



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Highlights of FAO Results in Africa, 2014

APRIL 2015

Supporting Sustainable
Agriculture Development
for a Hunger Free Africa
in the next 10 years



Highlights of FAO Results in Africa, 2014

APRIL 2015

**Supporting Sustainable Agriculture
Development for a Hunger Free Africa
in the next 10 years**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Accra, 2015

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.

The views expressed in this information product are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of FAO.

ISBN 978-92-5-108767-1

© FAO, 2015

FAO encourages the use, reproduction and dissemination of material in this information product. Except where otherwise indicated, material may be copied, downloaded and printed for private study, research and teaching purposes, or for use in non-commercial products or services, provided that appropriate acknowledgement of FAO as the source and copyright holder is given and that FAO's endorsement of users' views, products or services is not implied in any way.

All requests for translation and adaptation rights, and for resale and other commercial use rights should be made via www.fao.org/contact-us/licence-request or addressed to copyright@fao.org.

FAO information products are available on the FAO website (www.fao.org/publications) and can be purchased through publications-sales@fao.org.

Cover photos credit:

- © FAO/ Believe Nyakudjara
- © FAO/ Edward Ogolla
- © FAO/ Nadia Nsabimbona
- © FAO/ Swaziland Team
- © FAO/ Y.Wachira

Contents

Foreword	5
Acknowledgments	6
Overview of the 2014 agricultural situation in Africa	6
Chapter I: Eradicating Hunger and Malnutrition	7
a) AU/FAO partnership: towards the eradication of hunger	7
b) Achieving Zero Hunger in West Africa by 2025 under the Renewed Partnership to End Hunger in Africa	8
c) Increasing food security and nutrition in Angola	9
d) Promoting local production and consumption to reduce poverty for a sustainable growth in Ghana	10
e) Showcase results in one of the focus countries - Kitchen gardens, a leading solution against malnutrition in Burundi	11
Chapter II: Promoting Productive and Sustainable Agriculture	12
a) Mozambique: joint programs with Rome-based partners	13
b) Ensuring a framework for a sustainable and equitable access to land in Democratic Republic of the Congo	14
c) DRC Government - FAO: partnering for a participatory management of Mangrove Marine Park	14
d) Showcase results in one of the focus countries - FAO supports dairy farmers to bring quality milk to the market in Rwanda	15
Chapter III: Reducing Rural Poverty	16
a) Family farming to improve food and nutrition security and fight against poverty in Senegal	17
b) Strengthening public private partnership to improve smallholder agriculture in Ghana	17
c) Effective partnerships with Civil Society and Non-State Actors (CSO/NSA)	18
d) Showcase results in one of the focus countries - Promoting youth employment through partnerships in Tanzania	19
Chapter IV: Enabling Inclusive and Efficient Agricultural and Food Systems	20
a) Young women agro-dealer providing farming inputs, facilitating financial inclusion in Zimbabwe	21
b) FAO supports the revolution in financing of agricultural value chains	22
c) Showcase results in one of the focus countries - Results and best practices on Spiruline production and control in Chad	23
Chapter V: Building Resilient Livelihoods	24
a) Orange sweet potatoes bring hope to Somali households	25
b) Ebola Virus Disease crippling agriculture and livelihoods	25
c) Showcase results in one of the focus countries - Purchase from Africans for Africa through rural development interventions in Niger	27
Challenges and Way forward	28



Sorting vegetables at a factory in South Africa

Foreword

As the year takes a bow, we look back to when FAO Africa adopted the new Strategic Objectives through innovative approaches called Regional Initiatives tailored to accelerate the fight against food insecurity and nutrition. In fact, 2014 has been a very busy and fruitful one for the entire staff and we have witnessed remarkable results amidst challenges.

The new Strategic objectives are aligned with Country Programming Frameworks and have really proven to be an effective tool as it helps us to tackle specific issues at various levels within definite periods of time. We also believe that this great and worthy fight against hunger cannot be fought alone and therefore work closely with our existing partners and keep forging new partnerships as we move along. In FAO, partnership means a lot!

The year 2014 dubbed “International Year of Family Farming” by the United Nations and “Year of Agriculture and Food Security” by the African Union was a big opportunity for us to strengthen the work done by families across the world and bring their tireless effort to the recognition of the international front. This was done through our decentralized offices which are key players in the implementation of our programmes as they help strengthen partnership with governments, support policy dialogue and respond quickly to country needs.

Today, we are proud to present in the form of short stories from across the continent highlight of results FAO has been able to achieve with support from its partners. You can read how together, we have been carrying forward the fight towards eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; making agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable; reducing rural poverty; enabling inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems; and building resilient livelihoods. In short, this report aims to present what FAO has been able to do in “Supporting Agriculture Development for a Hunger Free Africa in the next 10 years”.

Indeed, we are most grateful to our partners for their great support and look forward to building more partnerships as we remain optimistic that 2015, which will mark FAO seventieth anniversary will be a more fruitful year.

FAO has strategically pulled itself within the new strategic framework to work closely with its partners and to ensure the partners demands, especially with ending hunger and malnutrition by 2025 based on the Malabo Declaration of July 2014 and Rome Second International Conference on Nutrition of November 2014.

Bukar Tijani

Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Africa

Acknowledgements

This publication benefited from several contributions by individuals within and outside the Regional Office for Africa (RAF) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Yves Klompenhouwer and Nadia Nsabimbona drafted and coordinated the preparation of the publication under the supervision and guidance of Bukar Tijani, Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Africa, assisted by Lamourdia Thiombiano, Deputy Regional Representative.

Alexis Bonte, Bojang Foday, Farayi Zimudzi, James Tefft, Mohamed AgBendeche, Stepanka Gallatova and Sylvana Ntaryamira all from RAF, provided contributions for improvement and technical clearance of the document.

Information for country cases and stories was provided by Baudelaire Ndayishimiye for Burundi, Xavier Farhay for Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lorena Braz for Niger, Frank Nyakairu for Somalia, and Edward Ogolla for Zimbabwe.

The publication also contains stories based on the work of the following offices: FAO Senegal, FAO Mozambique, FAO Chad, FAO Tanzania and FAO Rwanda.

Liliane Kambirigi, Justin Chisenga and Priscillia Holdbrook proof read and edited the publication, and Samuel Creppy assisted with the choice of the photos included in the publication.

Overview of the agricultural situation in Africa

In 2014, experts looked at the agricultural situation in Africa from a more specific angle. Focus was on smallholder farmers and family farming in order to delve into their challenges and see how best to address them in a practical way. This was done following the declaration of 2014 as “the year of agriculture and food security” by the African Union and as the “international year of family farming” by the General Assembly of the United Nations. This is worth noting because talking about agriculture in Africa cannot be done without making mention of family farming as farming families represent a total number of 135 million in Africa. Thus, “the smallholder family farm is the basis for transforming and commercializing African agriculture.”

Trends in per capita food production have been generally positive over recent decades and across most regions. On average, agricultural production in Africa has increased slightly less than 1% per year, compared with about 2% in developing countries overall. While Africa experienced high instability in food price levels, per capita food production was more stable over time and variability was relatively low compared to other regions, such as Asia or Latin America (FAO, 2013).

Small holders and family farmers as important as they are to the African agricultural sector could not produce more because of lack of tools and modern equipment. African leaders therefore assisted by supporting “farmer organizations and

cooperatives to achieve scale, finance instruments and targeted social protection programmes and risk management instruments to increase resilience.” FAO in collaboration with governments, the private sector, Civil Society Organisations and all other partners also implemented a number of projects such as “farmer field schools” and programs aimed at providing financial support, supplying modern tools and organizing training sessions for family farmers and especially women across the continent.

