



# FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

This presentation is part of the

## **Agriculture and Nutrition Global Learning and Evidence Exchange (N-GLEE)**

held in Kampala, Uganda from December 10-12, 2012.

For additional presentations and related event materials, visit: <http://spring-nutrition.org/nglee-africa>



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

  
**SPRING**  
Strengthening Partnerships, Results  
and Innovations in Nutrition Globally

# AU/NEPAD – CAADP and SUN: Opportunities for Alignment in Africa

*Agriculture and Nutrition Global Learning and  
Evidence Exchange (N-GLEE)*

*Kampala, Uganda 11 December 2012*

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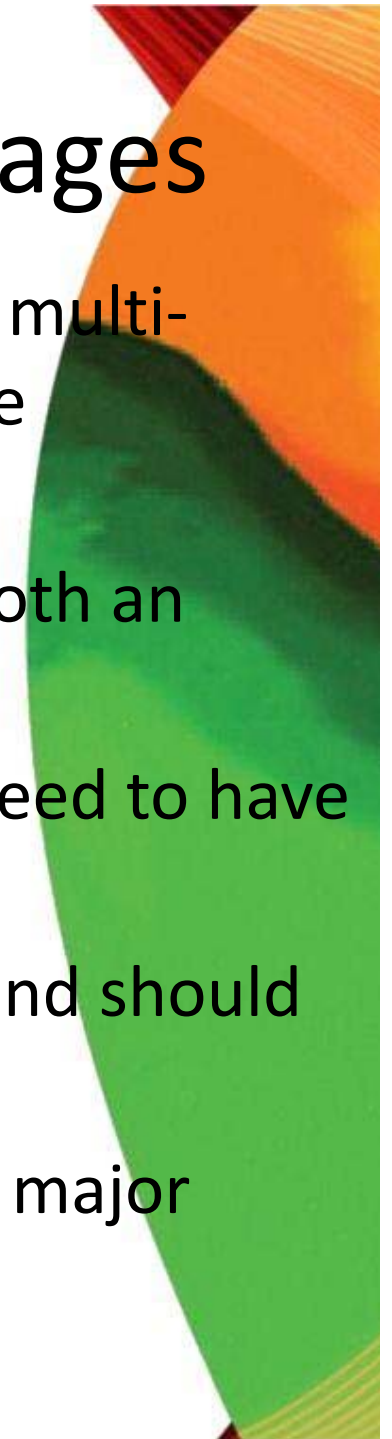
# Some thoughts????!!!!!!

- 20-50 years after Africa's independence why is Africa still not able to feed itself, feed the world and feed its future?
- Despite all the development partner and donor support – including USAID, why is the food and nutrition situation not significantly improving?



# More thoughts and key messages

- Food and nutrition security is a multisectoral, multi-dimensional issue- therefore requires effective collaboration across sectors
- Nutrition must be viewed and addressed as both an input and outcome of development
- Women are the majority of food producers; need to have gender sensitive and specific solutions
- Tried, tested and proven interventions exist, and should be scaled up
- Implementation of policies, strategies, and all major commitments is key



# UNHEARD VOICES. WOMEN CANT WAIT!

$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{10}$$

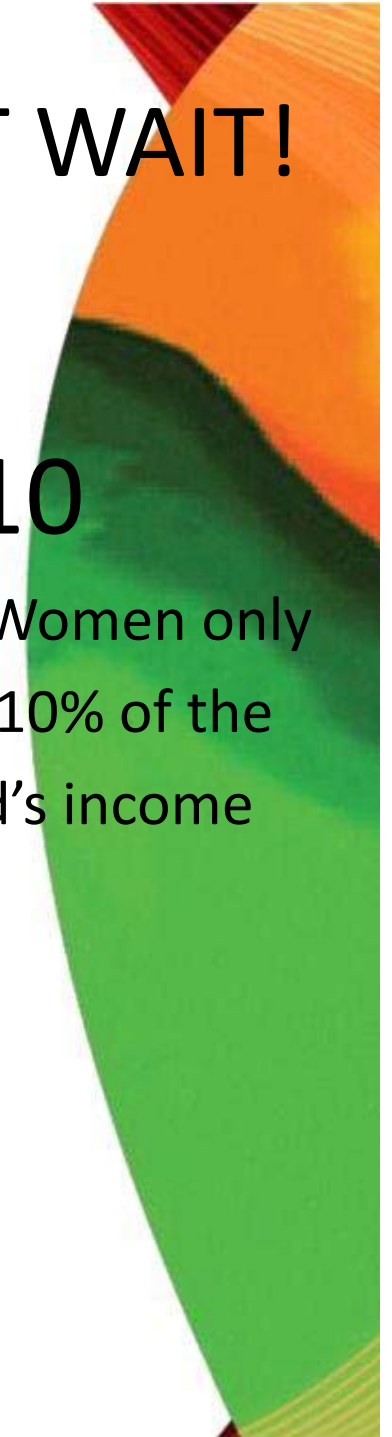
Women work  
Two thirds of the  
World's working hours

Women produce  
more than half the  
world's food

BUT Women only  
earn 10% of the  
world's income

## IT DOESN'T ADD UP

CONCERN worldwide



# Key messages:

- Food security and sound nutrition are the foundations of:
  - Survival
  - Health
  - Productivity
  - National economic growth
- A multi/inter-sectoral approach to deliver on nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific actions remains critically important



