SDG2: ending hunger and achieving food security in Africa: Assessment of the implementation progress

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The context – Africa in the 21st century

- Introduction and overview: SDG2; its criticality and associated targets and indicators
- I. Implementation progress
- II. Emerging issues and challenges faced
- III. Strategic policy recommendations to achieve the SDG2 and Use.
The Context – Africa in the 21st century

• African leaders (along world peers) have complex equations to solve fast to feed 1 (7 bn) to 4 billion (11 bn) people from now to 2100 with a structural stock of about 1 billion food insecure at hand since 2009.

• Achieving SDG2 in an holistic manner and squarely is critical in rising to the challenge of best system thinking and system practices to address all the roots causes of global, regional to local food insecurity while contributing to effectively achieve other SDGs.

• The tasks at hand are well known and daunting but not insurmountable…
I. SDG2 IMPLEMENTATION – STATU QUO or PROGRESS ?

Achieving SDG2 : what it means to Africa and what it takes to make it happen

- SDG2 Reads: as “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”. It posts five specific targets and selected indicators to track progress towards greater results, successful agricultural transformation and meet basic human development needs.
- The status of food and nutrition insecurity numbers speaks volume.
- The numbers and evidence shared remain unacceptably high and worrisome despite sustained progress made amidst arising threats and still untapped opportunities: Africa still lags behind other regions of the world in productivity, income growth and value addition.
- The status quo is untenable and must be changed to save the world from the silent global food crisis ongoing and the looming threats of climate change and future famines.
Achieving SDG2: what it means to Africa and what it takes to make it happen…

Despite progress achieved, the implementation pace of the SDG2 in Africa is undeniably slow casting doubts as whether Africa, as a whole, could manage to achieve the set associated targets by 2030. African countries need, therefore, to urgently establish the right institutional framework to facilitate effective implementation of the set goals towards gaining greater ownership.

Strong political commitment to end hunger and promote food security, driven by clear momentum and common frameworks such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). Political commitment, however, need to be matched by adequate investments - financial, human and institutional resources.
Achieving SDG2: what it means to Africa and what it takes to make it happen...

- Food security and nutrition in Africa are severely affected by multiple re-enforcing shocks including continuing conflicts and civil unrests, in some countries, and recurrent droughts and floods. The resources committed by national governments and development partners to address short term emergencies to save human lives and livelihoods should have ideally been allocated towards the achievement of long term development programmes aimed at achieving SDGs. Building resilience is, therefore, critical given the fact that Africa is well known food insecurity hotspot, prone to both nature and man-made shocks.

- Food security would continue to prevail in Africa unless the two root causes are affectively addressed - poor agricultural productivity and low income. Therefore, efforts to achieve successful agricultural transformation and develop social protection programme are essential.
Achiving SDG2: what it means to Africa and what it takes to make it happen...

- To facilitate the effective implementation of the Goals, national government should establish the right institutional framework.
- African countries should participate in the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF).
- Increased private sector support is most welcome along traditional Donor support: Support should become more predictable and transparent, balanced and targeted but significantly scaled up and scaled out across systems, across countries and across sub regions for greater effectiveness.
- Capacity building, retooling for joint learning and benchmarking purposes should be sustained and scaled up as well.
- Supra execution platform should also not be overlooked as a good vehicle to get Africa surely at the promised land by 2025/30/63.
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THANK YOU!

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