This year’s World Food Day (WFD) re-emphasized the role played by family farmers in the world at large and in Africa in particular with the theme “Family farming: feeding the world, caring for the earth”.

In 2014, considerable progress was made towards the achievement of the goal of eradicating hunger as 63 developing countries were able to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of halving the number of hungry people by 2015. In that same year however, some parts of the continent went through a very difficult situation with the sudden advent of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) which did not only claim the lives of many but also slowed down agricultural activities therefore deteriorating the food security situation.

Agriculture has been a top priority in government policies across the continent and a lot of activities are being undertaken between governments, populations and other development partners in order to reduce hunger and poverty.

Weather monitoring station



© FAO/ Believe Nyakudjara



Chapter 1 Partnering to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition

“Malnutrition takes a toll on people’s health, energy and mental abilities”

1 out of 4 children under 5 years could die of malnutrition associated diseases


2 billion people lack food nutriment needed to be healthy human beings

@ a Glance

We contribute to the eradication of hunger by facilitating policies and political commitment to support food security and by making sure that up-to-date information about hunger and nutrition challenges and solution is available and accessible

AU/FAO partnership: towards the eradication of hunger

The African Union (AU) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) have been working in close collaboration to fight hunger in Africa. During a recent meeting between FAO and AU, the two institutions discussed how they are going to act together in implementing the decisions of Heads of State at country level. FAO has helped in developing country implementation plans and in spreading the message on ending hunger by 2025. The two heads Her Excellency, Tumusiime Rhoda Peace African Union Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Economy and José Graziano da Silva, FAO Director-General reaffirmed their commitment to continue to work together, move together for the good of the African citizenry”.

Already, the growth in agriculture indicates that more countries are putting in a lot of efforts in the fight against hunger. Ethiopia for instance, is particularly thriving in terms of marketing and getting the price between farms and the market improved. More countries are learning from Ethiopia and we believe the secret is in adopting and implementing good policies.

During the AU Summit in January 2015 African leaders discussed and made important declarations and decisions on a new development agenda, in addition to peace, security and Ebola. This year being earmarked as the “Year of Women Empowerment and Development

toward Agenda 2063”, some commitments have been made regarding promotion of women in agribusiness, agro industry, and value chains across the continent.

Among the emerging issues the continent is facing is the high import bill, climate change and civil unrest, which tend to undermine the notable economic growth and reduction in food insecurity and improvement in food access.

Ten years after the adoption of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP), countries are more committed than before. A significant number of African leaders have walked their talk in as far as the 10% budget allocation to agriculture is concerned. Noteworthy also, is the fact that a number of countries have doubled their national budgetary allocations from 10% to 15% and others to 20%.



Achieving Zero Hunger in West Africa by 2025 under the Renewed Partnership to End Hunger in Sub-Saharan Africa

West Africa has made great progress in the reduction of hunger and malnutrition. However rapid population growth (over 300 million in 2014) and accelerated urbanization (over 130 million in 2014) are affecting the food and nutrition situation of the population. The region still has 36

million undernourished people. To resolve the hunger challenge, West African leaders endorsed in 2013 a radical approach to end hunger in Africa by 2025; *Renewed Partnership to End Hunger in Africa by 2025*. States have also ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural

Rights (ICESCR) with commitment to realize the fundamental human right to be free from hunger, and move expeditiously towards the full realization of the right to adequate food.

To this end, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)'s Zero Hunger

Initiative, towards the elimination of hunger by 2025 was launched in February 2014. The initiative is supporting government and non-government partners to reinforce existing policies and programmes, and amplify political commitment for effective social protection, nutrition and human right to adequate food. In 2014, the initiative promoted feasible technical solutions for nutrition, social protection and reduction in food insecurity while working with countries to initiate the enshrining of the right to food in the revision of national constitutions.

The initiative under the Regional Partnership Compact for the implementation of the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy and the Africa Region wide Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme is witnessing stronger multi-sectoral collaboration and engaging the Scaling up Nutrition and the Renewed Partnership Against Child Hunger. Nutrition sensitive agriculture is being advanced in countries. The initiative

has reinforced existing policies and programmes, increased governance accountability for food and nutrition security at regional and national level. The regional and national agricultural investment plans are being reviewed to address nutrition and social protection gaps.

The accountability mechanisms for achieving zero hunger by 2025 must however be clearly outlined. The Zero Hunger Initiative is indeed a call to action to eradicate hunger

and malnutrition in West Africa by 2025 through a new approach to governance of agriculture, food and nutrition security with the Malabo Declaration of 2014 highlighting the need to reduce stunting to below 10% and undernourishment to below 5% by 2025. The strategy is poised to guarantee access and continued supply of diversified nutritious food and empowering women for resilience, improved care, hygiene and sanitation practices with behavior change.



© FAO/ Edward Ogolla

Increasing food security and nutrition in Angola

Perspective from the Angola Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Afonso Pedro Ganga

Working with FAO has been a fulfilling experience. 2014 has been a very busy year implementing the CAADP-NEPAD Investment Program for the agriculture sector as well the Renewed Partnership Road Map in which FAO has been of a great support.

Our collaboration with FAO was designed on the basis of requests by several bodies of the Ministry with the main objective to implement the Food Security and Nutrition strategy. Thus, 2014 saw the incorporation of the Food Security and Nutrition Policy in our agenda. This implementation was done through different Government bodies as the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Commerce. Also, more than 50% of our Country Programming Framework is directly related to gender issues.

FAO facilitated a dialogue between the Ministries of Agriculture, Commerce, Fisheries, Family and Women Promotion, thus promoting partnership for better

coordination in the country. The various ministries subsequently collaborated with all the stakeholders (Civil Society, Donor, NGOs, Private Sector, Research Institutes and other sectors).



© FAO Photo

Cabiri Youth Center - Angola - Learning food transformation techniques

Promoting local production and consumption to reduce poverty for a sustainable growth in Ghana



© Praire Volta Ltd.

Promoting local consumption has been the priority of the Ghanaian leadership and it is one of the secrets of the success of the agriculture sector. During the celebration of the National Farmers Day under the theme “Eat What You Grow”, President John Mahama stated that: “If we eat what we grow, it will create jobs in Ghana. If all of us make it a point to begin to eat Ghanaian products, we will create more jobs in this country and there will be no problem of youth unemployment because we can expand agriculture and make incomes better for our people all over the country.”

To encourage local production, the government with FAO’s assistance, has been organising a series of training sessions for farmers across the country. During these training sessions, farmers are given new tools and are taught how to use them to increase productivity.

During the National Farmers Day ceremony, the President emphasised the need to increase investment into the sector: “If part of the capital that was invested in trading all over the country was invested in agriculture we will improve the incomes of this nation so many fold.” He equally urged financing institutions to have more flexible policies that will make it possible for farmers to have access to loans.

The population is encouraged to purchase locally produced foods such as maize, cassava, plantain, and yam. A policy promoting partnership with the private sector has also been put in place to encourage and increase production of rice in the country. This would enable the government to cut down on import bill and reduce the balance of payment.

