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Food & Nutrition Security: Fisheries and Other Approaches Across Africa for HIV/AIDS

**2nd Policy Advisory Group Meeting
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Status of Food & Nutrition Insecurity



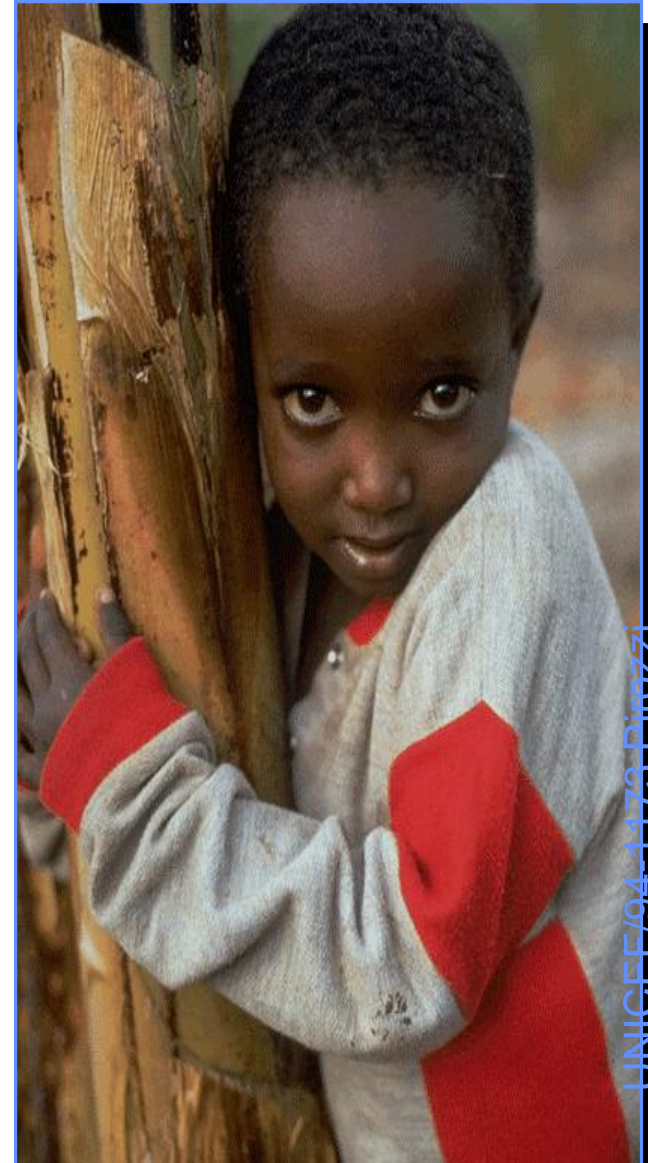
- 337 million Africans consume less than 2,100KCal per day
- Over 200 million Africans are chronically malnourished
- 5 million die of hunger annually
- 126 million children are underweight
- About 50% children are stunted
- 25 million live with HIV/AIDS (Southern Africa worst hit)
- Vitamin and Mineral Deficiencies are unacceptably high
- 12 deaths per minute due to hunger and malnutrition
- About 6 deaths per minute due to HIV and AIDS



