

African Developments and Initiatives Relevant to Food Security and Nutrition

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Introduction

- Background and Context
- The NPCA and its delivery mechanisms
- Progress in Implementing CAADP
- Challenges ahead
- Way Forward



Background

- Integration of NEPAD into the AU structures and processes finalised with the resolution to establish the NPCA as technical body of the AU
- Confirmed the continued leadership of NEPAD by the Heads of State
- Established the appropriate linkages with AU organs and the AUC
- Enhanced the focus given to NEPAD and its structures within the Union



Background

- Clear mandate provided to perform the following:
 - Coordinate the development of programmes, projects from the continental priorities
 - Facilitate research and development in support of the priorities
 - Facilitate monitoring and evaluation of the projects implemented
 - Establish knowledge management mechanisms in support of continental priorities
 - Continue promoting the vision of the AU and NEPAD



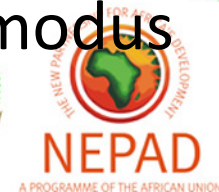
Background

- NEPAD Agency has 5 priorities
 - Agriculture and Food Security
 - Climate Change and Natural Resources
 - Regional Integration and Infrastructures
 - Human Development
 - Economic and Corporate Governance
- Cross cutting issues
 - Gender
 - Capacity development



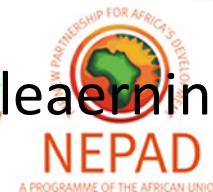
Delivery Process and Mechanisms

- Principles focus on the following:
 - Results based management with emphasis on achievement of outcomes
 - Enhance programme and project implementation and management
 - Increase capacity of institutions of delivery and Member States on implementation
- The REC's and Member States remain the key implementing parties on the ground
- Reorganised NEPAD Agency to address this modus operandi



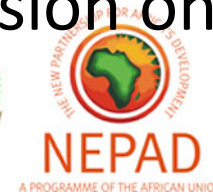
CAADP Context

- CAADP is a continental framework adopted by the Heads of State and Government as one of Africa's priority programmes
- CAADP's Key Objectives are to:
 - Ensure agriculture led growth (to reach MDG1) by target 6% growth rate
 - Increase public investment to 10% of public share
 - Designed 4 main pillars to guide growth, development and investment
 - Ensure the inclusivity of the process by involving farmers, private sector, non-governmental organisations and stakeholders
 - Foster a culture of efficiency, evidence based learning and accountability



CAADP Context

- African Regional Nutrition Strategy adopted in 2005 and buttressed by other equally important policies such as Health Strategy (2007) and the Social Policy Strategy (2009)
- Re-vitalised the African Task Force on Food Security development in response to the crises
- 15th AU Assembly decided to commemorate Africa Food and Nutrition Security Day 30 October every year and mandate the AUC and NEPAD Agency to continue implementing the strategy and vision on food secure Africa



Progress in Implementing CAADP

- In the last decade:
 - 18 countries have maintained an average economic growth of 5.5%
 - 10 countries met the 6% CAADP agricultural growth rate in 2008
 - The decline in the average malnutrition rate is encouraging, but is still high at 29%
 - About 13 countries are making sufficient progress towards the hunger or poverty targets.
 - 10 countries have reached or exceeded Maputo 10% commitment .