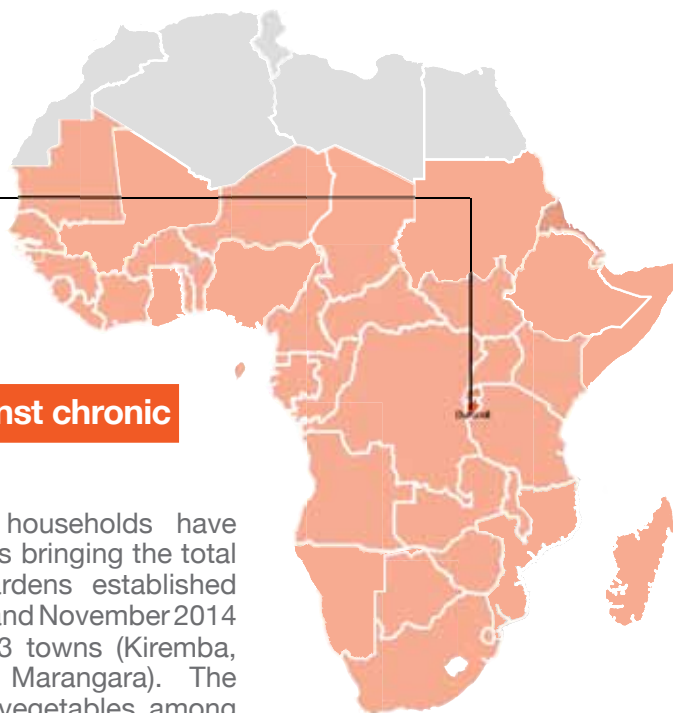
The President expressed his joy for the country’s achievements in the

past year “we have achieved self-sufficiency in maize production and indeed last year for the first time in many years we were able to export maize through the World Food Programme. The World Food Programme bought some maize on the Ghanaian market for export to the Sahelian region where they have humanitarian programmes of food relief.”

With all these efforts, he added “Today, Ghana has achieved both the Millennium Development Goal hunger target and the World Food Summit goals.”

Indeed the country has been able to achieve a lot in the agricultural sector in the past year. However, some challenges such as over reliance on rainfall which keep dragging the sector behind still need to be addressed. We are therefore working with FAO on bringing more lands under irrigation and increasing investment in the sector.

SHOWCASE RESULTS IN ONE OF THE FOCUS COUNTRIES



Kitchen gardens: a leading solution against chronic malnutrition in Burundi

The chronic malnutrition rate in Burundi is 58 %. In Ngozi province, it represents 71%. The government has adopted “kitchen gardens” as the leading method in fighting against malnutrition in rural areas. It therefore, with the support of FAO extended the promotion of kitchen gardens throughout the national territory.

Awareness was raised through the Dimitra community listeners’ club and farmers were encouraged to practice home gardening through the farmers’ field schools programs.

Today, many households have kitchen gardens bringing the total number of gardens established between June and November 2014 to 10,441 in 3 towns (Kirembe, Tangara and Marangara). The production of vegetables among households with small plots of land has as a result considerably increased.

Rural people who are already benefiting from this innovative technique expressed their joy: “We Muslims usually eat a lot of “pate.”¹ With these kitchen gardens in

our houses, we wouldn’t have to worry about getting vegetables to go with this dish.” says Mrs. SIFA, member of a CEP and a Dimitra Club supported by FAO. She added that kwashiorkor is gradually disappearing among children in her community.

A woman inspecting vegetables in her kitchen garden



¹Local food consumed by the majority of African countries. It is usually made of corn flour or cassava flour.



Chapter 2 Productive & Sustainable Agriculture in Africa

Climate change affects everything we do and needs to be considered in everything we do for **sustainable resilient agricultural production systems**

Maximizing productivity alone is not enough; it needs to be accompanied by all dimensions of **sustainability** (social, economic, technological and environmental) to be meaningful

Growing **agriculture** is the best way to reduce poverty in Africa

Living within our carrying capacity is a central principle of **sustainability** and is a key element of the principles of **“Save and Grow”**

@ a Glance

We promote evidence based policies and practices for sustainable, productive and resilient food systems while conserving natural resources and a healthy environment

Mozambique Joint Programs with Rome-based partners

Rome-based UN agencies (IFAD, FAO, WFP), work closely with EU and the government of Mozambique to accelerate the progress towards the achievement of MDG1 in Mozambique.

The United States Ambassador to the United Nations agencies based in Rome, David Lane, paid a five-day visit to Manica province, in central Mozambique, where he met farmers and visited agribusinesses as well as projects.

The Ambassador used the visit to get to know how his country and the UN work with the Government of Mozambique in fostering food and nutrition security and promoting agricultural development in the country.

Together with the Country Representatives of the three agencies and the media, he first visited the Regional Seed Laboratory in Manica's capital, Chimoio, which was refurbished by FAO. FAO supplied new equipment for seed certification, trained its technicians under the five-year sub-program (2013-2018) which is financed by the European Union and the Government of Mozambique and

jointly implemented by FAO, IFAD and WFP.

The delegation visited Health Centre 1° de Maio, one of over 120 health units where WFP, with financial assistance from USAID, has been able to distribute food supplements since March 2014. They proceeded to visiting Mujuju, a farmer who produces soy milk and yoghurt. Mujuju said to have started his business in a shed in Chimoio but is now building his factory with his own label: "Só Soja" with support from USAID.

The group also had a chance to interact with Zacarias Tomé, one of more than 150 farmers who are participating in the IFAD-supported Project for the Promotion of Small Scale Aquaculture, PROAQUA. Tomé started an aquaculture enterprise in 2002 and has since built five fishponds, through which he feeds his family and also makes some money. "Fish farming helps me diversify my production and even if the field harvest is poor, I can feed my family", he said. This testimony meets Ambassador Lane's vision: "Farmers shall not only feed their families but also sell their produce. By doing that, they

will guarantee income that allows them to educate their children and improve their lives".

On the final lap of the tour, Lane's delegation visited 'Kubakema Kurima' Farmer Field School (FFS) where Timóteo Tapera, the FFS school facilitator, introduced the visitors to the FFS method. He explained that farmers were trained to analyze their own production and identify the main difficulties by testing possible solutions in the field after which, they were made to adopt the most adequate practices and technologies. For Mozambique FAO Representative, "the FFS method is a participatory approach with high potential of bringing transformation aiming at the improvement of the food production systems".

The tour ended with a visit to a farmer family who is now using one of the humidity and vermin-proof silos FAO is supporting in the region. The low-cost silos can hold a ton of maize and greatly reduce the risk of post-harvest losses. Ambassador David Lane added: "A low-cost storage method for agricultural products which is that effective is doubtless a transformative innovation."

Rome-based US Ambassador on field visit in Mozambique



© FAO/ Marta Borroso

Ensuring a framework for a sustainable and equitable access to land in Democratic Republic of the Congo

To ensure “sustainable and equitable access to land and natural resources “ stakeholders such as members of local government, grantors, traditional leaders, provincial Departments representatives and the officer in charge of the stabilization and reconstruction of conflict outputs areas in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, signed a Social Territorial Pact in September 2014.

For the provincial Minister of Land Affairs, “the signing of this agreement is a result of what has been a participatory and plausible mechanism which was done through community dialogue and negotiations between stakeholders. It seals the commitment of all to carry out together in the same environment, different activities under the guidance and support of the Congolese Government and its technical and financial partners”

This activity supported by FAO falls under priority 1 of FAO’s Country Programming Framework which aims at improving the governance of agriculture, rural development, renewable natural resources and crisis management. Land issues are considered a priority in the DRC, and FAO is contributing to the national process of land tenure development through its regional initiative - Integrated Management of Agricultural Landscapes: production intensification and value chain development.