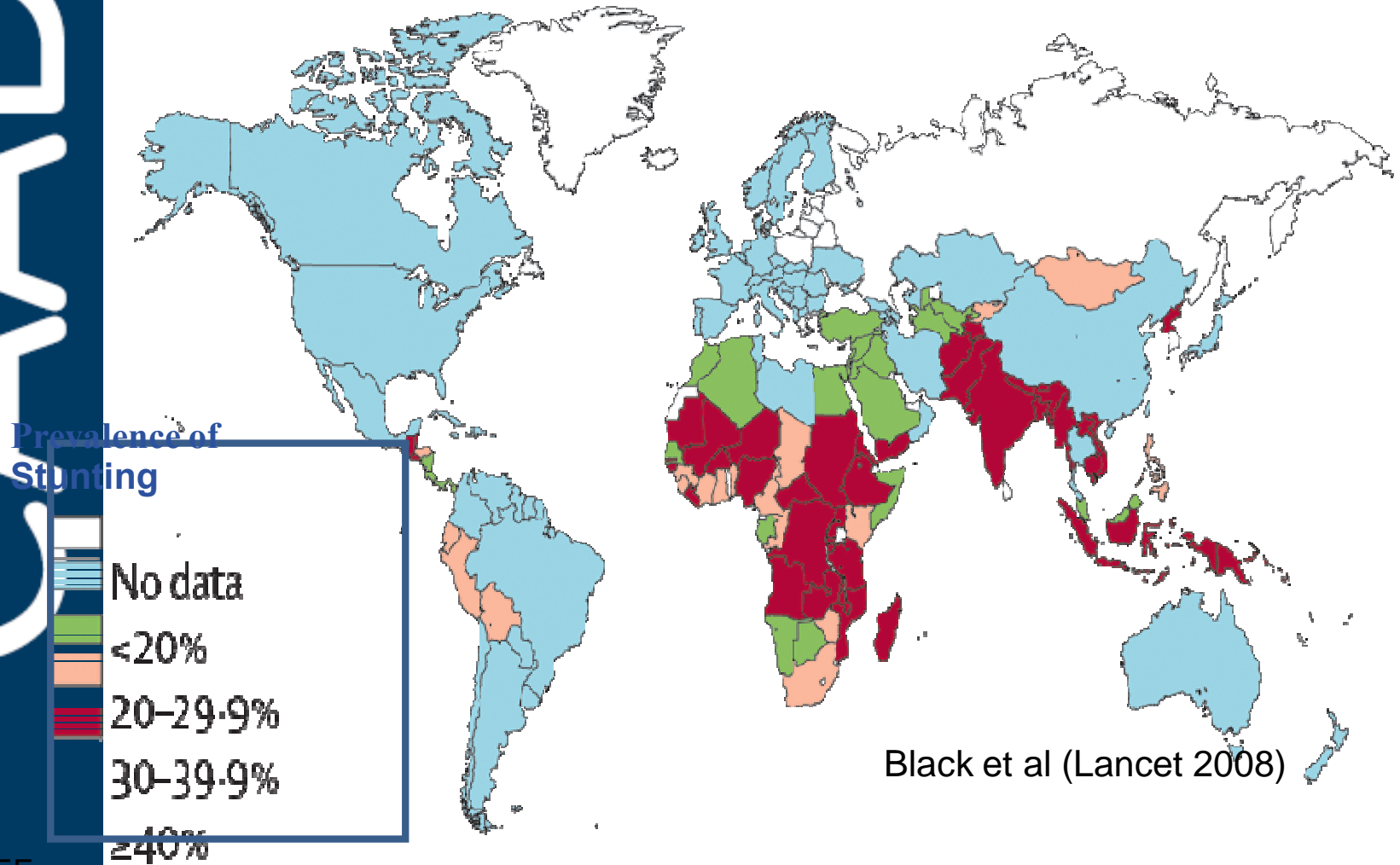
VMD Nutrition Situation in Africa

- Acute Malnutrition: 2 . 25 %
- Stunting (children < 5 years): 10 - > 50%
- Anemia, Iron: < 5yrs: 40%, pregnant women: 80%, 40% general pop.
- Vitamin A deficiency: 60% general pop
- Iodine Deficiency: 5%

