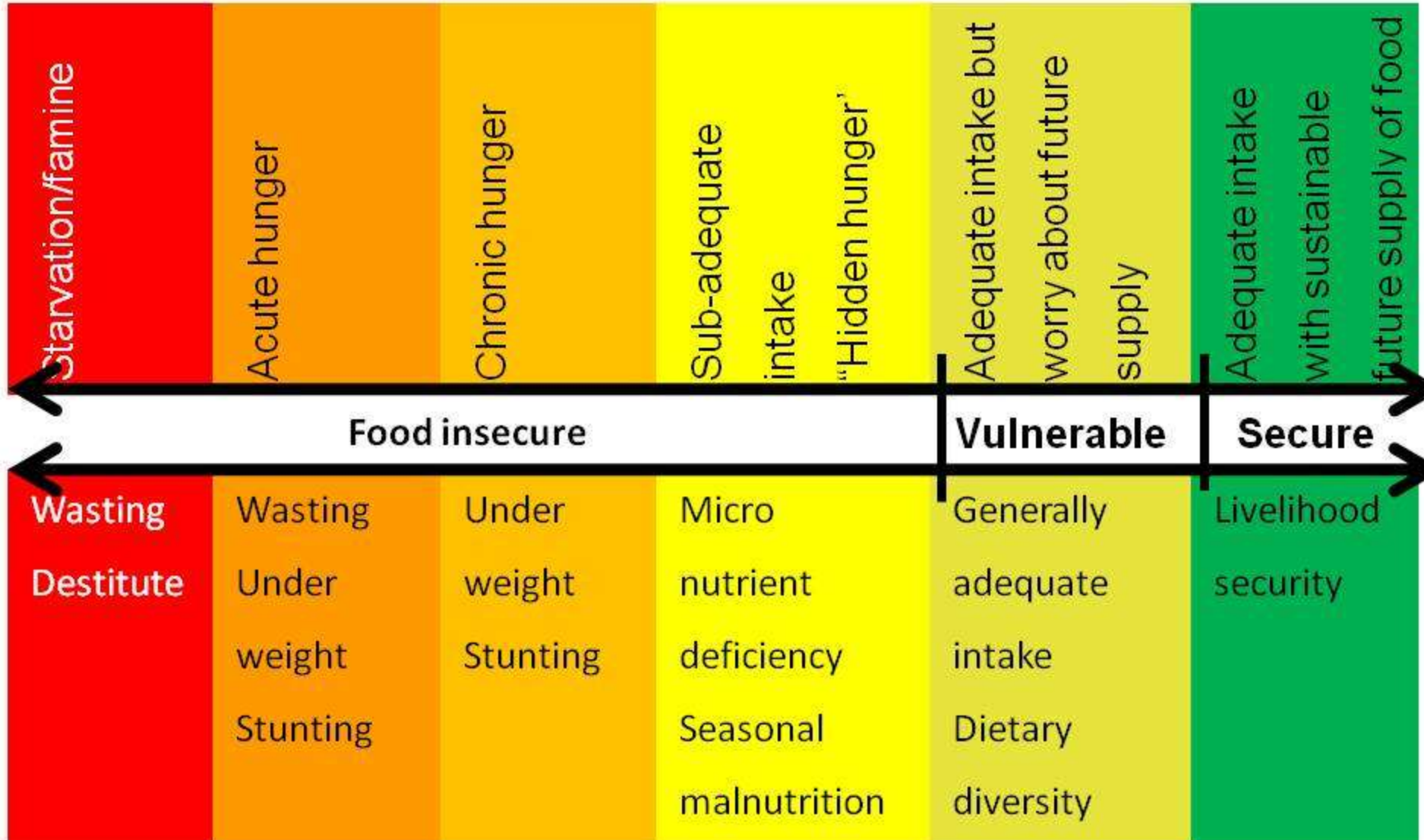
Food security & malnutrition defined

Food security: When “all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active healthy life” (World Food Summit of 1996)

Malnutrition: a board range of clinical conditions in children and adults that result from deficiencies in one or more nutrients



The Food Security Continuum



A sad state of affairs!