DRC Government - FAO: partnering for a participatory management of Mangroves Marine Park



© FAO Photo

The Mangrove Marine Park in the DRC is the country’s only marine park and is notable for its mangrove forests of 76,000 hectares. The mangrove site provides protection to the endangered manatee population. It is therefore vital for the reproduction of many species of fish, shellfish, and crustaceans, whose disappearance would not only cause extreme depletion of fish stocks in the sub- region but also the disappearance of many species.

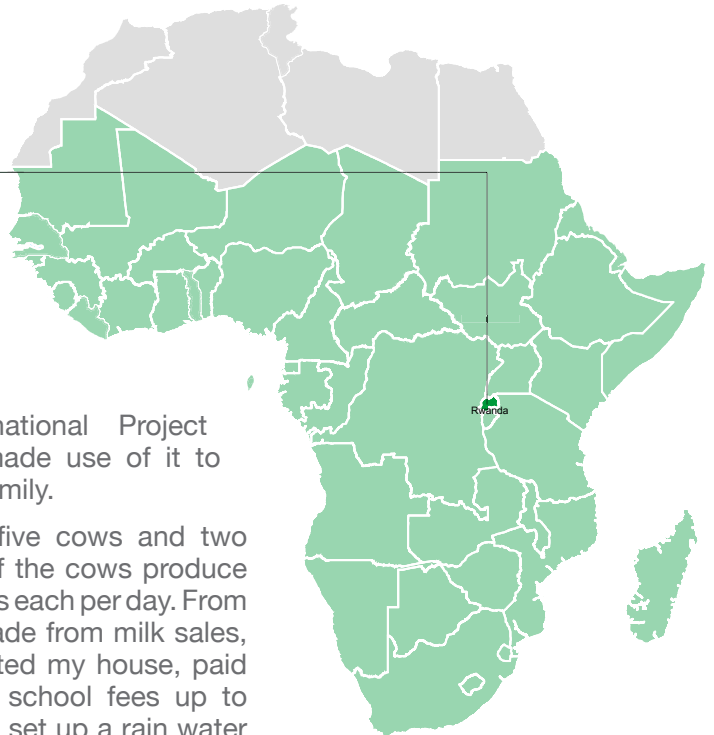
To preserve the park, FAO and the government developed a project entitled “Supporting the participatory management of the Mangroves Marine Park in the province of Bas-Congo”. The project aims at mitigating threats

to Mangrove forests by fighting against illegal logging, illegal fishing and the conversion of forest lands into residential areas.

This project, which was officially launched on the 11th of April 2014 in Moanda in Bas- Congo by the government and FAO, aims at reversing the degradation of the country’s unique coastal park and internationally recognized Atlantic Coast. It will also help to develop ecotourism and programs which will allow access to finance for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation for sustainable contributions to climate change mitigation. “The program will focus on the restoration of the site, the value of its resources and the development of socio-economic

alternatives for the benefit of neighboring communities.” It will be implemented in the province of Bas-Congo, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism and will help the Congolese Institute for the Conservation of Nature to identify illegal activities and propose consistent alternatives for the protection of the park. It will also involve all stakeholders including the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in supporting policies for the sustainable management of natural resources, as well as some local non-governmental development organisations in the inventory and protection of flora and fauna, reforestation, training, support structures and awareness.”

SHOWCASE RESULTS IN ONE OF THE FOCUS COUNTRIES



FAO supports dairy farmers to bring quality milk to the market in Rwanda

FAO launched a project to improve food security in Cross-Border Districts of the Great Lakes Region. In the Gicumbi District of Rwanda, farmers were organized at milk production level as cooperatives, and registered with the Rwanda Cooperative Authority (RCA). One such dairy co-operative is IAKIB² which has almost 700 members of milk producers and collectors in Gicumbi District.

In addition to milk collection centers, IAKIB built a feed plant in Kageyo (about 100km east from Kigali) to facilitate farmers' easy access to quality feeds for their cows. FAO contributed feeds processing machines, a set of a raw materials, sieve, cleaner, grinder and mixer to the plant to enhance production.

Flora Uwera is a dairy farmer and milk collector of the co-operative. She received a cow from a government funded-programme

(Heifer International Project – HPI) and made use of it to support her family.

“Now I own five cows and two calves. Two of the cows produce around 30 liters each per day. From the money made from milk sales, I have renovated my house, paid my children’s school fees up to the University, set up a rain water harvesting system, built a home biogas plant that supplies constant gas for cooking and lighting, and I use the manure from the cows to fertilize my passion fruit and vegetable farms. The production and marketing of the milk is an integral part of my success and that cannot be told without mentioning the assistance from FAO. In my village, we received 10 bicycles from FAO to assist us transport milk to the IAKIB collection centers and we also received training on good animal husbandry and in book keeping”. I have benefited a

lot from joining the co-operative. We the members have access to credit services provided by the co-operative in the form of dairy inputs, including veterinary services and drugs, and animal feeds. We have yearly bonuses on cash profits as well...”, recounted Flora Uwera.

After the successful production, value addition and commercialization of the milk, FAO and the Rwandan Ministry of Agriculture launched a new “**Milk Bars Initiative**” aimed at completing the value chain through encouraging the consumption of milk to address malnutrition in poor families at the community level. Attaher Maïga, the FAO country representative, said: “It is expected that the promotion of many such bars will contribute not only to improving the nutrition of vulnerable people at the grassroots communities but will also reduce the negative impact of harmful beverages such as illegal brew and dirty water.” The initiative has ensured that milk is available in trading centers across the country, where alcoholic beverages have traditionally predominated.

Sale of milk brings income to families and therefore contributes to supporting livelihoods



² A dairy co-operative in Gicumbi, Rwanda



Chapter 3 Reducing Rural Poverty

More than three quarters of the world's extreme poor live in rural areas

Rural poverty strikes the households of small-scale agricultural producers

and increases their vulnerability to shocks on the production systems

Ending **hunger and poverty** is a challenging and complex task and hence requires concerted efforts of multi-stakeholders and development partners

@ a Glance

Through rural infrastructure, employment and social protection, we can forge a path out of poverty.

Youth Employment is one the ways of reducing poverty in rural environment

Family farming to improve food and nutrition security and fight against poverty in Senegal

Perspective from His Excellency Mr. Papa Abdoulaye Seck, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Infrastructure

Family farming is at the heart of our agricultural, social and environmental policies, as it significantly helps to improve food and nutritional security, fight against poverty and eradicate hunger. It also contributes to the protection of the environment and sustainable development. Senegal is strongly committed to make farmers a strong lever for development. Yet the country is also fully conscious that family farmers are a very vulnerable category.

Intensifying family farming activities is the best way to increase production and productivity, and from there, resilience. Hence, FAO is accompanying the Accelerated Agriculture Program in Senegal (PRACAS) within “the Plan for an Emerging Senegal” (Plan Sénégal Emergent, PSE), which intends to boost Senegal’s agricultural investments in very strategic products which affect the entire rural population (rice, onions, groundnuts and off-season fruits and vegetables). FAO supports the sustainable improvement of rice production through a Global Integrated Production and Pest



© FAO/Israel Klug

Management approach (GIPD) which encourages sustainable production techniques.

FAO also supports the government through a number of projects aimed at strengthening the resilience of vulnerable rural population, such as the “Purchase from Africans for Africa – PAA”, based on the Brazilian experience and developed with Brazil’s financial support. Drawing inspiration from the Brazilian initiative “Bolsa familia”, the Senegalese president launched “the National Safety Grant Program” to help vulnerable rural families.

strengthening the link between food security, nutrition, agricultural productivity and the empowerment of rural women. FAO has indeed been of great help by ensuring that policies include women in agricultural and capacity building projects.