Source: MI, FAO, WFP, ECSA, UNICEF

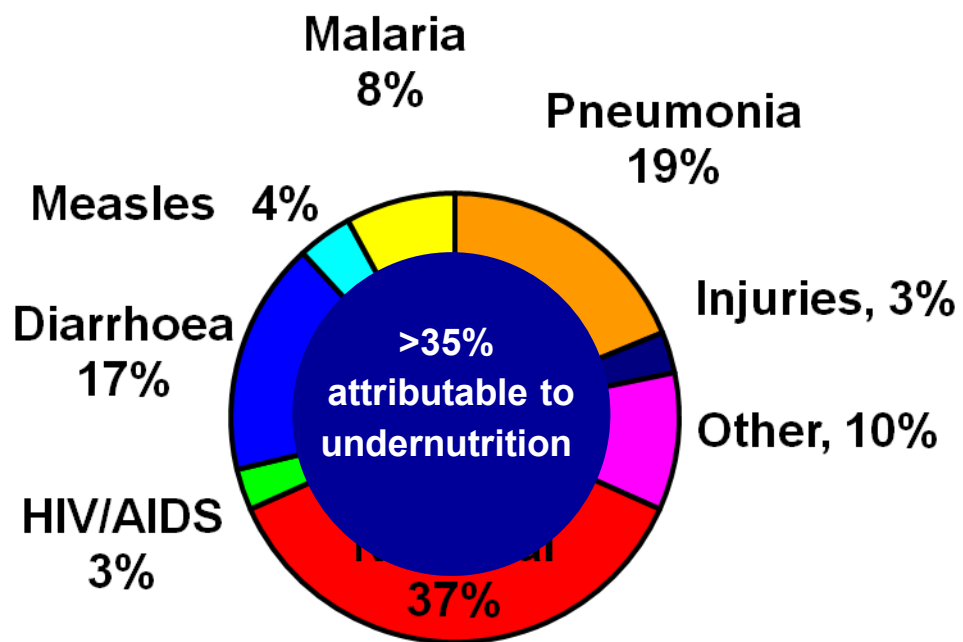


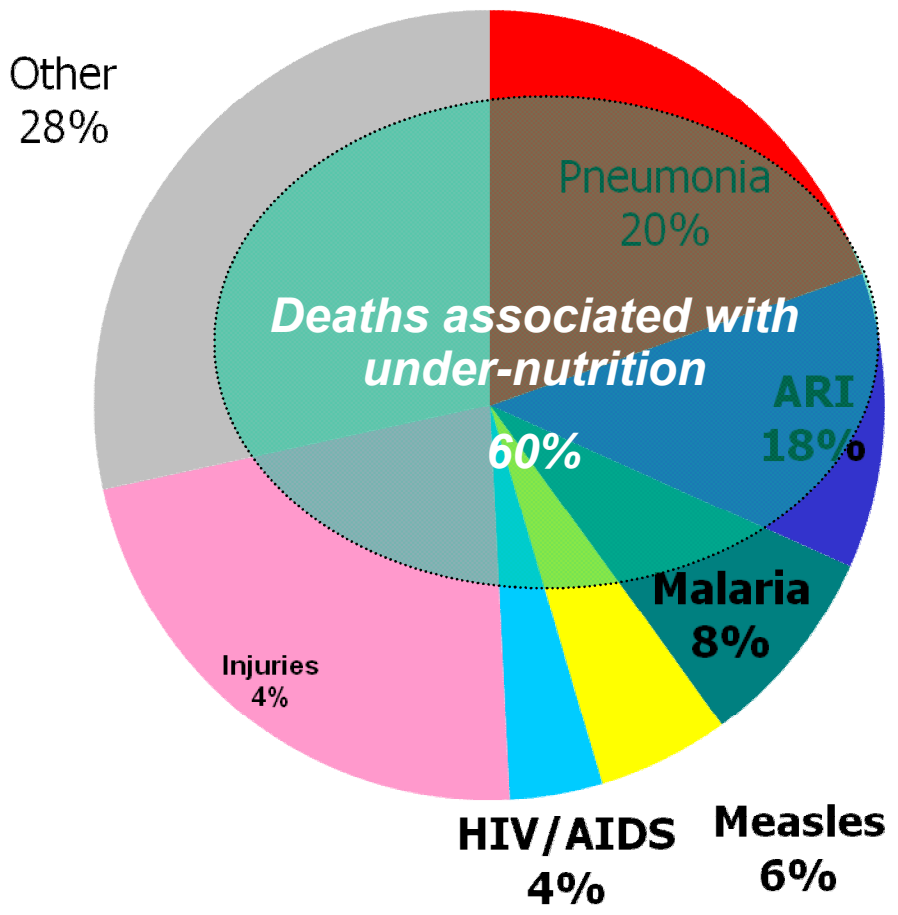
178 million children under 5 suffer from stunting