240 million people in Africa are undernourished (consume < 2100 kcal/day)



5 million children die of malnutrition every year - one every 6 seconds



Malnutrition is the leading cause of death (35% of child deaths per year) and disability



Over 50 million African children suffer from chronic malnutrition



Over 40% of pregnant women are malnourished



60% of children <5yrs are undernourished



50% of maternal mortality is due to malnutrition



African diets are inadequate in terms of vitamins and minerals

The Impact



Hunger => 6 – 10% GDP loss in low labour productivity
(2.7 – 4.2% due to iron-deficient anaemia alone)



Malnourishment can lead to loss of 10% earning
potential => 3% annual GDP loss



Birth defects, maternal deaths, childhood mortality,
blindness, anaemia, susceptibility to disease



Lower IQ, academic performance and productivity



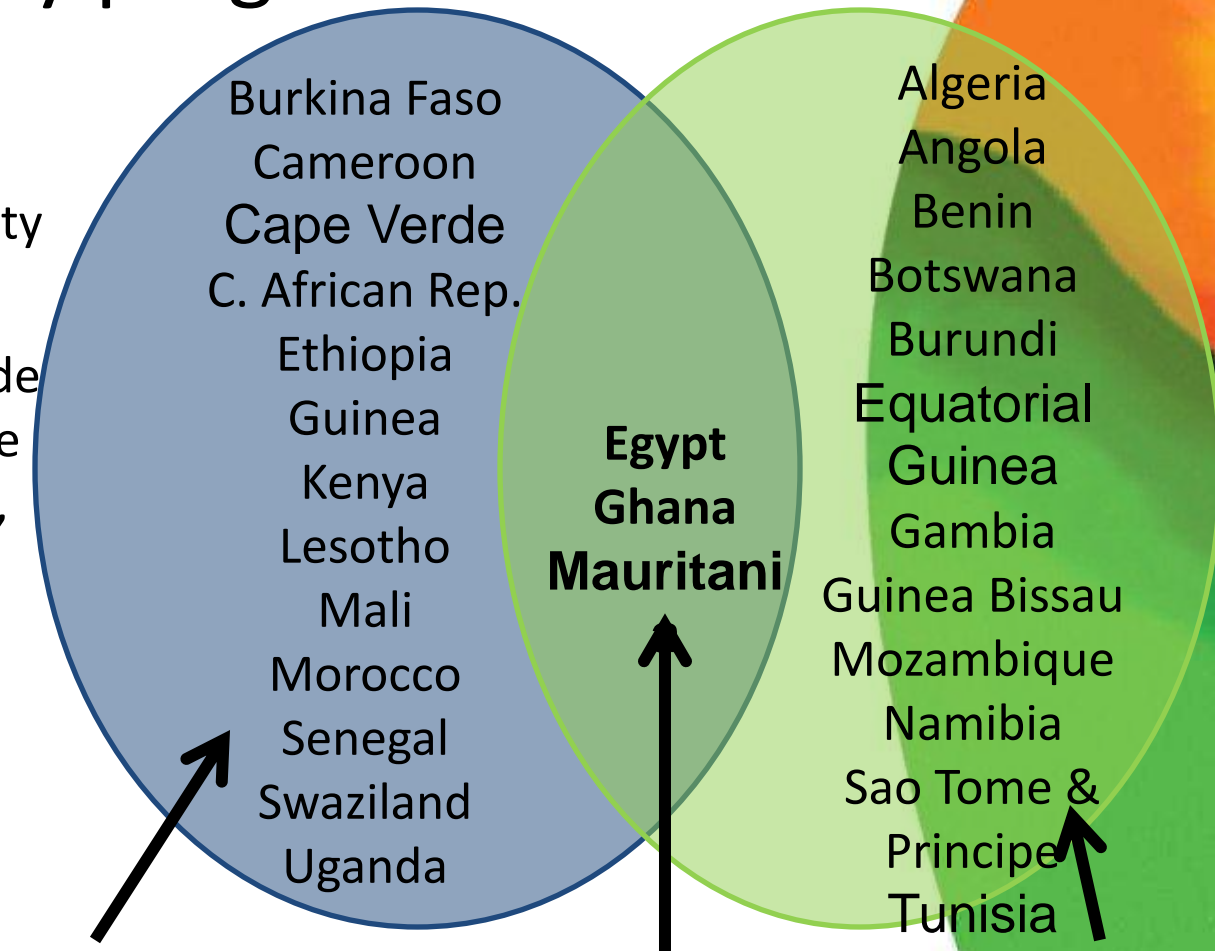
A vicious cycle of deprivation



African country progress towards MGD 1

There are 2 components to MDG1: hunger and poverty

Great progress has been made in many countries that are meeting one or the other, but only one – Ghana – is likely to achieve both by 2015