Some of FAO projects promote youth employment, through training and facilitated access to land and other inputs. This is a very important output seeing that providing decent employment to youth is also one of the best ways of eradicating rural poverty.

Strengthening public-private partnership to improve smallholder agriculture in Ghana

Perspective from Dr Thiombiano Lamourdia, FAO Representative in Ghana

In our quest to broaden our financial and technical resource partner base, we collaborate with the private sector and encourage governments to do same. The government of Ghana developed a policy to reduce reliance on imported rice, improve food security and conserve foreign exchange. The strategy is to maximize the impacts of private investment in agriculture development in order to facilitate small-holder linkages with other commercial businesses through contract farming and out-



© FAO/ Y. Wachira

Women play a key role in agriculture

grower schemes. FAO facilitated the partnership and is assisting in implementing the project. With the Private Public Partnership in Ghana, FAO wishes to show the institutional capacity and the business model to engage small and medium scale farmers. We also wish to bring to light how partnership with the private sector can move the fight against hunger forward by reducing poverty and the country's dependency on import to meet the ever growing needs of populations.

FAO also makes sure that the private sector's contribution gets to the global level. For instance, to ensure self-coordination of the private sector to autonomously prepare its input to the International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) process, a Private Sector Steering Committee (PSSC) was set-up to coordinate inputs from the private sector and to serve as main interlocutor of FAO and WHO in arranging the engagement of the private sector in the ICN2 process.

The following networks are part of the PSSC: the Private Sector Mechanism to the World Committee on Food Security; the SUN Business Network; and the International Dairy Federation

FAO encourages, facilitates and strengthens Private Public partnership at all levels including the support to the community development centers at local level because we believe in partnership and knowledge sharing for a hunger free Africa.

Effective Partnerships with Civil Society and Non-State Actors (CSO/NSA)



Civil Society Organizations' representatives with José Graziano da Silva, FAO Director-General

In 2013, the 146th FAO Council approved two corporate strategies one for partnerships with Civil Society and the Strategy for partnerships with Private Sector.

The FAO Regional Office for Africa developed an action plan aiming at strengthening the collaboration with the CSO/NSA towards the successful implementation of FAO Strategic objectives in the Region. The partnerships aimed at three main areas of work:

1. Support policy dialogue with government and CSO/NSA for relevant decision making:

- With support from FAO, 70 CSO/NSA representatives including farmers organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, Indigenous people organizations, Academia and Research institutes, Private sector, farmers and cooperatives representatives

hold consultations during two days to prepare for their input to the 28th FAO Regional Conference for Africa (ARC) recommendation.

- Recommendations were made at the end of the first African rural women forum in Africa (Yaoundé) to recognize the important role of rural women in the family farming in Africa and how to improve such contribution to achieve food security.
- A regional Dialogue on the International Year for Family Farming (IYFF) in Cape Town (South Africa) in November 2013 as well as an Eastern Africa sub-regional consultation on the IYFF in Uganda in September 2014 led to a final declaration and recommendations on the importance of family farming in Africa and how to strengthen that sector to achieve food security.

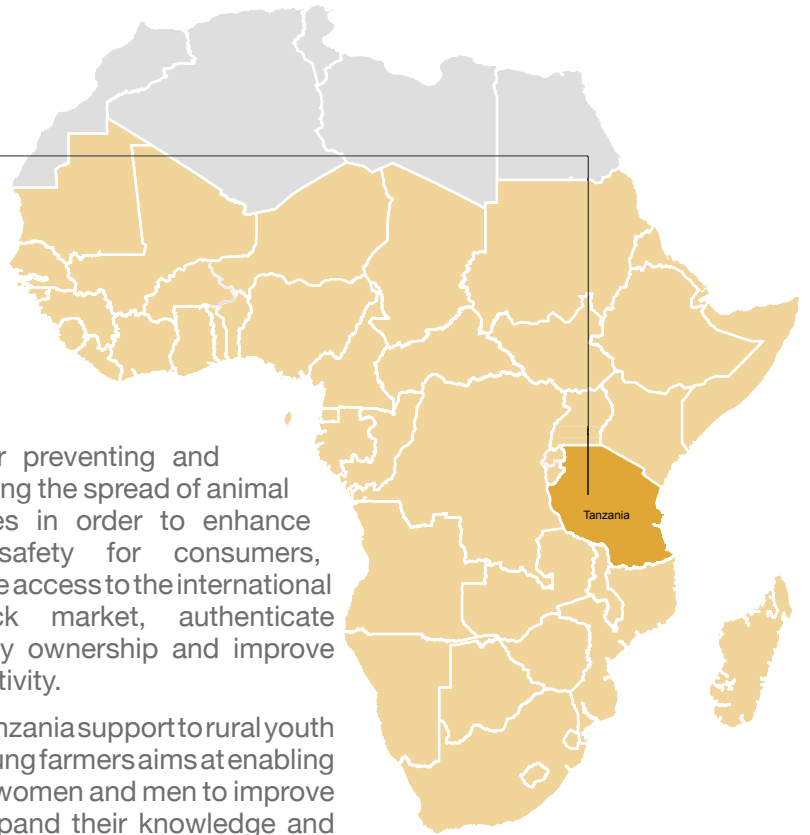
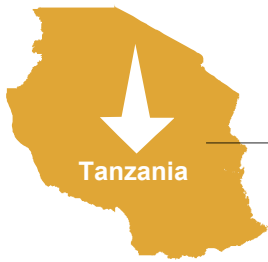
2. Empowered Farmers Organizations and Cooperatives:

- A diagnosis report of the CSO/NSA in Congo was produced to enable defining a national strategic plan for the capacity building of the CSO/Farmers organizations in Congo.
- Institutional and policy analysis capacities have been reinforced for the 11 national farmers organizations members of PROPAC through various training provided to farmers in policy analysis, leadership and management, etc.

3. Capacity and knowledge dissemination:

- Training of cooperatives in Gabon on conservation agriculture with production of plantain under forest.
- Platform for virtual access to best practice and knowledge.

SHOWCASE RESULTS IN ONE OF THE FOCUS COUNTRIES



Promoting youth employment through partnerships in Tanzania

FAO Tanzania has been collaborating with the government and other technical and financial partners to increase access to food. This partnership has resulted in an increase of synergies through a joint plan of action which have yielded considerable results in the past year.

The German-funded Southern Highlands Food Systems Programme has contributed towards introducing farming as a business through extensive training at various levels and alleviating constraints within the sub sector value chains.

The Tanzania Livestock Identification and Traceability Systems was used as a risk management and surveillance

tool for preventing and mitigating the spread of animal diseases in order to enhance food safety for consumers, improve access to the international livestock market, authenticate property ownership and improve productivity.

FAO Tanzania support to rural youth and young farmers aims at enabling young women and men to improve and expand their knowledge and skills in both agriculture, food and nutrition security, through practical experiences and activity-based learning. In 2014, FAO assisted the ministry of agriculture in organizing a series of workshops to train young farmers.

And as stated by the Minister for Agriculture, Food Security

and Cooperatives, Honorable Christopher Kajoro Chiza on the World Food Day Celebration “the Government continues with efforts to establish and develop modern livestock production centers to increase the GDP for poverty reduction. The efforts also focus in solving the conflicts between farmers and livestock keepers, including provision of extension services and establishment of new livestock breeding centers.”