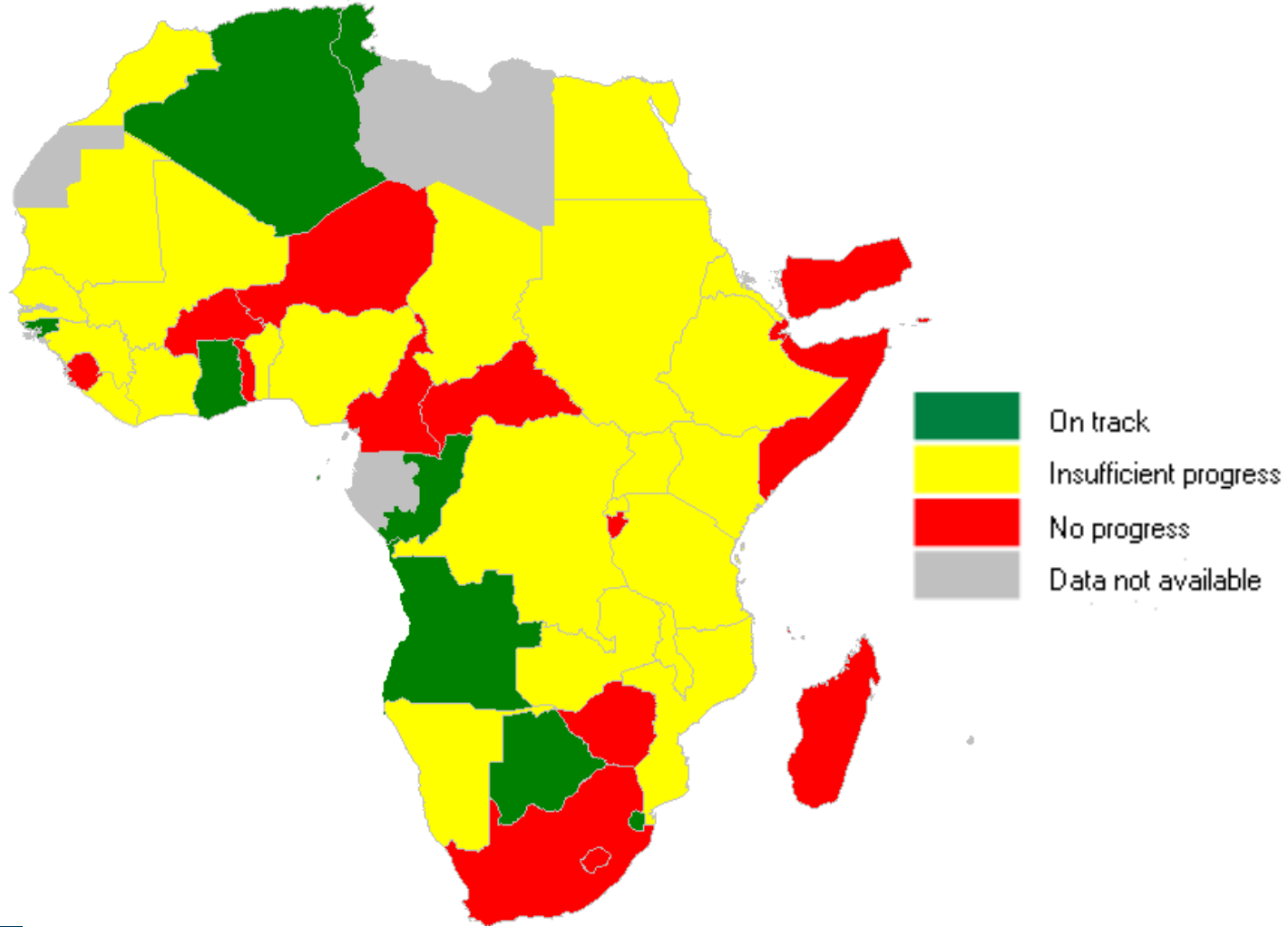
Causes of child mortality worldwide







9 countries in Africa are on track to meet the MDG 1 target



HIV and AIDS Situation

HIV/AIDS Situation in Sub . Sahara Africa continues to be daunting!

