



Food security in southern Africa in relation to regional factors

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Overview

- 1) Food security in southern Africa
- 2) Economic factors
- 3) Social factors
- 4) Environmental factors
- 5) Conclusions







1) Food security

Reminder: Millennium Development Goals

Target 1.C

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

- 1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age
- 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption





1) Food security

Underweight children: data gaps / inconsistencies

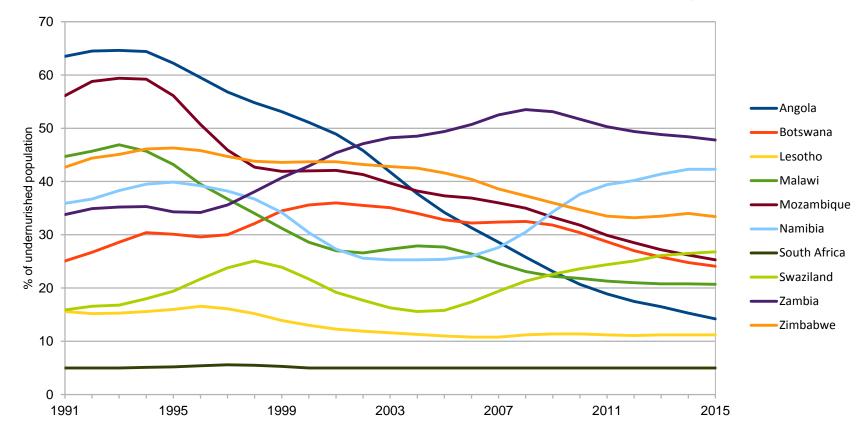
Ranging between 5.8 % (Swaziland in 2010) and 16.7 % (Malawi in 2014) (World Bank)





1) Food security

Prevalence of undernourishment in southern African countries, 1991-2015







2) Economic factors

Role of **inclusive** economic growth

Role of economic slowdown?

Fluctuations in oil prices

Investments in agricultural infrastructure declining, peak of OECD ODA in 2013

Agriculture: 8% of GDP in SADC region, above 28% if middle income countries excluded (migration)





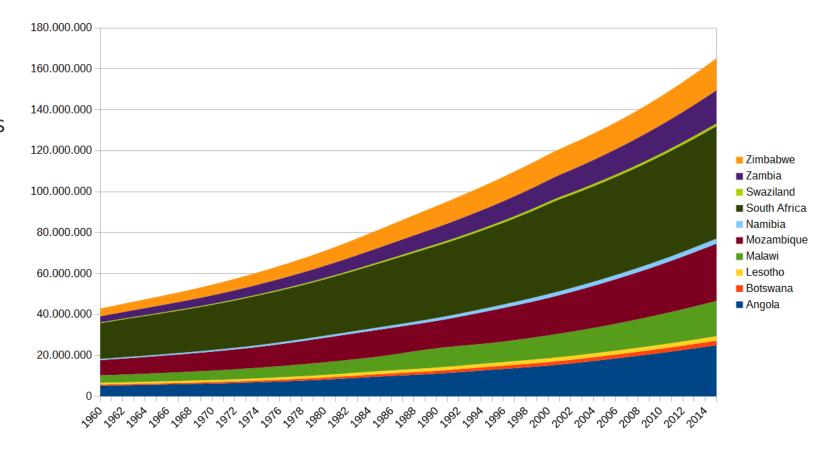
3) Social factors

Urbanization

Shift in dietary preferences

Population growth

Link nutrition – migration







4) Environmental factors

Agricultural growth in the region achieved through expansion of agricultural land, not productivity improvements (cf. investments)

Habitat shrinkage, fragmentation, degradation

About 65% of arable land in SSA is degraded – estimated \$68bn/year

Illegal fishing activities, overfishing, impacting lakes, rivers and marine resources

Climate change





5) Conclusions

"If countries in the region don't work on these issues together, they will all be in trouble."