

Simplice Nouala

Head of Agriculture and Food Security Division AUC

Innovative Approaches to Food Security in Africa

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Food Security in Africa

Since 2016 Africa is facing an unprecedented rise in food insecurity According to FAO ,2018 Africa Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition:

- FOOD INSECURITY CONTINUES TO WORSEN IN AFRICA
- The prevalence of undernourishment continues to rise and now affects 20 percent of the population
- There are today 821 million undernourished people in the world, 36.4 million more than in 2015.
 Of these 257 million are in Africa, of whom 237 million in sub-Saharan Africa and 20 million in Northern Africa. Compared to 2015 there are 34.5 million more undernourished in Africa

Between 2012-2016, Africa's annual food import bill averaged \$35 billion, and estimated to rise to \$110 billion by 2025.

Challenges

An Underdeveloped Agricultural Sector:

- Increase in production came from expansion of cultivated land or the size of herds
- 2. productivity Levels have been stagnant and are still low
- 3. Production is largely subsistence
- Lack of product transformation (value-added)
- 5. Huge leakages: post harvest losses, etc.
- 6. Dependence on Rainfed Agriculture

Barriers to Market Access Effects of Globalization Handicapping policy and institutional environment

AU Approach to Food Security

Agenda 2063 The Africa we want

AU's economic development blueprint

- Aspiration 1: A Prosperous Africa, based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development
 - Goal 4: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production
 - Goal 7 Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities
- Aspiration 6 an Africa where development is people-driven, unleashing the potential of its women and youth
 - Goal 17 Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life
 - Goal 18: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children

African Agriculture Transformation Agenda

Supportive Policy and institutional Environment

Markets & regional trade

Accelerated growth (production & Productivity)

Investment Finance

Food Security & Nutrition

Nutritional Interventions

Rural

transformation

Resilience & risk management

#LivestockAgenda

Gender sensitive development

Biodiversity conservation

Education, Technical and Vocational training and continuous capacity development

Food safety and public health

AU Frameworks

- African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement
- Continental Strategy for education and the continental strategy for Technical and Vocational Education and Training
- African Youth Charter (AYC)
- AU Strategy for Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment
- Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme CAADP



Malabo Commitments

MALABO DECLARATION ON ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION FOR SHARED PROSPERITY AND IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS

- 1. Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process
- 2. Commitment to Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture
- 3. Commitment to Ending Hunger in Africa by 2025
- 4. Commitment to Halving Poverty, by the year 2025, through Inclusive Agricultural Growth and Transformation
- 5. Commitment to Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural commodities and services
- 6. Commitment to Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems to Climate Variability and other related risks
- 7. Commitment to Mutual Accountability to Actions and Results

Livestock transformation







2015 - 2035

Transforming Africa's Livestock Sector for Accelerated Equitable Growth

Livestock Transformation: Issues

- Facilitate accelerated growth in terms of production and productivity
- Take advantage of regional trade opportunities
- Address the challenges of ending hunger & malnutrition
- Address the challenges of poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth



Livestock Transformation: Issues

- Address the challenges of environmental sustainability and Land use efficiency including biodiversity loss, water and soil pollution
- Address the challenges of vulnerability of agriculture and rural livelihoods to shocks
- Address the Challenges of food safety including antimicrobial resistance
- Address the challenges of Rising risk of emergence or re emergence of zoonotic diseases



Conclusion

- Although most African countries have made progress over the past decade, the food insecurity situation remains severe
- The worsened food and nutrition insecurity and its multifaceted nature in Africa suggest innovative approaches to achieve zero hunger by 2030.
- African governments have a critical role to play in framing a country specific strategy for agricultural development and implementing their policy for agricultural transformation.
- Food Security should be addressed in a more integrated and coherent approach along its entire value chain. Hence the need to establish of MSP at National levels bringing together ALL stakeholders along the Food Security Value Chain
- Food security should be central to the economic transformation agenda of Africa

Thank you for your attention