- “ Southern Africa: up to 35%
- “ East Africa: 5 . 20%
- “ West Africa: < 10%
- “ Central Africa: >20%



Effect of HIVAIDS on Nutrition



- “ Reduction in Food Intake
- “ Nutrient Mal-absorption
- “ Metabolic Alterations

Optimal Nutrition

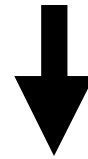


- “ Prevents Protein Energy Malnutrition
- “ Prevents Micro-nutrient Malnutrition
- “ Prevents Non-Communicable Diseases
- “ Improves disease management
- “ Enhances productivity and economic development
- “ Improves Quality of Life

Fish provides such an opportunity!

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NEPAD - Agriculture



Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)



**A common framework/tool
for the restoration of
African agriculture in
supporting a growth of
agenda**



4 mutually supporting pillars

Pillar I's Framework for Sustainable Land and Water Management: extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems;

Pillar II's Framework for Improving Market Access (FIMA): improve rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access;

Pillar III's Framework for African Food Security (FAFS) : improve risk management, increase food supply, improve incomes for the poor and reduce hunger and malnutrition; and

Pillar IV's Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP) : improve agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption profitable and sustained agricultural growth.

sustainable technologies adopted by farmers re



CAADP Pillar III Vision

To increase resilience at all levels by decreasing food insecurity and linking vulnerable people into opportunities for agricultural growth



FNS Flagship Programmes

- “Home Grown School Feeding
- “Reduction of Micronutrient Malnutrition
- “Policy Advocacy and Support
- “Capacity Development to reduce hunger and malnutrition
- “Promotion of nutrient rich foods . including traditional and indigenous . dietary diversity

Fisheries programme (PAF) DFID support

Harmony already exists between ARNS, PANI, ATYS, FAFS



- ” Agreement on nutrition situation, causes, and consequences
- ” All guided by AU vision
 - . %Build an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena+
- ” MDGs provide guiding policy framework and overall goals
- ” All adopt multi-sectoral approach, recommend scaling up effective interventions and advocate mainstreaming nutrition in development agenda



FAFS Objectives

- “ Improved **risk management**
- “ Increased **supply** of affordable food through increased production and improved **market linkages**
- “ Increased **economic opportunities** for the vulnerable
- “ Increased **quality of diets** through diversification of food among the target groups.

Convincing policy makers on Fish



Rationale:

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Food Security is a necessary but **NOT** sufficient condition for Nutrition and Health

Fisheries yet another solution:

- " *Health gains and disease prevention*
- " *Optimum nutrition for all*
- " *Productivity and economic growth*
- " *Cost effective, efficacious, sustainable,*
- " *Their constituencies will excel!!!!*



Slide 17

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augwam, 2/24/2006

Nutrition Not only an issue of maternal and child survival (in relation to fish ...)



- ” Nutrition is also important for:
- Physical growth
 - Behavioral development, cognitive function
 - School attendance, performance
 - Ultimate income-generating capacity, economic development
 - Risk of non-communicable diseases

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**Do National Governments
have Clear Fisheries and
HIV/AIDS Policies?**

Generally not!