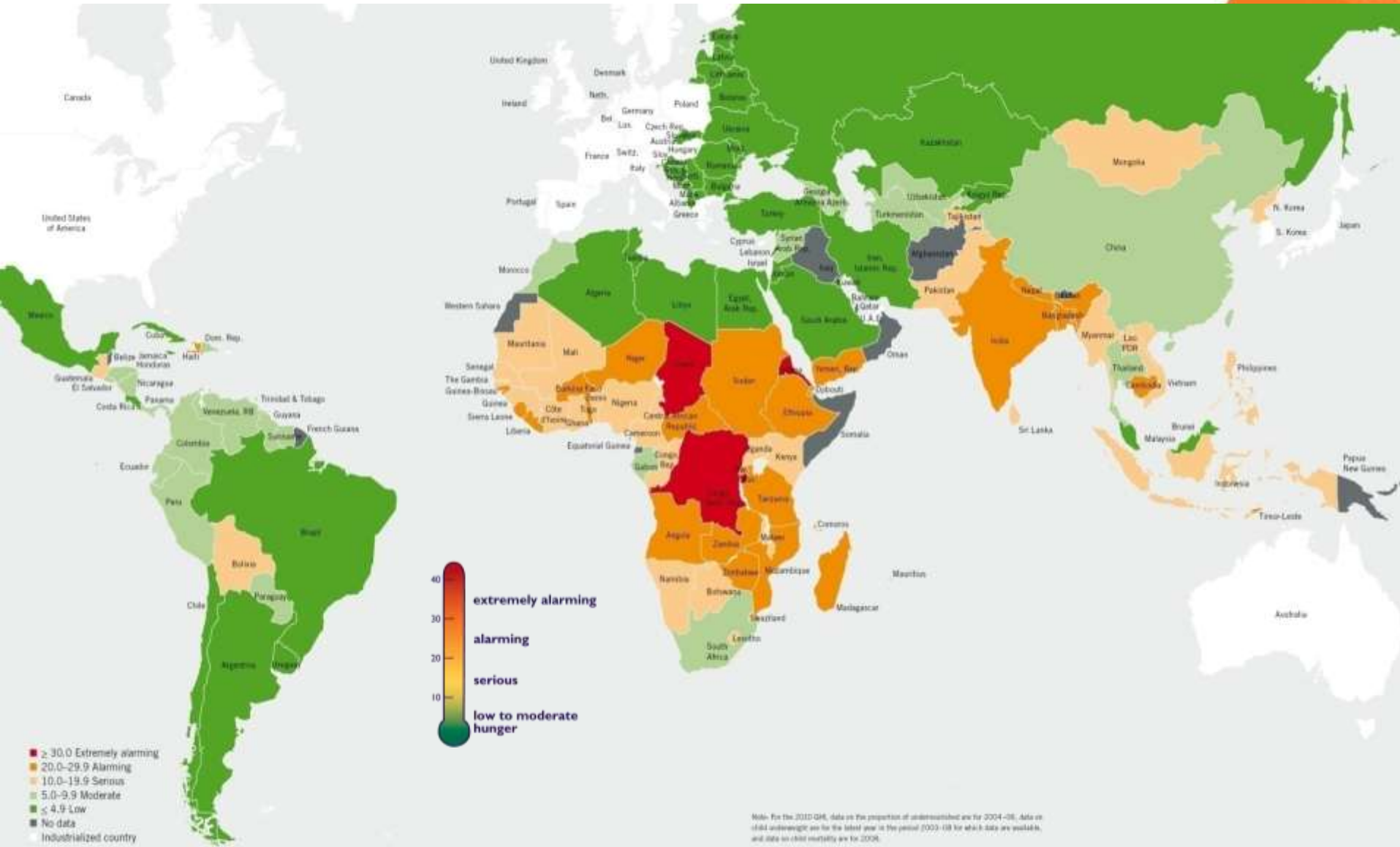
Countries on track towards halving poverty by 2015