Talking about the adverse effects of malnutrition on women and children, the minister added “While we celebrate the World Food Day we have to remind ourselves of the damages that could cause complications to children’s physical and mental growth if nutrition aspects are not addressed during pregnancy and up to two years after the child birth. It is important for all of us to understand that, when we increase production of food and cash crops we have to give priority to better nutrition for our families.”



A boy working in a school garden



Chapter 4 Enabling Inclusive & Efficient Agricultural & Food Systems

Revolutionary changes to agricultural and food systems due to greater market integration, more complexity, diversity and risks

Barriers to participation of smallholders in modern agri-food systems requires a balance between greater efficiency and inclusiveness

Inadequate public and private investments to develop competitive and inclusive agribusiness requires fostering of innovative public-private partnerships and financial services

@ a Glance

Reducing food losses and food waste is critical to improve food safety and quality, enhance resource efficiency and increase food availability

Young women agro-dealer providing farming inputs, facilitating financial inclusion

Sibukile Manyevhe is a breadwinner taking care of her elderly parents and assisting pay university fees for her sister's two children, thanks to the success of her agro-dealing business.

Her success, she says, is a result of the FAO implemented market based input support programme that facilitated the re-establishment of links between agro-dealers and input suppliers.

This programme, supported by Australian Aid, the Department for International Development and European Commission in partnership with the Government of Zimbabwe increased agro-dealers' restocking capacity thus improving access to inputs, crop production and food security.

"I have since grown and I have opened another shop in another ward," says Sibukile.

The programme, implemented during the 2012 – 2013 and the 2013 – 2014 farming seasons helped Sibukile break barriers associated with starting a business of this nature especially after the near collapse of the supply chain as a result of the economic decline in Zimbabwe. Her business has become a hub, supplying inputs to smallholder farmers in her ward in Zvishavane District.

In Zvishavane District, the smallholder farmers contributed US\$50 and another US\$50 being credited to their account, using the sum to purchase agricultural inputs from agro-dealers who were participating in the programme.

"The restocking of our shops has benefitted the local farmers. Even the farmers not involved in the programme have been able to buy inputs from here," adds Sibukile.

Another spinoff from the programme is the financial inclusion of the smallholder farmers as transactions were done through mobile money transfer.

"I became a mobile money transfer officer under the programme. I am able to take deposits and allow people to make withdrawals. This is very convenient as they used to travel long distances, paying US\$2 per trip," she says.



A beneficiary of the voucher system rolled out by FAO through its implementing partners

© FAO/Edward Ogolla

FAO supports the revolution in financing of agricultural value chains



© FAO/ Swiatoslaw Wojtkowiak

Supporting competitiveness and sustainable intensification of production through capacity development

The Fin4Ag conference held in Nairobi, Kenya from 14th-18th July, was hosted by the Kenyan School of Monetary Studies (KSMS), and co-organized by the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), the African Rural and Agricultural Credit Association (AFRACA) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

The event focused on ways of 'revolutionising' agricultural finance by encouraging financial innovation and knowledge sharing, and it also provided a platform for interested stakeholders to discuss ways of promoting innovation.

Officially opened by the Deputy President of Kenya, Hon William Ruto, the Fin4Ag international conference brought together more than 700 participants from the finance and agriculture sectors of 81 countries to discuss strategies for mobilizing finance to transform agricultural value chains in developing countries. Mr Luca

Alinovi, FAO Representative in Kenya joined other distinguished speakers in the Opening Ceremony and highlighted the importance of agricultural value chain development and finance in relation to FAO strategic framework and achieving food security.

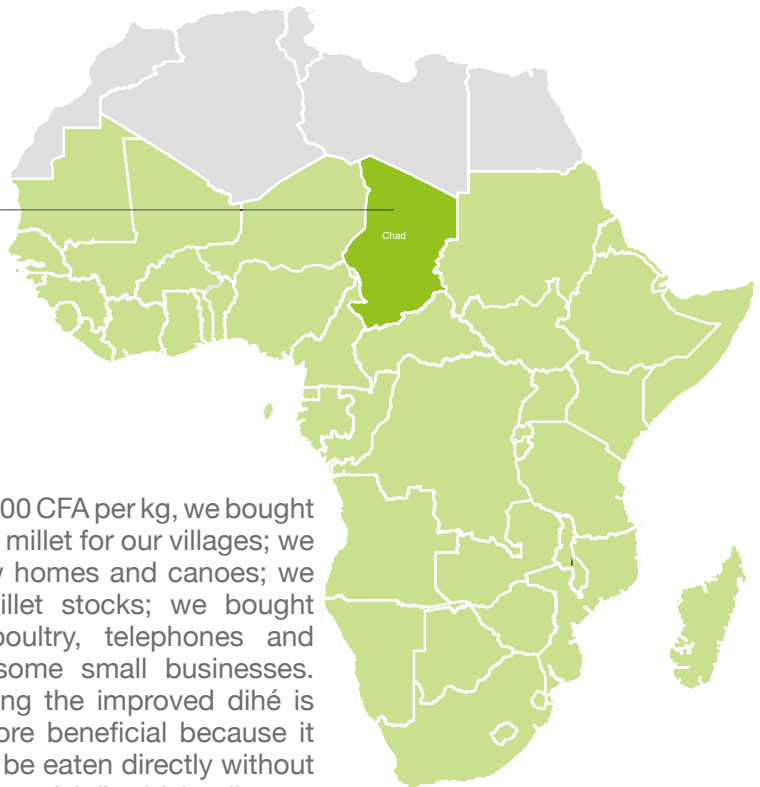
The event delved into a broad range of issues, such as warehouse receipt finance and collateral management, exploring how to create critical mass in the market; instruments that banks and microfinance institutions can use to successfully lend to small farmers; and what Central Banks and governments can do to encourage sustainable agricultural financing practices. The focus of several sessions on farmer organizations was aligned with the UN's Year of Family Farming, and the Africa Union's Year of Agriculture and Food Security.

The Rural Infrastructures and Agro-industries (AGS) division of FAO co-organized many of

the sessions that covered topics such as value chain finance, agricultural investment funds, credit guarantee systems, public-private collaboration, instrument for managing production and marketing risks, among others.

Outcomes of the conference included: a) the need to have an holistic and systemic approach toward the value chain and the relationships among its actors; b) the need of developing risk mitigation tools and shifting to the upper actors of the chain; c) the need to look at smallholders as entrepreneurs and at agriculture as a business; d) the importance and relevance of ICTs in agricultural finance; and d) the need for technical assistance for facilitating agricultural investment. The conference was closed with a strong commitment by financial institutions to build their capacity to develop tailored products towards the diverse agricultural value chain needs.

SHOWCASE RESULTS IN ONE OF THE FOCUS COUNTRIES



Production and commercialization of spirulina in Chad

The Chad pilot program was aimed at improving the production quality of dihé² (spirulina), promoting its commercialization, building the production capacity of women, improving drinking water supply as well as conditions for the realization of smallholding livestock, vegetable production and income-generating activities.

This project yielded very satisfactory results especially as it helped in improving the dihé quality, establishing an appropriate technology, developing four types of improved dihé, producing 10 tons of improved dihé, constructing 200 solar dryers and 384 extruders ; 9 enclosures and 9 shelters for good and hygienic manufacturing practices; opening 11 improved spirulina sales points and constructing 19 wells. The physical-chemical, microbiological and toxicological analyzes of some of the improved spirulina products confirm its high quality and the fact that it meets the international standards established by several specialized firms in the production of spirulina.

