



National Policies and
Strategies for Food,
Land and Water Systems
Transformation

THE 2022 GLOBAL FOOD POLICY REPORT

AN OVERVIEW OF THE AFRICA RESULTS

John M. Ulimwengu

Nigeria Country Office, International Food
Policy Research Institute

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Key facts!

- More than 50 percent of Africa's population depend on rainfed agri-food systems, led by millions of smallholders; highly vulnerable to weather volatility.
- Rising temperatures negatively impact agricultural yields, driving up prices and resulting in increased hunger, with greatest impacts in western and eastern Africa
- The COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated the situation, resulting in production losses, lower household incomes, and declining nutrition levels among the most vulnerable.
- The most vulnerable populations disproportionately bear the burden of climate change

Africa's commitments to climate resilient food system

- **In the 2014 Malabo declaration, Africa states committed to enhancing climate-resilient food systems. By 2025,**
 - Enhance resilience for at least 30% of farmer, pastoral, and fishing households
 - 30 percent of agricultural land under sustainable land, water management or CSA practices
 - Create investment and enabling environment for resilience initiatives e.g., early warning, disaster preparedness and safety nets
 - *As of 2021, 15 out of 51 reporting countries, are on-track to achieve this Commitment.*
- **To meet international commitments, several African countries are working to keep their national GHG emissions within the required range by reporting their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs);**
- **Most are developing and implementing their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs);**
- **Fifty-three countries have submitted their first NDCs and are in the process of submitting revised versions.**



Concerning trends!

- **Food insecurity increases by 5 to 20% with each flood or drought in sub-Saharan Africa;**
 - Between 2015 and 2019, 45.1 million people in the horn of Africa required humanitarian assistance for climate-related food emergencies;
- **Over half of Africa's population has no access to modern electricity services;**
- **Use of agricultural insurance remains low at the continental level, with only 3 to 6 percent of farmers being covered;**
- **Although developed countries pledged to mobilize US\$100 billion annually to address climate change in developing countries through 2025, that commitment has not been met;**
- **At least 30 countries lack data on households' climate resilience, and 22 countries lack data on use of sustainable management practices in agriculture.**



The Way Forward

- **Prioritize climate change adaptation and seek to capture "sweet spots" where adaptations can also deliver co-benefits to mitigation;**
- **Explore sustainable intensification as a climate-smart option to build resilience and increase crop yields while also contributing to mitigation through reduction of GHG emissions;**
- **Invest consistently in knowledge generation on climate resilience;**
 - CGIAR initiative on '*Accelerating the Impact of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA)*' is enhancing access to climate information services and validated climate-smart agriculture technologies in Africa
- **Increase availability and use of digital technologies;**
- **Secure high level political buy-in;**
- **Involve and empower local actors and institutions in the design, monitoring, and evaluation of climate change adaptation initiatives.**





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