Countries on track towards achieving MDG1

Countries on track towards halving hunger by 2015



Country performance: by severity

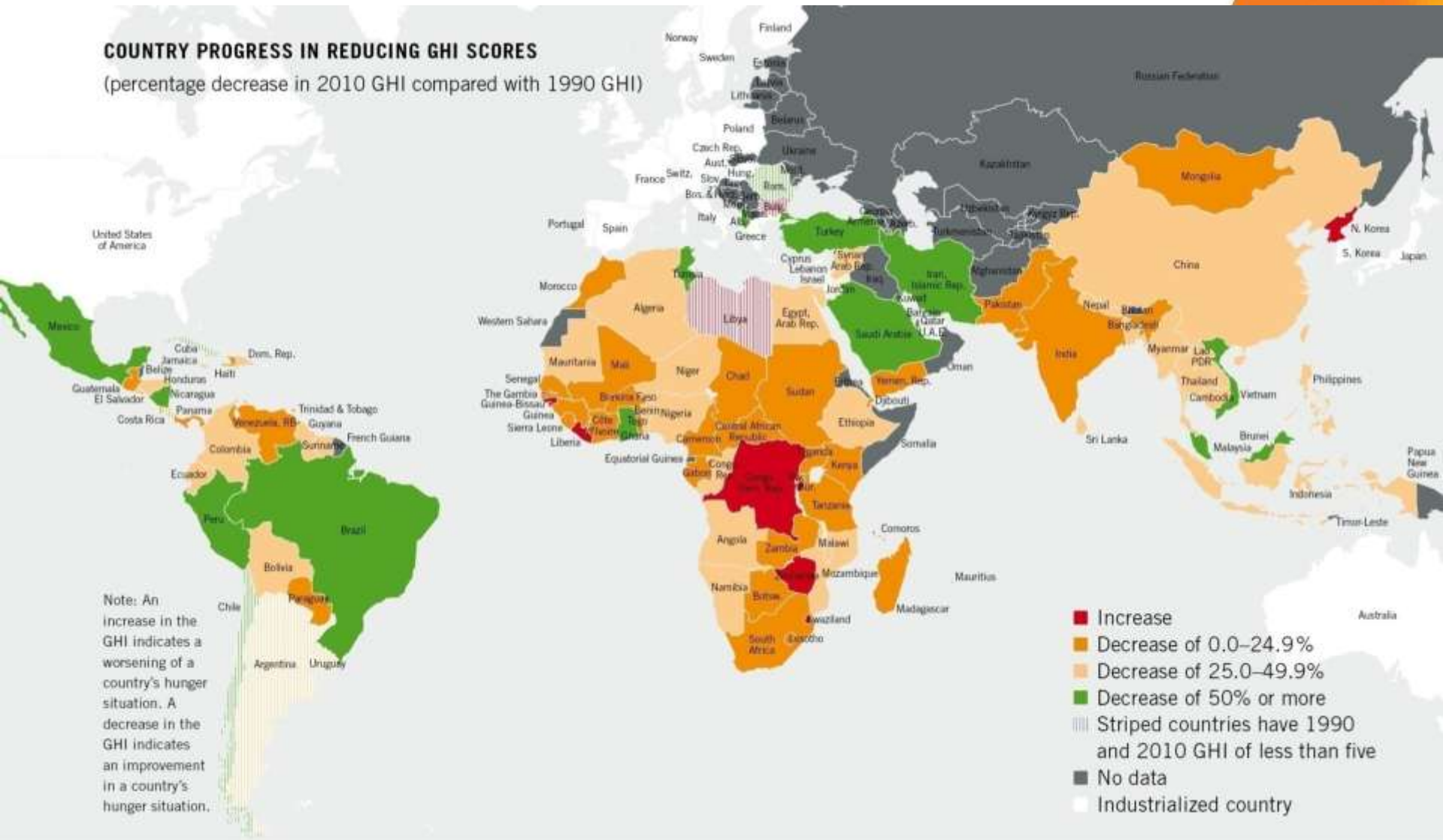


29 countries: “alarming” or “extremely alarming” levels of hunger

Country progress

COUNTRY PROGRESS IN REDUCING GHI SCORES

(percentage decrease in 2010 GHI compared with 1990 GHI)



African Context

- Africa is extremely diverse – 54 countries
- Cultures and traditions vary
- Level of development and economies differ
- Governance issues are different and challenging
- Level of education, perceptions, expectations vary
- Priority issues are not the same

Hence the diverse policy and programme environments!



