Framework For African Food Security (FAFS) and related instruments

East and Central Africa CAADP Nutrition Workshop.

Boitshepo Bibi Giyose
Senior Advisor Food and Nutrition Security
NEPAD Agency
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

- **Starvation/famine**
  - Acute hunger
  - Chronic hunger
  - Sub-adequate intake
  - "Hidden hunger"
  - Adequate intake but worry about future supply

- **Food insecure**
  - Wasting
  - Underweight
  - Stunting
  - Micro nutrient deficiency
  - Seasonal malnutrition
  - Generally adequate intake
  - Dietary diversity

- **Vulnerable**

- **Secure**
  - Adequate intake with sustainable supply
  - Future supply of food

© Sheryl Hendriks, University of Pretoria, 2011
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A sad state of affairs!</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🙁 240 million people in Africa are undernourished (consume &lt; 2100 kcal/day)</td>
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<tr>
<td>🙁 5 million children die of malnutrition every year - one every 6 seconds</td>
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<tr>
<td>🙁 Malnutrition is the leading cause of death (35% of child deaths per year) and disability</td>
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<tr>
<td>🙁 Over 50 million African children suffer from chronic malnutrition</td>
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<tr>
<td>🙁 Over 40% of pregnant women are malnourished</td>
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<tr>
<td>🙁 60% of children &lt;5 yrs are undernourished</td>
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<tr>
<td>🙁 50% of maternal mortality is due to malnutrition</td>
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<tr>
<td>🙁 African diets are inadequate in terms of vitamins and minerals</td>
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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:
- Burkina Faso
- Cameroon
- Cape Verde
- C. African Rep.
- Ethiopia
- Guinea
- Kenya
- Lesotho
- Mali
- Morocco
- Senegal
- Swaziland
- Uganda

Countries on track towards halving hunger by 2015:
- Algeria
- Angola
- Benin
- Botswana
- Burundi
- Equatorial Guinea
- Gambia
- Guinea Bissau
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Sao Tome & Principe
- Tunisia

Countries on track towards achieving MDG1:
- Egypt
- Ghana
- Mauritani

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Country performance: by severity

29 countries: “alarming” or “extremely alarming” levels of hunger
COUNTRY PROGRESS IN REDUCING GHI SCORES (percentage decrease in 2010 GHI compared with 1990 GHI)

Note: An increase in the GHI indicates a worsening of a country’s hunger situation. A decrease in the GHI indicates an improvement in a country’s hunger situation.

Legend:
- Increase
- Decrease of 0.0–24.9%
- Decrease of 25.0–49.9%
- Decrease of 50% or more
- Striped countries have 1990 and 2010 GHI of less than five
- No data
- Industrialized country
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
Framework to “enable/stimulate/facilitate” countries and the continent to achieve ... 

**Why CAADP ...**

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’s ability to meet its livelihoods
✔ Environmental resilience and growth objectives
✔ 6% annual growth in agricultural growth

SUSTAINABLE LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT
RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND MARKET ACCESS
FOOD and NUTRITION SECURITY
RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY DISSEMINATION / ADOPTION

(Forestry, Fisheries, Livestock – horticulture)
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...
## Pillar 3: Food Security

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