

UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM
DAR ES SALAAM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF EDUCATION



FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, POLITICAL SCIENCE, AND DEVELOPMENT
STUDIES

DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE II (DS113)

SEMINAR LEADER: DR. MARTIN MWAIHUTI

SEMINAR DAY: FRIDAY

SEMINAR HOURS: 14:00-15:00

SEMINAR VENUE: DUCE/LR B

GROUP NO 3

PRESENTERS

NAME	REG NO	PROGRAMME	SIGNATURE
RAMADHANI JUMA H,	2022-04-11300	BSC(ED)	
INNOCENT RIZIKI	2022-04-12841		
ABDU HAKIMU	2022-04-00080		
ESTER MAGEUZI	2022-04-04460		
SARAFINA GREGORY	2022-04-07837		
HELENA SAIMON	2022-04-01918		
ZAITUNI JUMANNE SIMA	2022-04-12470		
FAUSTINE MAKOBA	2022-04-05871		

QN03.Examine the challenges for attaining food security in African countries and suggest possible solutions for addressing those challenges.

Food security refers to the state in which all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and preferences for an active and healthy life. It encompasses not only the availability and production of food but also the accessibility, utilization, and stability of food supplies. Ensuring food security is a critical global challenge as it directly impacts the well-being, health, and stability of individuals, communities, and nations. According to The World Health Organization (WHO,2020), Food security is a situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO,1996), food security is defined as: "when all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Food security is a multidimensional concept influenced by various factors, including

Availability means Availability simply refers to the existence of food within a community. This is closely linked to the efficacy of food production. Availability can become an issue when there is a lack of necessary resources, such as water for irrigation, or when land used for food production is damaged or degraded. **Access** means Simply having enough food in a community means very little if there is poor access to it. True food security means that individuals have the resources they need to obtain a sufficient quality of nutritious food. Access to food is affected by a myriad of physical, social, and policy-related factors. Factors such as pricing, household proximity to suppliers, and infrastructure all affect our access to food. **Utilization** means Not all food is of equal or sufficient value. To be food secure, it is crucial that the food being accessed is of good quality. It is paramount that food is nutritious and healthy enough to provide the energy people need for their daily activities. It is also crucial that individuals have the necessary knowledge and tools to properly 'utilize' the food available to them. This includes having the utilities to properly select, prepare, and store foods that are available and accessible. **Stability** means good food stability means that access, availability, and utilization of food remain relatively stable over time. It is important to try to minimize any threats to this stability. Threats to food stability include natural disasters, climate change, conflict, and economic factors such as

volatile price fluctuations. In African countries, it's been a challenge for us to attain all these dimensions of food security and make our food to be insecure due to various factors that exist today. According to the United Nation, the number of food-insecure people categorized as crisis level or worse has potentially nearly doubled in 2020. The following below are the challenges that face African countries in attaining food security and some way forward to solve those challenges.