NEPAD - Agriculture



Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)



**A common framework/tool
for the restoration of
African agriculture in
supporting a growth &
development agenda**



Why CAADP ...

Framework to “enable/stimulate/facilitate” countries and the continent to achieve ...

The MDGs

- ✓ Food and Nutritional Security
- ✓ Increased Income and Poverty alleviation
- ✓ Sustainable socio-economic growth

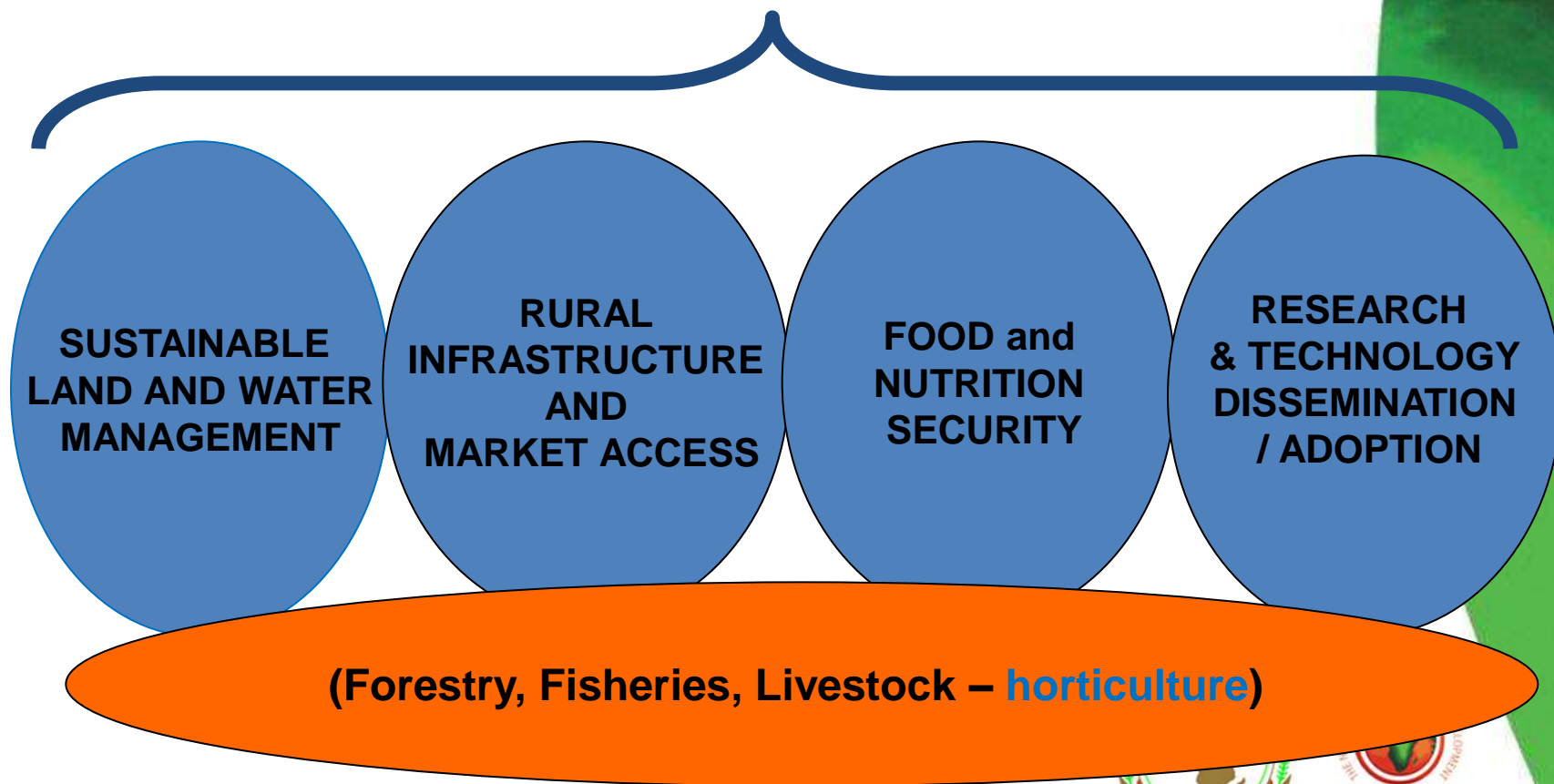
6% Annual Agriculture Productivity growth rate (by 2015)

