Outline

- Main Report Findings
- Experience from countries
- Recommendations

Professor Sheryl Hendriks
Department Head, Director of the Institute for Food Nutrition and Well-being, University of Pretoria

Member Malabo Montpellier Panel
What are sustainable food systems?

Sustainable food systems are:

• productive and prosperous
• equitable and inclusive
• empowering and respectful
• resilient regenerative
• healthy and nutritious

(HLPE, 2020).
African food systems transformation: challenges and threats

- Demographic changes, urbanization and rising unemployment
- Shifting dietary patterns and double burden of malnutrition
- Persistent gender gap
- Extreme climate events and environmental degradation
- Socio-economic shocks e.g. conflict, protracted crises and pandemics
Opportunities & drivers for food systems transformation in Africa

- Agricultural production and productivity
- Agro-processing
- Technology and digitalization
- Infrastructure
- Intra-regional and global trade
- Social protection systems
- Science, research and innovation

© Dominic Chavez, World Bank 2015
Methodology – case study selection

Sustainable food systems (HLPE 2020) + CAADP indicators = Top 10 performers*
"Sustainable food systems are: productive and prosperous (to ensure the availability of sufficient food); equitable and inclusive (to ensure access for all people to food and to livelihoods within that system); empowering and respectful (to ensure agency for all people and groups, including those who are most vulnerable and marginalized to make choices and exercise voice in shaping that system); resilient (to ensure stability in the face of shocks and crises); regenerative (to ensure sustainability in all its dimensions); and healthy and nutritious (to ensure nutrient uptake and utilization)."

(HLPE, 2020).
### Methodology – case study selection: Step 2a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria for evaluating a sustainable food system*</th>
<th>Corresponding indicators from the CAADP Biennial Review 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Performance category number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to ag inputs and technologies</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural productivity</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosperous</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural GDP and poverty reduction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equitable and inclusive / empowering and respectful</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to finance</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth jobs in agriculture</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s participation in agribusiness</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resilient</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resilience to climate related risks</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regenerative</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy and nutritious</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Criteria for an enabling environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria for an enabling environment</th>
<th>Corresponding indicators from CAADP Biennial Review 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Performance category number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination (multisectoral and multistakeholder)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutual accountability</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Selection of *Rwanda, Ghana, Morocco, and Malawi* based on the method and taking into account regional representation across the continent.

Figure 1: Appearance number in the top 10 performers in performance categories
Ghana – National coordination of policies + decentralized implementation

- National Development Planning Commission
- Cross sectoral planning groups
- 16 Regional Agricultural Development Units (RADUs) and 260 District Agricultural Development Units (DADUs) mirror MoFA
- NAFCO: cost of production + 10 percent (profit)
- Long-Term National Development Plan aligned with CAADP, AU 2063 and SDGs
Ghana – Prioritizing nutrition, jobs and productivity

Healthy and safe food environment
- Public Health Act (PHA) 2012
- 2012 National Non-Communicable Diseases policy
- School feeding program

Planting for Food and Jobs
- Encouraging private sector involvement in food and agriculture interventions

Agricultural Mechanization Service Centers
Malawi – leadership and budgetary commitments

- Leadership and ownership of food system interventions at presidential level
  - Coordination through Sector Working Groups
- Total spending on agriculture: 18.9 percent
- Finance sector overhaul for inclusivity & liquidity
  - Financial literacy program
  - Improved warehouse receipt system
Malawi – "Malawi-born" policymaking and programming approaches

- Bottom-up, "Malawi-born" inclusive policymaking and investment plans
  - Prioritizing interventions in order of potential to contribute to food security & agricultural growth.
- Input subsidy program increasing production
- Nutrition oversight at presidential + cabinet levels
- Aligning social protection and food security
Morocco – Progress led through multiple institutions

- Effective institutions for public services provisions
- Better access to extension services and technologies
- Increasing food production and income, especially for small-scale and family farmers
- Expansion of irrigation and land restoration

©Vincent Simonneaux, IRD, 2016
Morocco – Focus on innovative finance, capacity strengthening and training

- Access to finance in particular for smallholders, and food system entrepreneurs
- Promoting of the participation of youth and women in agribusiness
- Agricultural Value Chain Program Contracts and Aggregation Projects
- Adoption of the “territorialization approach"
Rwanda – Inclusivity, coordination and leadership

- Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee to drive reduction in malnutrition under the Prime Minister’s Office
- Effective cross-sectoral coordination and engagement of multiple stakeholders
- Public private partnerships to bridge financing gap
  - Regulated by 2016 PPP Law
- Green growth for resilience against future shocks
Rwanda – Strong foundations for food systems transformation

- Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation IV (2018-2024) adopts a food systems approach
- (Digital) Land Tenure Regularization 2004
- Transport and digital infrastructure for access to information and markets
  - National Feeder Roads Development Program
- Girinka (One cow, one family) program
Recommendations

1. Ensure multistakeholder and multisectoral coordination across government departments in order to reflect the interconnectedness of food systems transformation.

2. Facilitate evidence-based and guided experimentation and innovation of policies and accelerated science capacity for technical solutions supporting broad food systems change.

3. Institutionalize monitoring, evaluation and learning for impactful planning and implementation.

4. Integrate food systems transformation into long-term national vision, growth and development agendas.

5. Enhance CAADP indicators to reflect the complexity of food systems.
Thank you!
Download our reports and subscribe to the newsletter
www.mamopanel.org