The role of Sub-Saharan NGOs in mitigating food insecurity resulting from climate change

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Food situation in Sub Saharan Africa (SSA)

- Lower Crop Yields
- Reduced Income
- Food insecurity
- Poor health
- Per capita food production
- Women most affected

We are hungry!!!
Increased rainfall in some areas

- Invest in water management techniques
- Raised nursery bed
- Soil erosion control
Decreased and unreliable rainfall

Soil and water conservation

Soil fertility management

Access to short maturing and drought tolerant planting materials (NERICA Rice)
Hot and drier weather

Disease and drought tolerant planting materials and animal breeds
Take measures to stop multiplication of pests

Invest in irrigation schemes

Household water harvesting
Food security through collective action

Production

Marketing

Knowledge and Skills improvement
Food security through access to low-cost technology

Processing

Preservation

Labor saving technologies
Promote community ownership of food security interventions

- Visioning
- Planning for risk mitigation
- Developing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

Use of participatory methodologies
Challenges

- Low funding
- High levels of illiteracy
- Poor infrastructure
- Lack of government policies
- Not able to do research
- Project funding
Facilitating replication, scaling out, and policy advocacy

- Documentation of success stories
- Strengthen on-farm research
- Weather information/forecasts
- Up-scale successful food production, marketing and preservation initiatives across borders
- Link food production and other community development initiatives to decentralized governance structures
Thank you!

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