Challenges to integrating fisheries in overall policy and programmes

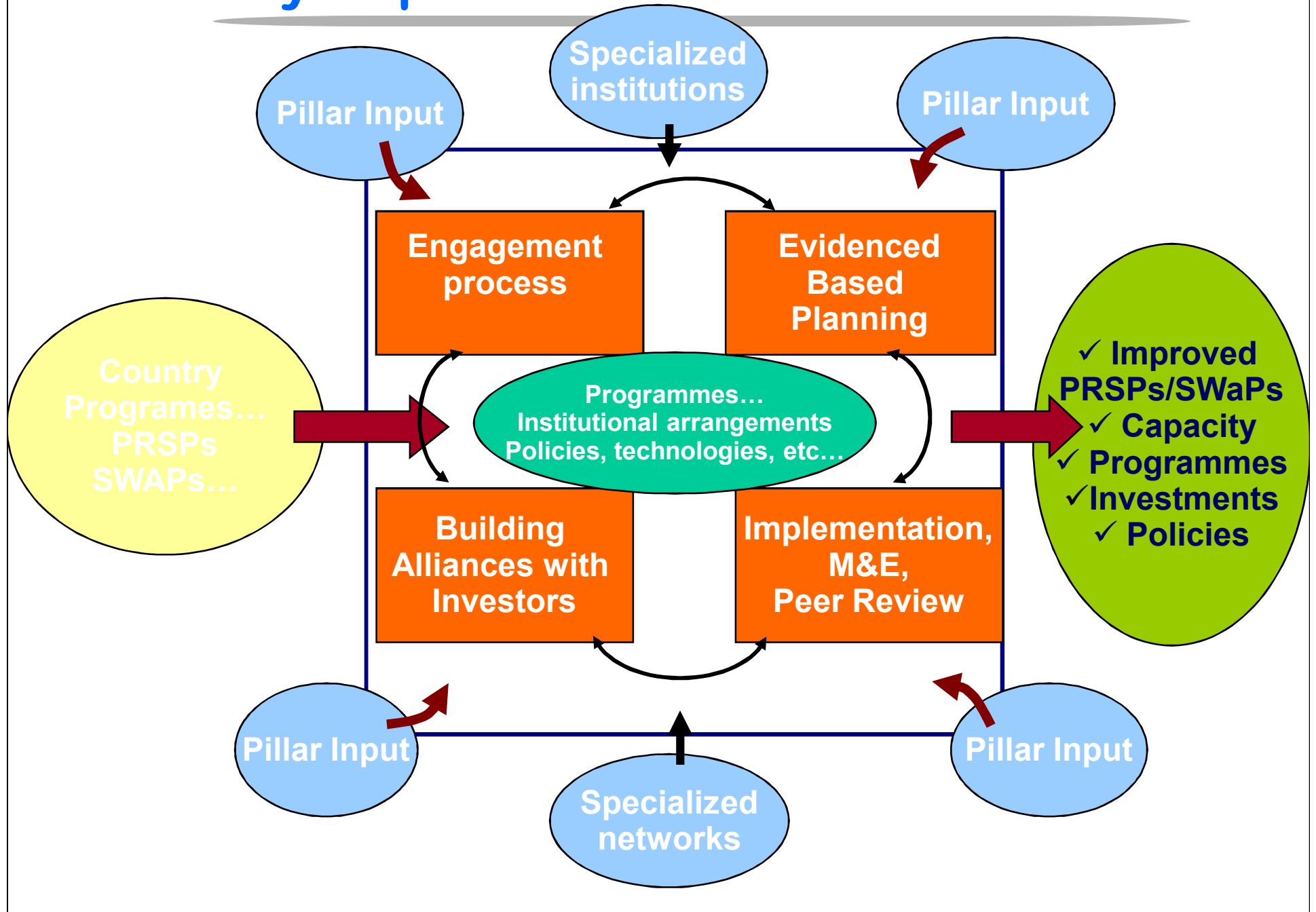
- “ Inter-sectoral communication, coordination, with consistent messages:
 - o Health
 - o Social Welfare/social protection
 - o Agriculture
 - o Education
 - o Economics & industrial development
 - o Community & women's development
 - o Private Sector (organized and functional)
- “ Effective delivery platforms for community outreach (training, motivation, supervision)
- “ Effective BCC strategies
- “ Food and Nutrition training and applied research capacity
- “ Sustained financing mechanisms for at least 5-10 years with government commitment
- “ A clear policy and programme planning for each country