“Today, the product hygienic conditions have improved significantly since dihé is now harvested and dried with specific, suitable materials and equipment . The product is well packaged and the living conditions of our people have improved significantly. After selling the improved dihé which now

costs 5,000 CFA per kg, we bought 5 mills of millet for our villages; we built new homes and canoes; we made millet stocks; we bought goats, poultry, telephones and started some small businesses. Consuming the improved dihé is much more beneficial because it can now be eaten directly without having to cook it,” said the director of the women’s association .



Powdered



Canned



Tablets



In cake form



In spaghetti form



© FAO Photo



© FAO Photo

²Local name given to spirulina in Chad



Chapter 5 Building Resilient Livelihoods

A world at risk; a global need for enhanced resilience

Livelihoods that are resilient to shocks and crises are a pre-requisite for sustainable development.

African smallholders produce **90%** of the continent's food, yet half of them don't have access to nutritious food due to poverty, conflicts, natural disasters and economic crises

@ a Glance

We help countries to prepare for and manage shocks by reducing communities' risk and enhancing the resilience of their food and agricultural systems

Orange Sweet Potatoes Bring Hope to Somali Households

Somalia has a high prevalence of vitamin A deficiency, which can erode the immune system and contribute to malnutrition. Pregnant women and young children in low-income countries are often hit the hardest. According to FAO's Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU), 218,000 children are estimated to be acutely malnourished 45,000 of them facing a risk of death. The same data released in September estimates that over 1 million Somalis are severely food insecure.

Orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, which contain high quantities of vitamin A precursor, have successfully passed a crucial trial of its practical

use as fodder and food for humans in southern Somali communities of Dollow district.

In the past 12 months, FAO agronomists have been working with Somali farmers to conduct trials for fodder in the hope of solving pasture scarcity in communities where livestock is a mainstay.

FAO staff distributed the five fodder varieties to 50 households in Dollow district, southern Somalia. The trials, which were conducted on 50 plots, included four strains of orange and white-fleshed potatoes, and Sudan, Kikuyu and Napier grass varieties. The results of the trial were surprisingly successful,

as sweet potatoes emerged the best food in providing tuber for human consumption and fodder for livestock.

"Sweet potatoes are very sweet and nutritious," said Ali Bajun while eating a boiled potato for his lunch in the crop field. He added, "The animals too love potato leaves as fodder and we have already seen good results in their body condition and the amount of milk they provide."

In the initial trial stage, FAO has helped the 50 participating farmers in forming a cooperative in order to intensify production and engage markets better. FAO is also working with the International Potato Center to rollout large-scale introduction of orange-fleshed potatoes in Dollow and other districts in Somalia in subsequent phases. This initiative will also provide sweet potatoes to WFP and UNICEF nutrition programmes under the joint UN Resilience Programme. "It is our hope that by re-introducing orange-fleshed sweet potatoes in Somalia, we will not only be combating widespread malnutrition, but also providing fodder for livestock which many households depend on," said Jose Lopez, the coordinator of FAO's Agriculture sector in Somalia.



© FAO/ Frank Nyakairu

Ebola Virus Disease: Addressing the short and longer terms impacts on the agriculture and livelihoods

Social mobilization and public awareness is critical to minimize contamination and achieve disease eradication. FAO actively contributes to these efforts through its wide networks of partners in the rural areas which have established relationships of trust with individuals, households and associations involved in the agricultural sector. In Guinea local staff of the ministry of agriculture is trained on how to conduct effective sensitization. In Liberia, women association are trained and supported to raise awareness

in their community but as well to re-launch their activities often crippled by impacts of the disease.

Ebola Virus Disease affects the agricultural sector, the livelihoods of rural households and food and nutrition security in various ways including, disruption of market chains with negative impacts on incomes, access and prices, disruption of workforce, collapse of local microfinance groups. Some value chains and those relying on them have been particularly affected such as the bush meat actors. FAO is one of the key players

to assess both in qualitative and quantitative terms these impacts and to identify and promote related prevention, mitigation and adaptation measures.

In the short term, FAO supports vulnerable households and communities to re-launch or boost their agricultural activities while building more resilient livelihoods. Depending on the context FAO provides inputs or cash to individual or associations such as the Susu in Liberia which are Community saving and loans women associations.



Vaccination campaign against Sheep and Goat Pox (SGP), and Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia in Somalia

© FAO/ Frank Nyakairu

While the priority is still on eradicating the disease and maintaining critical functions and services, governments with the support of main international partners are currently working on the formulation of post-Ebola Recovery strategies. Through its country Offices and its regional Office, FAO is actively involved in this process and strives to ensure that the agricultural sector contributes to recovery. Stopping human to human contamination has been and remains the priority. Nonetheless, EVD remains a zoonotic disease and vigilance and surveillance at the human animal interface remains critical to better understand the ecology of the disease and reduce the risk of further outbreaks of EVD but as well of other zoonotic disease. FAO is engaged to mainstream this “One Health” approach.

In Liberia, the women associations started to formalize their Susu “Community saving and loans scheme” into Savings and Loans schemes more than 5 years ago to strengthen the local and

household economy just after the war. Since that time, some of them even got involved into international trade. Since then, their motto is **“From Zero to Hero”**. The Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) and its consequences on the livelihoods have disrupted and even depleted these financial initiatives due to the quarantines imposed on trade, market and movements between and within some of the most affected counties. The loans taken in June and July 2014 will not be paid back as the women had no petty trade opportunities to generate revenue and reimburse their savings and loans capital. Deddeh Kollie is Secretary General of the local women’s association. She explained the lengthy process women go through to build and consolidate their ‘susu’ in Liberia: ‘one member, even after becoming infected, worked tirelessly to honour her credit before passing away; communities are facing food shortages due to movement restrictions, slowed down production, limited trade and reduced purchasing power’. The risk now is that thousands of

similar initiatives may not resume before years if no assistance is provided.

These women associations’ savings and loans schemes could be further strengthened through development programmes for market linkages, conservation agriculture extension, women empowerment, health education, etc. FAO has already significant experience with similar approaches in other countries, based on the Farmer Field Schools methodology, where group members have instituted conditions to access the S&L, like the obligation to send girls to school, to implement good agricultural practices, nutrition surveillance, etc., which consolidate a culture of responsibility and livelihood resilience within the communities. “Each women association would earn USD 3,000 out of which USD 2,000 to reignite the loans and savings process with a capital of around USD 100 per member.” Said FAO Resilience Coordinator, M. Alexis Bonte.

SHOWCASE RESULTS IN ONE OF THE FOCUS COUNTRIES

Purchase from Africans for Africa through rural development interventions in Niger

Building resilient communities through rural development interventions is one of the high priorities in Niger. And to strengthen national efforts, the Government has been partnering with the Programme “Purchase from Africans for Africa” (PAA Niger). Through a twin-track approach connecting immediate relief to long-term rehabilitation activities, the collaboration aims at supporting poor smallholder farmers to increase their income by creating linkages with local institutional markets, such as government-run school feeding programmes, while promoting food access to school children.

