

AU POLICY ENVIRONMENT INFORMING THE NEXUS BETWEEN FOOD SECURITY AND WEFE

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THREE OVERARCHING FRAMEWORKS

CAADP

Sustainable
Land and
Water
Management

CAADP Vision:
“agricultural
growth, food
security, and rural
development in
Africa”

Food
Security &
Nutrition

Pan-African
Water and
Sanitation
Information
and
Reporting
Systems



WHAT IS CAADP?

CAADP is a strategic **framework** to **guide** country investment and partnerships in the agricultural sector

“Investment” and “Partnership” are essential and distinguishing characteristics of CAADP



FOUR FOCUS AREAS (PILLARS)

CAADP

Pillar I

**Sustainable
land and
water
manageme
nt**

Pillar II

**Improved
rural
infrastructur
e and
market
access**

Pillar III

**Increased
food self
sufficiency
and
nutrition**

Pillar IV

**Improved
research,
technology
disseminati
on, and
adoption**

Capacity strengthening for agriculture & agribusiness

**Information for agricultural strategy formulation,
implementation and mutual accountability**



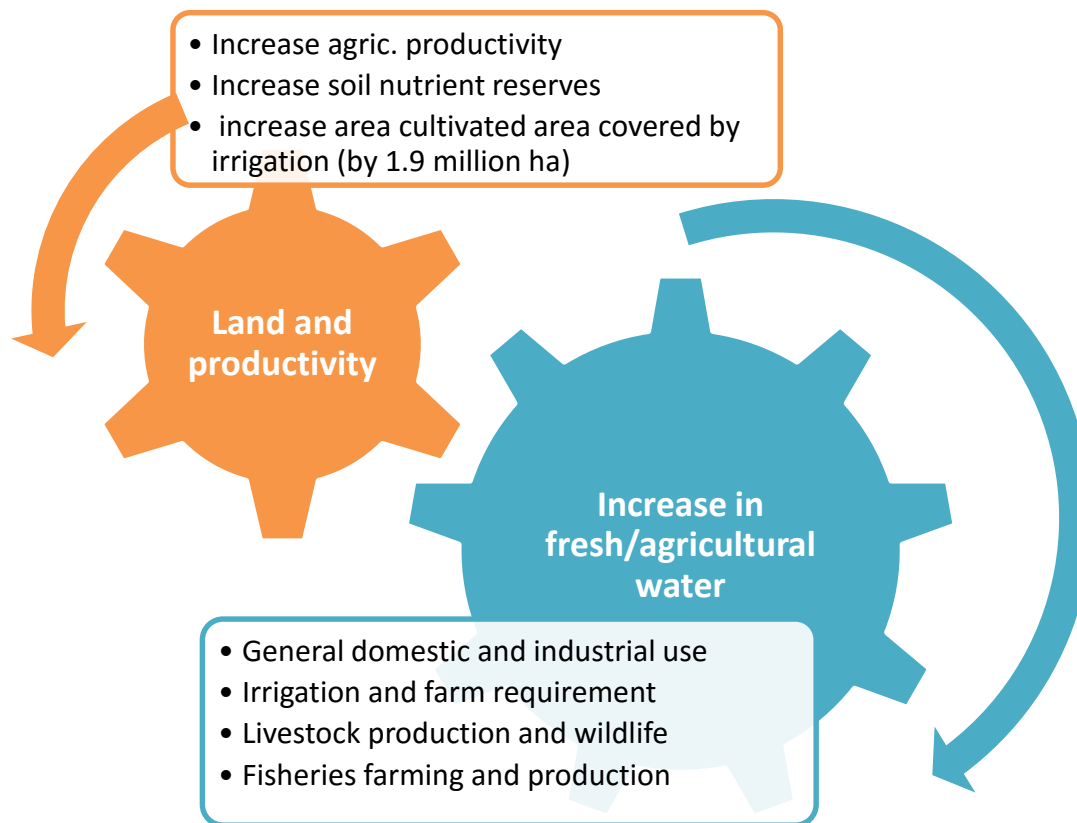
SUSTAINABLE LAND & WATER MANAGEMENT (SLWM)