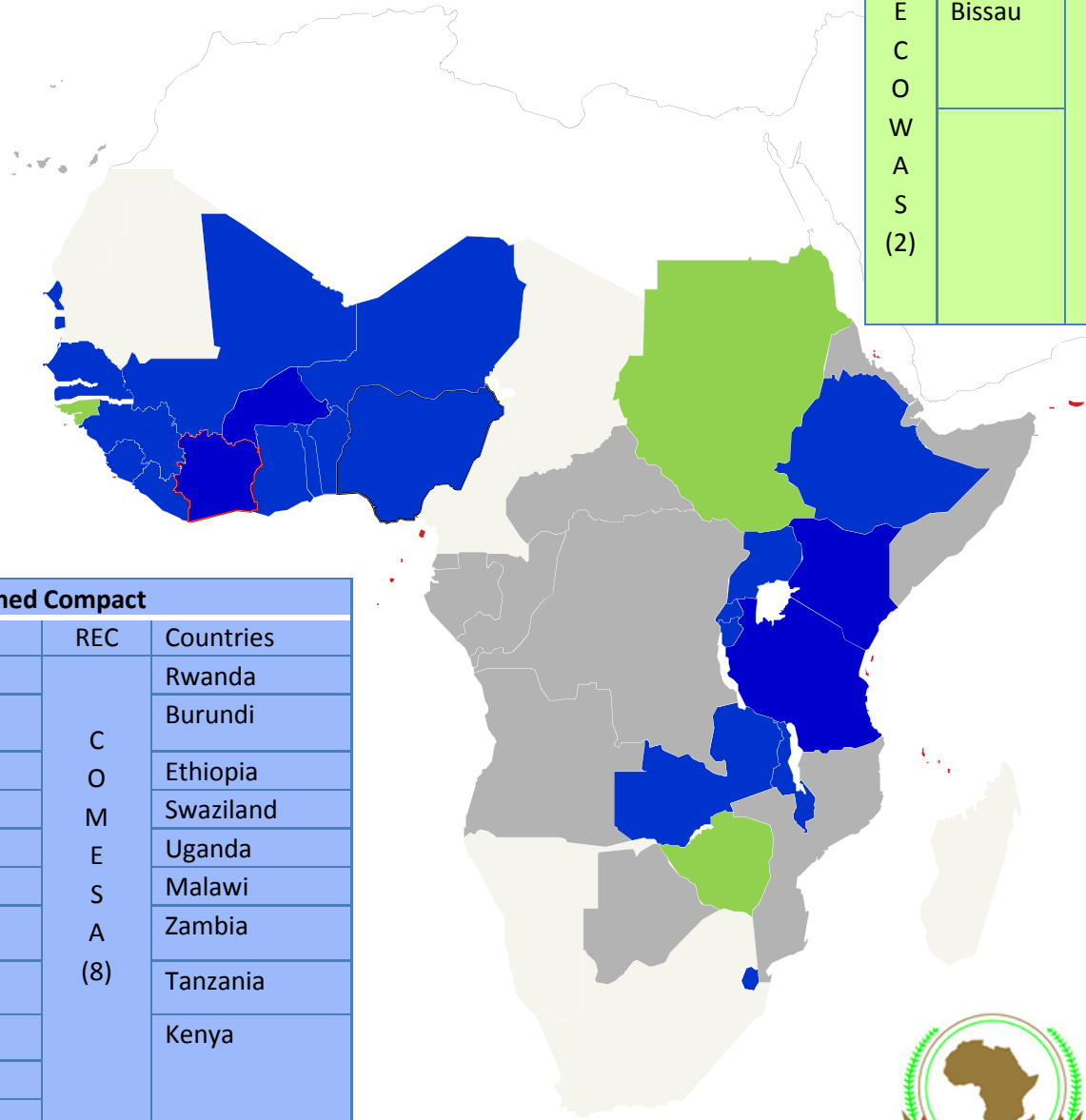


Progress in Implementing CAADP

- 22 countries have signed CAADP compacts with 12 countries in process of concluding their compact signing process by end of the 2010
- The 22 countries have convened their stakeholders round tables with all stakeholders, developed strategies and investment plans



CAADP implementation status



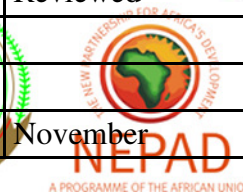
Next to sign countries					
E C O W A S (2)	Guinea Bissau	C O M E S A (2)	Sudan	S A D C (1)	Mozambique
			Zimbabwe		

23 signed Compact			
REC	Countries	REC	Countries
E C O W A S (15)	Togo	C O M E S A (8)	Rwanda
	Sierra Leone		Burundi
	Niger		Ethiopia
	Mali		Swaziland
	Benin		Uganda
	Liberia		Malawi
	Nigeria		Zambia
	Gambia		Tanzania
	Ghana	Kenya	
	Cape Verde		
	Senegal		
	Guinea		



Table 1: Countries with compacts /Investment Plans

REC	Countries that have signed Compacts	Dates when Compacts signed	Countries whose National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans have been developed and Reviewed
COMESA	1. Burundi	24-25 August 2009	
	1. Ethiopia	27-28 September 2009	Reviewed
	1. Malawi	19 th April 2010	Reviewed
	1. Rwanda	30-31 March 2007	Reviewed
	1. Uganda	30-31 March 2010	Reviewed
	1. Kenya	23-24 July 2010	Reviewed
ECOWAS	1. Burkina Faso	22 nd July 2010	To be reviewed 17-25/10
	1. Gambia	27-28 October 2009	Reviewed
	1. Ghana	27-28 October 2009	Reviewed
	1. Benin	15-16 October 2009	Reviewed
	1. Cape Verde	10-11 December 2009	Reviewed
	1. Guinea	6-7 April 2010	Reviewed
	1. Liberia	5-6 October 2009	Reviewed
	1. Mali	12-13 October 2009	Reviewed
	1. Niger	29-30 September 2009	Reviewed
	1. Nigeria	12-13 October 2009	Reviewed
	1. Togo	29-30 July 2009	Reviewed
	1. Seirra Leone	17-18 September 2009	Reviewed
	1. Senegal	9-10 February 2010	Reviewed
	1. Ivory Coast	26-27 th July 2010	
SADC	1. Swaziland	3-4 March 2010	
	1. Tanzania	6-8 July 2010	November



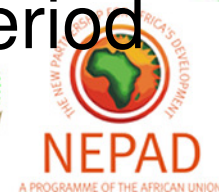
Food Security and Nutrition

- The emerging trends for food production, trade, and consumption are not acceptable.
- Current trends can be reversed to restore growth, cut poverty, and improve nutrition.



Food Security and Nutrition

- African food surplus countries have clearly a ready market within Africa.
- Domestic and cross border trade can make a significant contribution
- Foreign demand for commodities and high value exports will grow by an additional US\$ 10.00 billion by 2030,
- Demand in local and regional food markets across Africa is expected to increase by as much as US\$ 100.00 billion over the same period



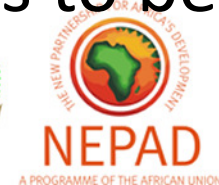
Food Security and Nutrition

- They require increased competitiveness in domestic, regional and foreign markets
- Investing in technology and productivity enhancing infrastructure,
- Policy and institutional changes that seek to improve the operation of domestic and regional markets and reduce the costs of moving goods, factors and services within the region.



Way Forward

- Engage and support the transformation
- Financing for regional and country programmes (food and nutrition security is a priority)
- Partnering with all to build national systems and regional networks to strengthen capacity for planning and implementation of food and nutrition
- FAO's support in development of country investment plans is important and needs to be strengthened



Thank You