10% Public Expenditure allocation to Agriculture (by 2008)



The CAADP Pillars

- ✓ Building and sustaining Africa' ability to meet its livelihoods
- ✓ Environmental resilience and growth objectives
- ✓ 6% annual growth in agricultural growth



NEPAD FNS Flagship Programmes

1. Home Grown School Feeding
 2. Reduction of Micronutrient Malnutrition – Food Fortification (including Bio-fortification)
 3. Infant, young child and maternal nutrition
 4. Dietary diversity – horticulture, fisheries and livestock
- Promotion of nutrient rich foods – including traditional and indigenous foods
- *Policy Development/Reviews and Advocacy*
 - *Capacity Development to reduce hunger and malnutrition*



Key CAADP Country Investment Priorities

❖ Common investment areas

- Food and Nutrition Security
- Sustainable land and water management
- Value Chain Promotion and Market Access
- Science and technology applied in food and agriculture
- Enhanced institutional capacities and coordination

Source 7th CAADP PP 2011 – Yaoundé, Cameroon report



CAADP Pillar 3: Framework for African Food Security

Aim: To increase resilience at all levels by decreasing food insecurity and linking vulnerable people into opportunities for agricultural growth



CAADP Pillar III Vision

To increase resilience at all levels by decreasing food insecurity and linking vulnerable people into opportunities for agricultural growth, *and improving nutrition*

CAADP/Agriculture has been weak in integrating nutrition and linking with, Health, Education, HIV/AIDS, Gender issues and Social Protection initiatives etc...





Food Security Challenges	Food Security Solutions
Inadequate food crisis management at all levels	Reduced risk and improved resilience
Inadequate food supply and marketing systems	Increased supply of affordable food
Lack of income opportunities	Increased incomes for the poor
Hunger, malnutrition and poor diet quality	Improved dietary diversity



FAFS Objective 1

- Improved risk management at the household, community, national and regional levels to inform decisions that ultimately impact the building and protection of assets and investments, and to strengthen national, regional, and community responses to climatic and economic shocks that risk and undermine the coping mechanisms of vulnerable populations.



Objective 2

- Increased supply of affordable commodities through increased production and improved market linkages:
- Increasing the supply of food through increased production and improved market linkages will increase the food available to households and communities.
- Strategies to increase the production of staple commodities are also more likely to impact poor small farm holders, increasing their incomes and extending the geographic reach of markets to underserved areas.



Objective 3

- Increased economic opportunities for the vulnerable.
- Identifying potential opportunities for diversification of livelihoods—particularly in support of adding value to agricultural production (through local processing, handling, transport, etc.) will both build resiliency and contribute to rural growth.
- Close coordination with strategies undertaken under other pillars will improve outcomes under this objective, as will pro-active attempts to link safety-net interventions to access to agricultural inputs, credit, training, and other interventions capable of providing opportunities for the poor to accumulate, diversify, and invest in assets.



