

Part IV: How can stakeholders cooperate for improved HCES food consumption data capacity building, production, processing, and publishing?

COMESA - SSB Food Security Statistics Project
The UN CEAG open hybrid seminar

Date: 10-14 October, 2022



Presentation Outline

- Project Status quo to date
- COMESA-SSB Project 2022 and beyond
- How can stakeholders cooperate for improved HCES food consumption data capacity building, production, processing, and publishing?

Project Status Quo

- Pilot country interventions
 - Pilot country(Malawi, Zambia & Zimbabwe + 3 from EA and Horn) engagement and training - Initiation of activities
 - Rome Workshop - Deeper discussions on food consumption issues
 - Regional analysis workshop 7-11 November 2022
- End of 2022 expected status
 - Partially completed analysis of initial pilot countries
-

Project - Beyond 2022

- Expansion to additional 3 pilot countries, East Africa and Horn of Africa.
- Focus
 - Bilateral engagement
 - Webinar on Concepts
 - Training of additional 3 pilot countries
 - Learning from initial pilot country experience
- Finalization of initial pilot country analysis
- Detailed engagement with other RECs, SADC and EAC.
- Planning for phase II

How can stakeholders cooperate for improved HCES food consumption data capacity building, production, processing, and publishing?

- *Supply side - Data Producers and regional convenors*
 - Expansion of country uptake - Once countries domesticate this analysis in their surveys, we expand the peer learning process making the increasing the potential of cooperation.
 - Promote inter REC cooperation -
 - RECs have mandates on food security issues.
 - Use their convening power to enhance capacity building, production, processing and publishing. Promotion of guidelines will lead to harmonization
 - Using guidelines as harmonization tool, RECs can act as drivers to diffuse data preparation and analytical framework to more NSOs.
- *Demand side - Policy maker engagement*
- Data use focus
 - Publication of policy briefs for engagement with policy makers. Briefs not confined to national analysis but sub national analysis. Important in countries where governments allocating
 - Promote value of outputs e.g. as tool for targeting e.g. social cash transfers in countries. Can be used as tool for targeting the most vulnerable households

How can stakeholders cooperate for improved HCES food consumption data capacity building, production, processing, and publishing?

- *Data use focus - Regional dimension*
 - Assess vulnerability (effects of changes in trade, production, prices).
 - Food consumption data can tell us who it will affect
 - Identify market potentials
 - Food consumption data can tell us who eats what
 - Introduce alternative products
 - Food consumption data can tell us what is the nutritional issue
 - Examples of regional policies that have highlighted need for food security statistics
 - COMESA FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY RESPONSE PLAN

Thank you!