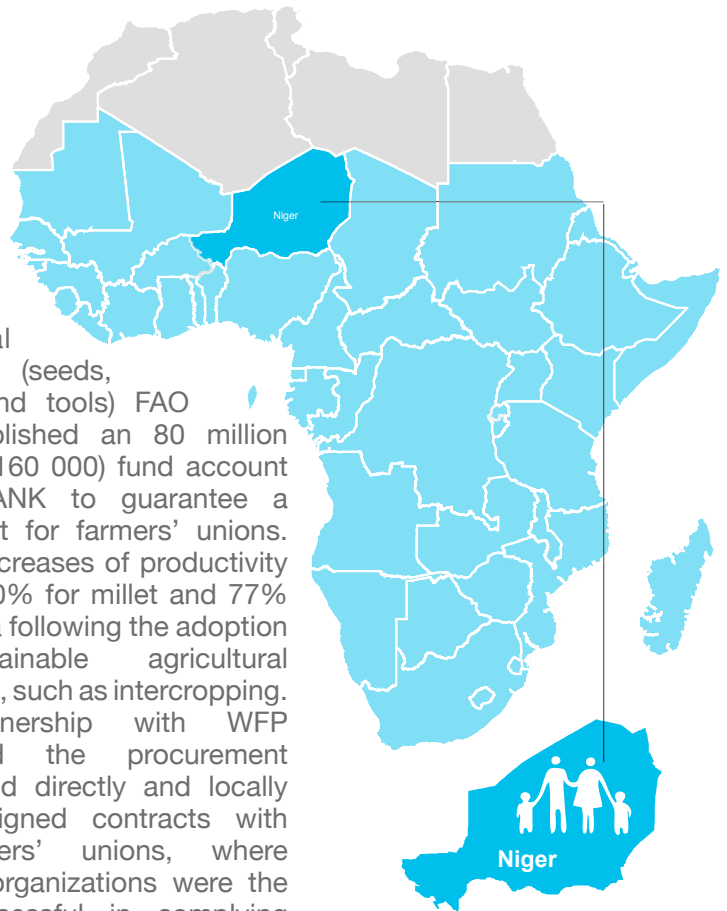
PAA advocacy and vision succeeded in supporting the decision of the Niger Council of Ministers, in 12 April 2013, to guarantee a 10% procurement quota from farmers’ cooperatives to supply the government national grain reserves. Furthermore, by coordinating the project at the national level, counting on FAO and WFP technical support, the 3N Initiative “Nigériens Nourish Nigériens” guarantees the project activities interface with national priorities and institutional knowledge appropriation, reinforcing **capacities of national institutions** to elaborate and implement programmes and policies on food and nutrition security.

Facilitated access to inputs for vulnerable farmers, *increase in agricultural productivity* and household income, as well as promotion of food and nutrition security of school children are some of the positive results from the first phase of the project. From 2012 to 2013, PAA Niger supported 24 Farmers’ Unions in Maradi region, distributing millet and cowpea seeds. To facilitate provision of

agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer and tools) FAO also established an 80 million CFA (USD160 000) fund account at ECOBANK to guarantee a 50% credit for farmers’ unions. Average increases of productivity reached 90% for millet and 77% for cowpea following the adoption of sustainable agricultural techniques, such as intercropping. The partnership with WFP guaranteed the procurement of the food directly and locally through signed contracts with the farmers’ unions, where women’s organizations were the most successful in complying with amounts committed in the contracts. PAA Niger commercialized 62% of the farmers’ production, delivering a total of 238 tons of food to feed 11,603 students.

PAA Niger is targeting very poor households, who in average spend 70% of their income with food. The positive results achieved by the farmers on increasing food production, revenues and

household food and nutrition security are indicative of the real possibilities of wealth generation and overcoming rural poverty through localized food procurement schemes. Local institutional food purchases can help prevent crisis through national security stocks being managed by the Government, while at the same time guaranteeing a stable demand for farmers’ agricultural production.



A beneficiary of PAA



WFP/ Silvanus Okumu

Challenges and Way forward

Dr Allan J. Chiyembekeza, Malawi Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development; Dr Ibrahim Assane Mayaki, NEPAD CEO; Mr Bukar Tijani, FAO ADG/RR; Mrs Tumusiime Rhoda Peace, AU Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture.



© FAO/ Guy Paul

Indeed implementing the first phase of the FAO Strategic Objectives through the Regional Initiatives has yielded results that are a good stride towards ending hunger in Africa in the next ten years. Without doubt, all the projects implemented in the focus countries across sub-Saharan Africa could not have been a reality without collaborating with governments and all other stakeholders. Improving food security, promoting smallholder agriculture, family farming, gender equality, private-public partnership, local production and consumption and organizing trainings for farmers were all geared towards eradicating hunger in Africa.

As the FAO Director-General, Mr. José Graziano da Silva emphasized “Everyone plays a part, no matter how big or small. We all have our role in our shared goal to end hunger”. FAO will mark its Seventieth Anniversary in 2015 “**the International Year of Soils**” under the theme “**Healthy soils for a healthy life**”. We aim to look at the importance of soils and ways to feed them so they can feed us in return. Issues of youth employment, gender, and social protection will be dealt more into.

Social protection can benefit agriculture, food security and nutrition and therefore contribute to building resilience of vulnerable people. To

achieve this objective, FAO will support the linkages between social protection and agriculture for a greater and more effective role in reducing poverty and vulnerability and improving food and nutrition security. Focus will be put in supporting countries with improved social protection systems, which are integrated into a comprehensive rural development policy.

More emphasis will be put on school nutrition as a holistic conceptual framework in which school feeding programs play an important role and serve as a vehicle for the strengthening of family farming through structured demand, the stimulation of student enrollment and the improvement of children’s health status.

FAO will keep encouraging the interrelationships between Agriculture and Research to help improve value chains; the development and implementation of a mechanism for consolidation and ownership of projects acquired by the beneficiary countries. It will equally improve the visibility of the activities implemented.

With important events such as the World Food Day which will be celebrated at Expo Milano 2015, we aim to spread the word and bring everyone to take part in this fight.

Nutrition is an “unfinished business” that needs to be at the core of the Post-2015 Development Agenda with a comprehensive approach to address malnutrition in all its forms: under-nutrition, over-nutrition and micronutrient deficiencies; and to understand its root causes, immediate and long-term consequences. To help track our progress, the State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI) 2015 report will present updated estimates of undernourishment and progress towards the MDGs and World Food Summit hunger targets.

Despite the progress made so far, chronic and acute food insecurity remains a major risk for the dominant agriculture based livelihood systems. Southern Africa still faces enormous challenges in trying to transform and commercialize its largely small holder-based agricultural systems through accelerated integration into competitive markets in a rapidly globalizing world.

We are therefore counting on everyone’s usual collaboration to move this fight forward and make 2015 better.

Highlights of FAO results in Africa

This document is a compendium of FAO Africa results in 2014. The results focus on FAO Africa Regional Initiatives which were implemented in alignment with the Organization's Corporate Strategic Objectives and Country Programming Frameworks, namely eradicating hunger and malnutrition, promoting sustainable and productive agriculture, reducing rural poverty, enabling inclusive and efficient agricultural food systems, and building resilience and livelihoods. Results are presented in the form of short stories with emphasis on partnership and collaboration as important tools in the fight against hunger. Finally, the document looks at some of the challenges faced by the Organization in the implementation of its programmes and projects and then goes further to suggest some solutions.

For further information, please contact:

Yves Klompenhouwer

Coordinator, Regional Programme Coordination Unit
E-mail: yves.klompenhouwer@fao.org

Nadia Nsabimbona

Programme Officer - Resource Mobilisation
E-mail: nadia.nsabimbona@fao.org

FAO Regional Office for Africa,
P.O. Box GP 1628, Accra, Ghana
www.fao.org/africa
Twitter: @FAOAfrica



ISBN 978-92-5-108767-1



9 789251 087671

I4604E/1/05.15