SUSTAINABLE LAND & WATER MANAGEMENT (SLWM): Main Objective

- To critically bring together agriculture productivity and the environment through twin objectives:
 1. Maintaining long-term productivity of the ecosystem functions (land, water, biodiversity) and
 2. Increasing productivity (quality, quantity and diversity) of goods and services, particularly safe and healthy food

SLWM: THE NEXUS AND THE DEMAND



Q: What links the two sectors? **A:** Sustainable agriculture and rural development, integrated natural resources **management** and ecosystem **management**

Overall Desired Outcome = **Sustained** food security and nutrition



SLWM: THE ISSUES

SLM

- Current area under managed water and land development = 12.6 million ha (\equiv 8% of total arable land)
- Irrigated arable land = 7% (SSA=3.7%)
- Land degradation (67%)

SWM

- 9% of world's fresh water resources vs. 13% of the world's population
- Uneven distribution of rainfall
- More than half of Africa receives less than 500 mm of rainfall yearly
- Very limited water withdrawal for agric (<2% of total renewable water)
- Low water storage infrastructure (543 m³ per capita)
- Irrigation heavily dependent on surface water (90%)
- Etc..

Inter-sectoral Issue: Increasing population



SLWM: CONTINENTAL INITIATIVES

The Alliance for a Green Revolution for Africa (AGRA)

- Doubling agricultural productivity

The Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI)

- Promoting of a socio-economic development of the target zones vulnerable to desertification through land and natural resource conservation, restoration and promoting projects

Others:

- Semi-Arid Grain Reserve and Development (SAFGRAD)
- Drought Resilient and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme in the Horn of Africa
- Etc..



FAFS: WATER AS FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY RISK ISSUES

- ✿ Water shortage and draught as cause of crop failure, food supply, phytosanitary issues and conflict
- ✿ Cause of floods and crop failure
- ✿ Contaminated water as a cause of water-borne disease affecting nutrition
- ✿ Inadequate potable water for consumption a cause of poor dietary intake
- ✿ Poor water controls lead to low fertilizer yield responses and poor sanitary conditions



FAFS: WATER AS OPTIONS FOR RISK MANAGEMENT, INCREASED FOOD SUPPLY AND FOOD QUALITY

Option for Increased Food Supply

- Increased support for community-based efforts to conserve and improve soil and water resources
- Investment in improved watershed and land use management

Options for reducing hunger & improving dietary quality & diversification

- Promotion of public/private partnerships in the provision of efficient services for delivery of electricity, water and sanitation services
- Investment to improve water and sanitation infrastructure
- Investment to expand access to safe water, sanitation and proper housing

Pan-African Water and Sanitation Information and Reporting Systems (PWSIS)



PWSIS: OBJECTIVE AND KEY FUNCTIONS

Objective:

Harmonizing
Monitoring,
Evaluation
and
Reporting:
Water and
Sanitation in
Africa

Harmonizing and standardizing indicators, data collection, analysis, reporting instruments for monitoring Sharm El-Sheikh Commitments

Improved data acquisition and analysis to track progress and provide a credible platform for sector advocacy and investment decision making

To make information and data more available, more accessible, and more broadly disaggregated,



PWSIS: INDICATOR FRAME

Impact

- Enhanced quality of life resulting from efficient use of the water resources potential in Africa

Outcome

- Harmonised reporting system prepared and adopted by African countries, and RECs
- Regular reporting on the state of water & sanitation in Africa achieved
- Capacities of AU & AMCOW to lead and manage the M&E and reporting process strengthened

Output

- Draft water & sanitation reporting format; Draft guidelines on reporting; etc..