

**Towards food and nutrition security
in the framework of the
"Comprehensive Africa Agriculture
Development Programme, CAADP,"**

NASA IDS: Seasonal Prediction of Hydro-Climatic Extremes in
the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA)

The First Participatory Research Workshop and Project Meeting

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Outline of the presentation

- Food and nutrition security challenges in Africa
- Role of NEPAD in food and nutrition security and disaster management
- CAADP and Pillar three
- The importance of information to address food security and emergency challenges
- Role of the international community in the implementation
- Conclusion

Food and nutrition challenges in Africa

- Heavy dependency on traditional rain fed agriculture (over 70% of the population)
- High disease burden (Malaria etc, HIV AIDS)
- Lack of rural infrastructure and high cost of transport
- Conflicts and civil strife
- Lack appropriate response mechanisms
- **Lack of reliable information and data**

High Vulnerability to Disasters

Food insecurity risks have greatest impacts on the poor

Where national governments

- Lack the necessary resources to effectively respond to humanitarian crises
- Lack effective policies and strategies on disaster risk management.
- Lack institutional capacity and infrastructure to generate reliable information

Need to Strengthen Response Capacity

The Challenges in addressing food and nutrition security in Africa

- African countries face major capacity gap in data generation, information and knowledge to support development planning and risk management
- The Continent is heavily dependent on ad hoc information systems that are run by various international agencies, NGOs and UN agencies
- Lack of African ownership and integration of such system in to national, regional, and continental strategies
- Lack of Africa led framework that ensures standardized approach across countries and regions
- Lack of knowledge sharing, integration, coordination and networking in managing food insecurity and disaster risk management including climate change challenges

Role of NEPAD in Food Security and Disaster Risk Management

NEPAD is the operational arm of the AU established to:

- Strengthen networking and partnership
- Mobilize expert knowledge and resources
- Conduct coordinated research and knowledge management
- Facilitate and coordinate the implementation of regional, and continental priority programs and projects including CAADP

The Comprehensive Africa's Agriculture Development Programme - CAADP

CAADP is NEPAD's response to agricultural development and food security. CAADP has four mutually reinforcing and interlinked pillars:

- *Pillar I*: Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems;
- *Pillar II*: Improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access;
- ***Pillar III*: Increasing food supply, reducing hunger and improving responses to food emergency crises; and**
- *Pillar IV*: Improving agriculture research, technology dissemination and adoption

CAADP Pillar III Framework for African Food Security (FAFS)

NPCA in collaboration with its partners has developed an framework for food and nutrition security with the following elements:

1. Improving risk management
 - Early warning and crisis prevention
 - Management of emergencies
 - Strengthening risk management policies and institutions
2. Increasing food supply
 - Natural resource management
 - Technology development and uptake
 - Marketing systems
3. Addressing the needs of vulnerable populations
 - Income generating opportunities
 - Asset accumulation
 - Sustainable livelihoods
 - Infrastructure

NEPAD and the AUC need to establish an integrated information system

- Establish a platform for a continental early warning and disaster risk management which would provide timely advice on potential threats and facilitates integration of risk management in to regular development at regional and continental levels
- Establish AU capacity of information management and networking including risk analysis, early warning and disaster risk management

- Develop a framework for information exchange between the AU, REC's , member countries and partners
- Improve and strengthen capacity for early detection disaster risks, risk management and emergency response of AU, and its member states
- Increase the capacity of accessing and using space technology for food security, disaster risk management and support growth and sustainable development
- Strengthen analytical capacity at all levels for decision making and policy dialogs

- Strengthen REC's capacity to undertake Africa led emergency need assessment, contingency planning and resource mobilization for early response
- Strengthen member states and RECs operational capacity to respond to emergencies
- Develop regional and continental preparedness modalities for disaster risk reductions
- Ensuring the implementation of the LISBON Declaration on GMES and Africa initiative to monitor the natural resources, water and desertification, climate change effects etc.

Key components of information system for humanitarian response

1. **Baseline risk mapping** – livelihood zoning, vulnerability profiling, agro-ecological zones, cropping patterns
2. ***Agricultural Monitoring*** - *Area cultivated, vegetation status, Rainfall and yield indicators*
3. **Disaster assessment** – flooded area, drought affected area, etc
4. **Operational planning** – infrastructure, accessibility, insecurity situation, water points

Over 70% of the poor depend on agriculture

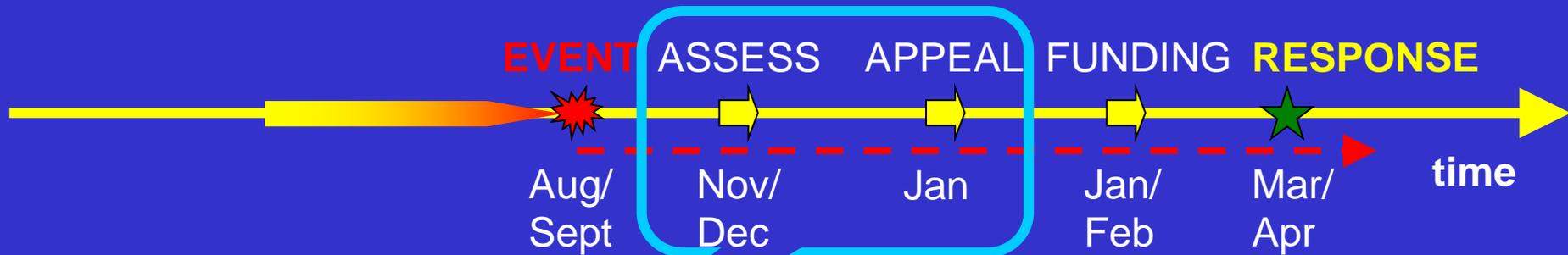
Focusing on Agricultural Monitoring

Recent advances in GIS, earth observation and ICT have improved our ability to assess and monitor agriculture more accurately

1. Background information
 - Cropping patterns
 - LGP (Length of Growing Periods)
2. Estimation of area cultivated
3. Estimation of yield (the WRSI model of USGS)
 - Rainfall estimation and crop models
 - Use Water Requirement Satisfaction Index WRSI model
 - Vegetation monitoring using (NDVI)

Humanitarian Response Mechanism

PRESENT APPROACH



POSSIBLE MODEL WITH IMPROVED MONITORING SYSTEM



Role of Partners in Supporting NEPAD's Initiatives

- Support in resource mobilization to implement the planned activities
- Provide technical supports
- Coordinate their effort in this regard with NEPAD's initiatives and support the establishment of effective and transparent regional and continental level early warning and disaster risk management platform
- Take part in the networking of regional and continental level early warning and disaster risk management

Thank you

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