

Ending Hunger and Nutrition in Africa

**Presentation at the Global Action Plan for Agricultural
Diversification (GAPAD). The Contribution of
Agricultural Diversification to SDG2
25th & 26th October 2016, Nairobi, Kenya**

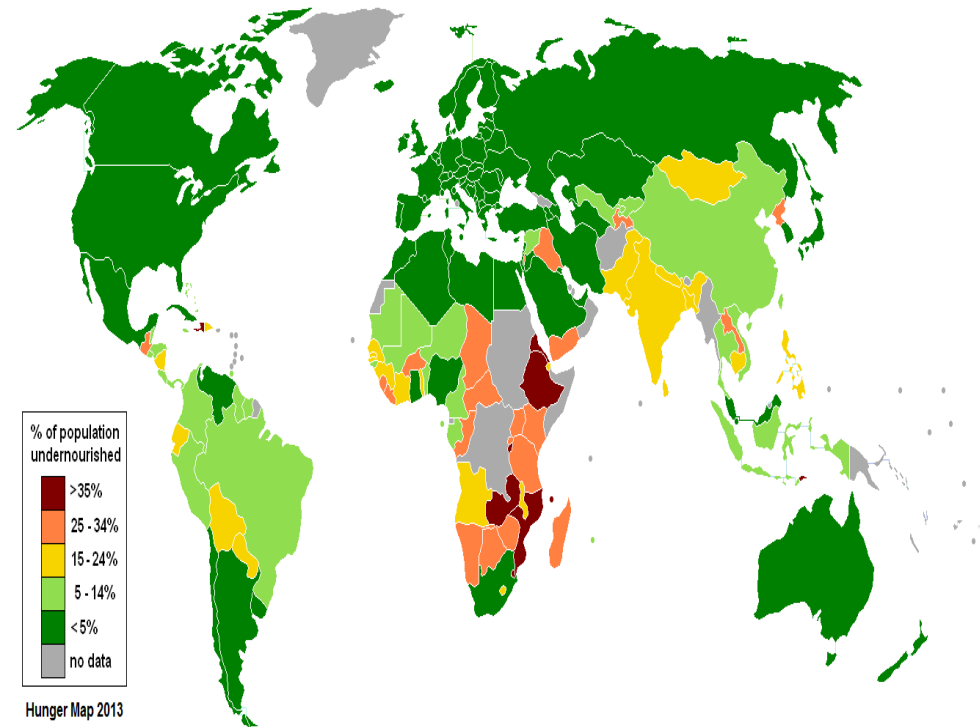
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Positive Developments in SS Africa

- Poverty has reduced: Number of poor people living with less than \$1.25 per day has reduced by 23%
- Malnutrition has improved: Number of people suffering from hunger by 31% -1990-92 to 2015
- Number of underweight children has declined stunting has stagnated
- Africa remained the world's second fastest growing economy after East Asia.
- In 2015, sub-Saharan Africa (excluding South Africa) grew faster than the continental average, at 4.2%, with

Hunger and malnutrition Remains a problem

- Over billion people are suffering from starvation, under and malnutrition
- Of this about 240 million are in Africa 1:4
- Hunger and malnutrition is about is about insufficient food production, availability, and intake, poor quality or nutritional value of the food.
- Hence need for SDG 1 &2 No poverty and End Hunger and



Effects of hunger and malnutrition

- High malnutrition rates that contributes more than one third of all child deaths
- High risks of mothers dying at child birth
- Mother deliver low birth weight babies who fail to survive infancy
- Undernourished babies who make it through infancy often suffer from stunting that cripples and shorten their lives
- Malnutrition is the major cause of death (1/3 of children under five)
- Major cause of stunting of children



Causes of Food and Nutrition insecurity

- High poverty incidences
 - Large proportion of people living in extreme poverty across sub-Saharan Africa.
 - Those living on \$1.25-a-day accounted for 48.5 percent
- Exacerbated by violent conflicts and ethnic conflicts
- Non inclusive economic growth
- Erratic weather patterns plagued by long droughts followed by floods
- High dependency on Rain fed agriculture (4% of crop land irrigated)
- Global rise in food prices compounded by high import bills



Factors influencing hunger

- Failed and non sustainable global efforts
- Lack of political will to support agricultural development
- Underinvestment in agriculture and rural Development:
 - ❖ Only Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mali, Niger and Senegal have met or exceeded CAADP's 10%
 - ❖ Undefined agricultural transformation with little or no coordination within governments, private sector and development partners
 - ❖ Poor policies that stifle the participation of the private sector
- Underinvestment and poor coordination of Research & Development
- Uncoordinated global and national effort

Further challenges for Food and Nutrition security

- Growing population at a rate of between 1.6% 2.4% to reach 2 billion people by 2050
- Expanding rural population and will have nearly 60% more people
- Majority of the population will be urban with huge implications for agriculture and agri-food systems
- Declining soil fertility (28% of rural Africa cultivate land that is considered to be degrading by time
- Vulnerable to climate change impacts with huge impacts on agriculture and food security
- Increasing imports of key food commodities (Rice, maize and wheat, despite its vast agricultural potential
- Current food import bill which currently stands at \$35 billion annually

Achieving food and nutrition drivers:

- Effectiveness of political leadership and governance
- Quality of the policies and strategies
- Soundness of the macro-economic environment, the inclusiveness of economic growth,
- Degree of economic integration or interconnectedness
- High-level leadership and improved governance
- Inclusive and pro poor policies

Achieving food and nutrition drivers: Cont'

- High-level leadership and improved governance;
 - Agriculture Transformation Agency (ATA in Ethiopia
 - “*Les Nigériens Nourrisent les Nigériens*” or “3N” in Niger
 - mutual accountability framework in Rwanda
- - Public-private partnerships for agri-food system strengthening
- Comprehensive and complementary approaches to create an enabling environment
 - Seed and Fertilizer Blending Program

Achieving food and nutrition drivers: Cont'

- Land tenure reforms for more secure access
 - Security of property rights
 - Inclusive and equitable access
- Rural financial systems expansion and deepening
 - Finance product innovations
 - Enhanced leading services to farmers
 - Reducing risks in lending
- Promotion of social protection