



# **Food Security within the WEFE nexus in Sub Saharan Africa**

**Design workshop:**

**Southern Africa**

**Addis Ababa**

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# SADC Region

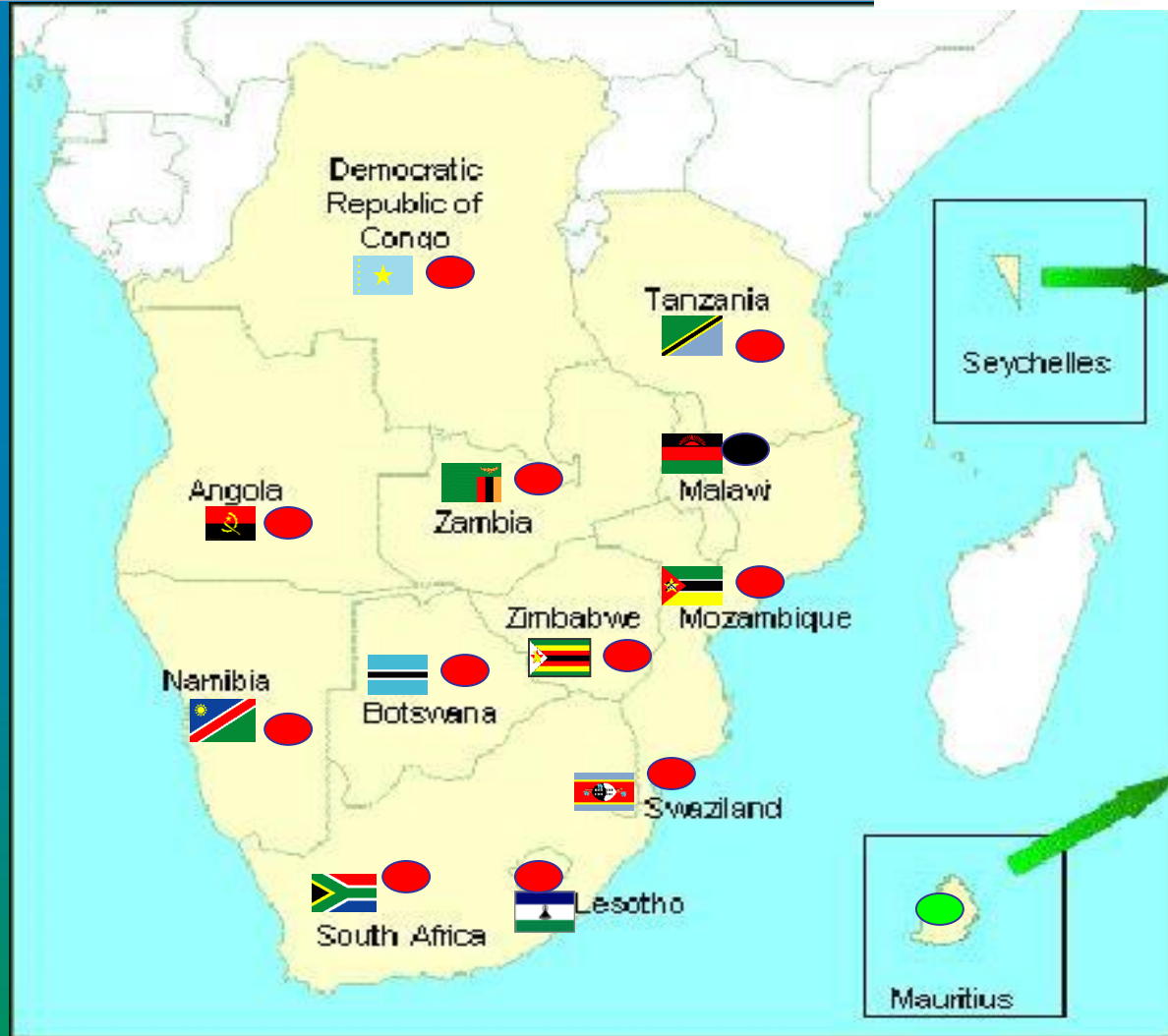


**SADC 15  
member  
States**

**12 CWPs**

**Assist  
SADC & RBOs  
IWRM approach  
to tackle  
Development  
Challenges**

**e.g. RSAP  
implementation**



# SADC at a glance.....



- 70% of population in the SADC region are reliant on rain-fed agriculture
- In most countries, agriculture is the driver of the economy
- Agriculture is the largest employer, contributes the largest component of GDP and the biggest generator of foreign exchange
- However, the estimated number of people vulnerable to food insecurity and poverty in SADC increased by 23% in 2010 to 4.04million people (up from 3.3 million people in 2009)
- Rain fed agriculture exposed to climate hazards; rainfall is characterized by high and unpredictable variability
- SAF is predicted to warm up faster than the rest of the world (IPCC 2014).
- It is one of the few regions in the world that will experience significantly drier conditions, more extreme and unpredictable spells, droughts and floods. At the same time, sea levels will rise faster than elsewhere

- Development agenda of SADC is guided by the **Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP)**.
- Initiated in 2005, the RISDP is a 15-year plan (2005-2020) being implemented in three five year phases.
- It is designed to provide clear strategic direction with respect to SADC programmes, projects and activities in line with the SADC Treaty of 1992
- **The Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) 2012:**
- guides the implementation of efficient, seamless and cost-effective regional/trans-boundary infrastructure networks in an integrated manner in all the sectors
- It has the Water Sector Plan component which has projects such –
  - Lesotho Highlands Phase II project,
  - the Batoka Gorge Hydropower Scheme,
  - the Songwe River Basin Development project,
  - the Mombezi multi-purpose dam
  - the Nondvo Multi-purpose dam.

# Policy Frameworks in SADC



- **SADC Regional Water Policy** was adopted in 2005.
- RWP is being implemented through the Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP) which is in its 4<sup>th</sup> phase of implementation
- RSAP IV being implemented from 2016 – 2020 and has 8 programmes
- Programme 8 : Water, Energy, and Food (WEF) security nexus approach
  - the development of guidelines on nexus,
  - demonstration projects
  - exchanges of experience between countries and between RBO/SWIs
  - basin development strategies and plans
- Other programmes cover water resource management (catchment management), Infrastructure development, capacity building
- There is also **Climate Change adaptation strategy (CCAS)** – building resilience
- **SADC Dar-Es-Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security (2004)**
- **Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP)** has been drafted in 2013 as a follow up but has not yet been approved
- SADC is working on its implementation through a Regional Agricultural Investment Plan



# Addressing challenges in SADC



- SADC has started to map a way forward with regards to addressing WEF Security, ecosystem and nutrition nexus issues
- In 2013 held a multi-stakeholder dialogue under the theme '**Exploring the WEF Nexus in the SADC region**'
- Had over 200 participants from all relevant sectors
- Working on developing a project on the Nexus with the EU  
**Goal** of the project is to support the transformation required to meet increasing water, energy and food security (including land) demand in a context of climate change in the SADC Region through the development of a truly integrated nexus approach
- The **specific objective** or outcome of the project is that a **WEF nexus framework** is adopted at the political level and a list of priority nexus investment projects is established that support the SADC goals of poverty eradication, regional integration and industrialization

# Thank you

