CAPACITY AFRICA INSTITUTE

DIPLOMA IN FOOD SECURITY AND C

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# Module two Assignments

1. Discuss in detail giving out examples of five agricultural activities of ensuring food security is maintained

As food security is examined in terms of availability, accessibility, utilization and vulnerability, more on agricultural activities are required to ensure there is maintenance of food security. These include:

A; Integrated water management - agricultural activities are estimated to be the highest use of water and for these reason crop productions may fail or reduce in cases where there are no enough water. This may be caused by for instance, where farmers depend on rains on their crops. Hence, water collection in tanks and in dams is encouraged and these will reduce crop failures as irrigation systems are introduced.

B; Improved technology – According to (Dyno Keatinge, 16/10/2016) mobile technologies can be used to deliver agricultural messages and usually covers the full food production cycle. Mobile technologies can also be used to link smallholders to local and regional markets and thee services usually helps the farmers on discussion on what to charge on crops. This can be done through voice messages incase there is language barrier. farmers especially in rural areas require educational knowledge on how to manage pests, weeds and gain skills on use of improved farm tools. This will help in increasing crop yields.

C; Improved varieties -In most countries’ government has set up strategies on providing improved varieties to farmers. Hence farmers can now access to quality seeds and this helps in increasing crop yields.

D; Crop diversification- Most of smallholder farmers rely on seasonal yields for food and economic returns, this mainly results in poor yields, less food for the family and low income for other households’ basic needs. Therefore, farmers have invested in crop diversification, where incase one crop fails, they can depend on the other crop. This has helped cushion food insecurity by increasing crop yields. According to (Mustaquim, 9/9/2016) food availability is a necessary condition for food security and hence there is need to increase crop diversification and improve crops and produces in which we are deficient.

E; Use of fertilizer more efficiently- Fertilizers contain nutrients such as potassium, phosphorus, nitrogen etc. These nutrients are very efficient in plants growth. Mostly in farms, nutrients found in the soils are depleted by plants and with time production of crops reduce. Therefore, farmers opt use of fertilizers as a supplement on lost nutrients and these in increasing and maintenance of the amount of produce.

1. What are the limitations of food aid to a population and what are the impacts of dependency syndrome on food aid?

Limitations of food aid

1. INCREASE DEPENDENCY -for many years affected countries have been getting help from donor countries or from other regions. This has been the case due to calamities, diseases, poverty among other causes. Donor countries may set a long-term strategy to aid these affected countries and these affected countries ted to depend on them.
2. CORRUPTION - donor countries may set up programs on how to aid the countries suffering from drought and famine, this is mainly in terms of funding them to help them improve their economic growth. The funding later lands into greedy government who loot and deprive the poor its benefits of intervention. This has a negative impact on the people who depended on it. This sort of grafting undermines the confidence of the funding countries.
3. CHANGE IN COMSUPTION PATTERN -food aid may at times distort consumption patterns such that it may be supplied, purchased or delivered mostly when the local users least expect. In most cases there would be food in local markets, and these may result into overfeeding. Another case is when food supplied to the affected areas is not enough and this may lead to most families skipping meals or not having enough, resulting to eating incompetence and lacking some of the dietary nutrients.
4. PRICE EFFECTS -After food is purchased and distributed in the affect areas, these is usually a blow on local markets since the food prices almost invariably fall, this is because many people may have enough in their households and to maintain buying and selling, and mostly to prevent the food in the market from going bad, sellers are forced to cut off the price. This affects the running of the local market.

Impacts of dependency syndrome on food aid

Long term provisions over the years has created high dependency syndrome. This has resulted into negative impacts to both the beneficiaries and the donors. As in, according to (ASCHALE DAGNACHEW SIYOUM) beneficiaries may end up loosing motivation to work to improve their own livelihoods due to constant benefits.

Affected households tend to depend on the donations to the extent that they don’t or reduce in engagement in other livelihoods activities that could enable them to become food self-sufficient.

1. Discuss the types of food aid and how does the same ensure food security

There are three types of food aid; Relief, Programme and Project food aid.

Relief food aid is the type of aid that is usually given directly to the affected people mainly in times of crisis.

Programme food aid is the type that is given directly to the government for sale on the local markets. This mainly comes with conditions and an agreement from the donor on how to manage and use the aid.

Project food aid is the type that is mainly given to vulnerable people especially the pregnant women and people living with HIV with an aim of improving their nutritional status and support specific developmental activities. This is usually set as a long-term strategy.

1. Discuss the importance of stakeholder involvement in food security and management, putting into perspective emergency situations.

* Stakeholders acts as linkages of food security and innovation. Many of food and agriculture system challenges facing many nations are poor levels of connectivity between various institutions which are responsible for food security and once stakeholders are involved, they bridge the gap.
* Stakeholders are used as opinion makers to inform exploratory scenarios on global food security. On every action to be taken on food security stake holders must be included as to make a clear decision.
* REDUCING AND UNCOVERING RISKS

The more you engage and involve stakeholders, the more you will reduce and uncover risks on food security. When discussing initial requirements, project needs, and constraints, stakeholders may bring up issues or concerns about meeting those things. Uncovering risks and then discussing a plan to mitigate them before issues arise will dramatically increase the success of your project. Involving knowledgeable stakeholders during this process will help.

* INCREASING PROJECT SUCCEESS

By gathering and reviewing project requirements with stakeholders, you will get their “buy-in,” which will in turn help increase project success. If you can’t meet stakeholders’ needs, due to conflicting needs or priorities, set expectations early in the project life cycle. This will help you manage the relationship throughout the project instead of there being surprises at the end. Stakeholders should always be aware of the project scope, key milestones, and when they will be expected to review any deliverables prior to final acceptance.