Objective 4

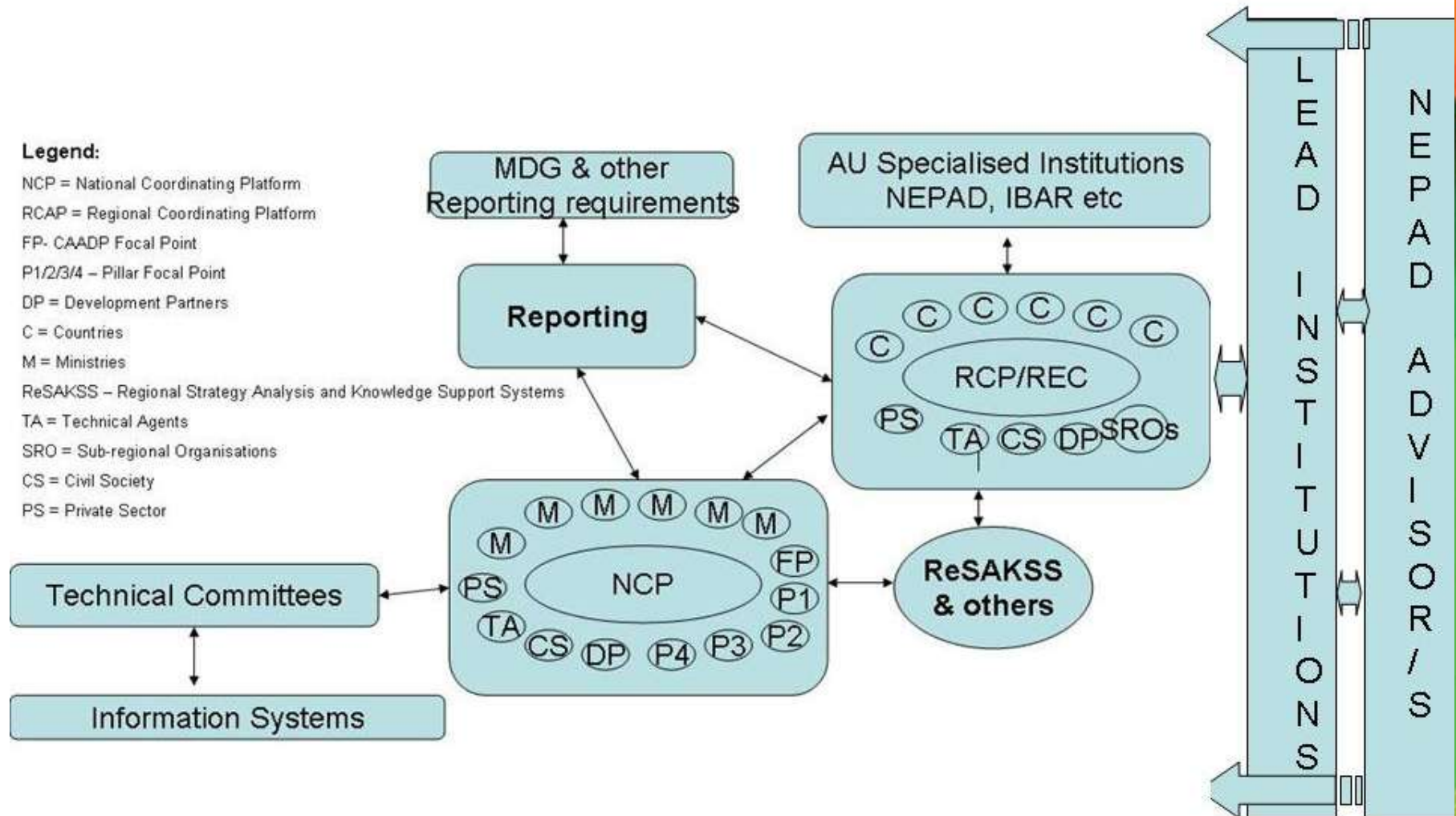
- Increased quality of diets through diversification of food among the target groups.
- While investment in increasing the production of staple foods will have an immediate, significant, impact on the poor, increasing the ability of the poor to access sufficient protein and micronutrients through varied, nutritious diets is necessary to ensure sustainable gains in the battle against poverty, hunger and malnutrition.



Implementation options, roles, responsibilities and coordination

Legend:

NCP = National Coordinating Platform
 RCAP = Regional Coordinating Platform
 FP- CAADP Focal Point
 P1/2/3/4 – Pillar Focal Point
 DP = Development Partners
 C = Countries
 M = Ministries
 ReSAKSS – Regional Strategy Analysis and Knowledge Support Systems
 TA = Technical Agents
 SRO = Sub-regional Organisations
 CS = Civil Society
 PS = Private Sector



Pan African Nutrition Initiative (PANI) – The Nutrition Lens; Creates Opportunities for -

- Reviewing the potential impact of agricultural and other sector projects for nutrition
- Defining optimal nutritional inputs from each sector
- Identifying opportunities to integrate nutritional initiatives across multiple sectors
- Providing a multi-sectoral implementation framework to plan and manage programmes and monitor results

The nutrition Lens offers an opportunity to break the silo mentality of development planning and recognizes that Food Security in terms of Quantity is NOT enough!

Nutrition Security requires more than food!





We choose...