From political pronouncement to implementation of key decisions

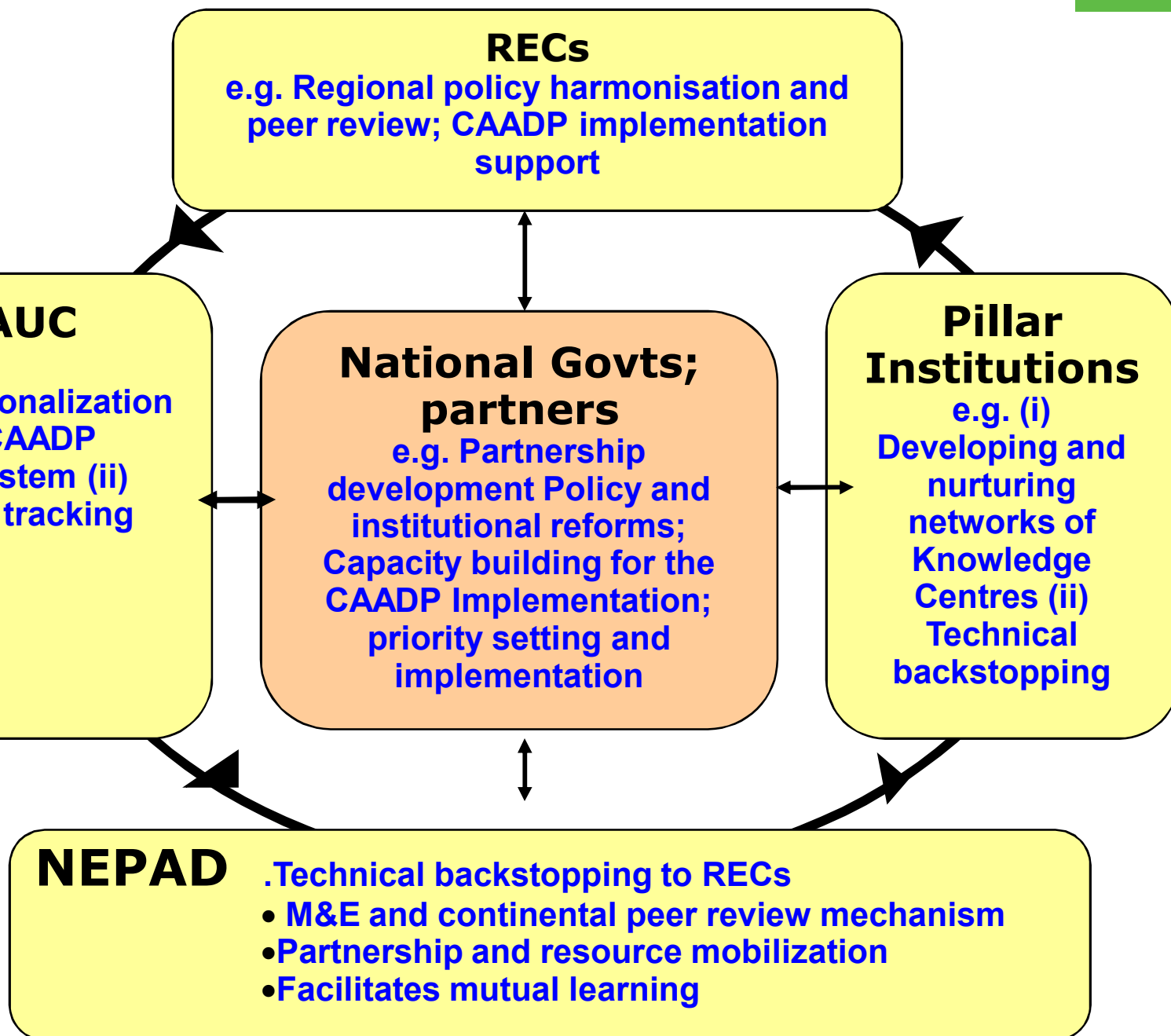


- “ Who will do what?
- “ By when?
- “ With whom?
- “ With how much?
- “ What are the key result areas?

Country Implementation – the roundtable



CAADP Implementation – Core Institutions



Conclusion

Success of the Fisheries in context of HIV and AIDS Programmes will depend on;

- “ Strong partnerships and coordinated strategies
- “ Clear definition of priorities at all levels . moving from research to policy to action!
- “ Commitment and implementation at REC (ECCAS, ECOWAS, UEMOA, etc) and national level
- “ Availability of and prudent use of resources
- “ Capitalizing on successes (best practices)
- “ Robust capacity development . including [South to- South Cooperation]



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Contact us:

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www.africa-union.org