## A sad state of affairs!



300 million people in Africa are undernourished (consume < 2100 kcal/day)



5 million children die of malnutrition every year \_ one every 6 seconds



Malnutrition is the leading cause of death (35% of child deaths per year) and disability



Over 50 million African children suffer from chronic malnutrition



Over 40% of pregnant women are malnourished



60% of children <5 yrs are undernourished



50% of maternal mortality is due to malnutrition



African diets are inadequate in terms of vitamins and minerals

## The Impact



Hunger => 6 – 10% GDP loss in low labour productivity  
(2.7 – 4.2% due to iron-deficient anaemia alone)



Malnourishment can lead to loss of 10% earning potential  
=> 3% annual GDP loss



Birth defects, maternal deaths, childhood mortality,  
blindness, anaemia, susceptibility to disease



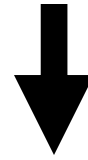
Lower IQ, low academic performance and productivity



A vicious cycle of deprivation, poverty, and low economic  
growth



# NEPAD - Agriculture



Comprehensive Africa Agriculture  
Development Programme (CAADP)



**A common framework/tool  
for the restoration of  
African agriculture in  
supporting a growth &  
development agenda**



# Why CAADP ...

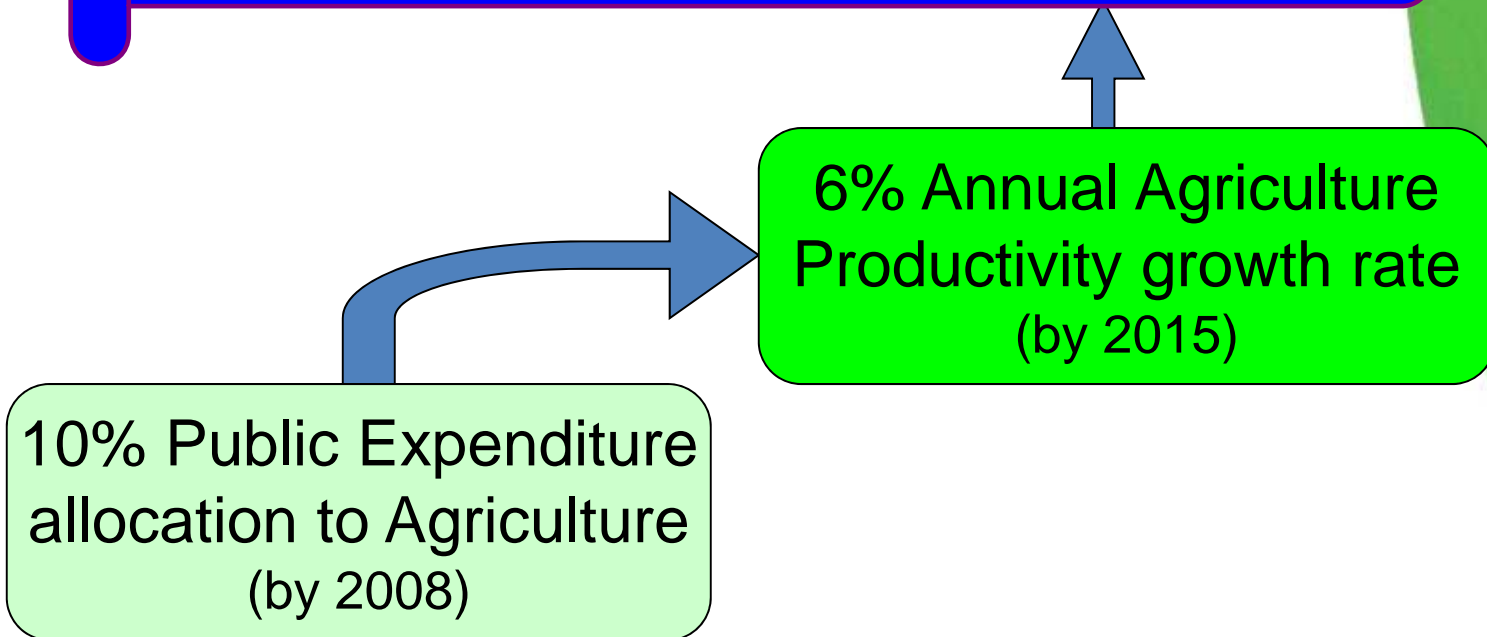
Framework to “enable/stimulate/facilitate” countries and the continent to achieve ...

## The MDGs

- ✓ Food and Nutritional Security
- ✓ Increased Income and Poverty alleviation
- ✓ Sustainable socio-economic growth

6% Annual Agriculture Productivity growth rate (by 2015)

10% Public Expenditure allocation to Agriculture (by 2008)



# CAADP's 4 Pillars



**PILLAR I:**  
Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems



**PILLAR II:**  
Improving rural infrastructure and trade related capacities for market access



**PILLAR III:**  
Increasing food supply, reducing hunger and improving responses to food emergency crises



**PILLAR IV:**  
Implementing agriculture research, technology dissemination and adoption

# Key Investment Priorities of National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs/CIPs)

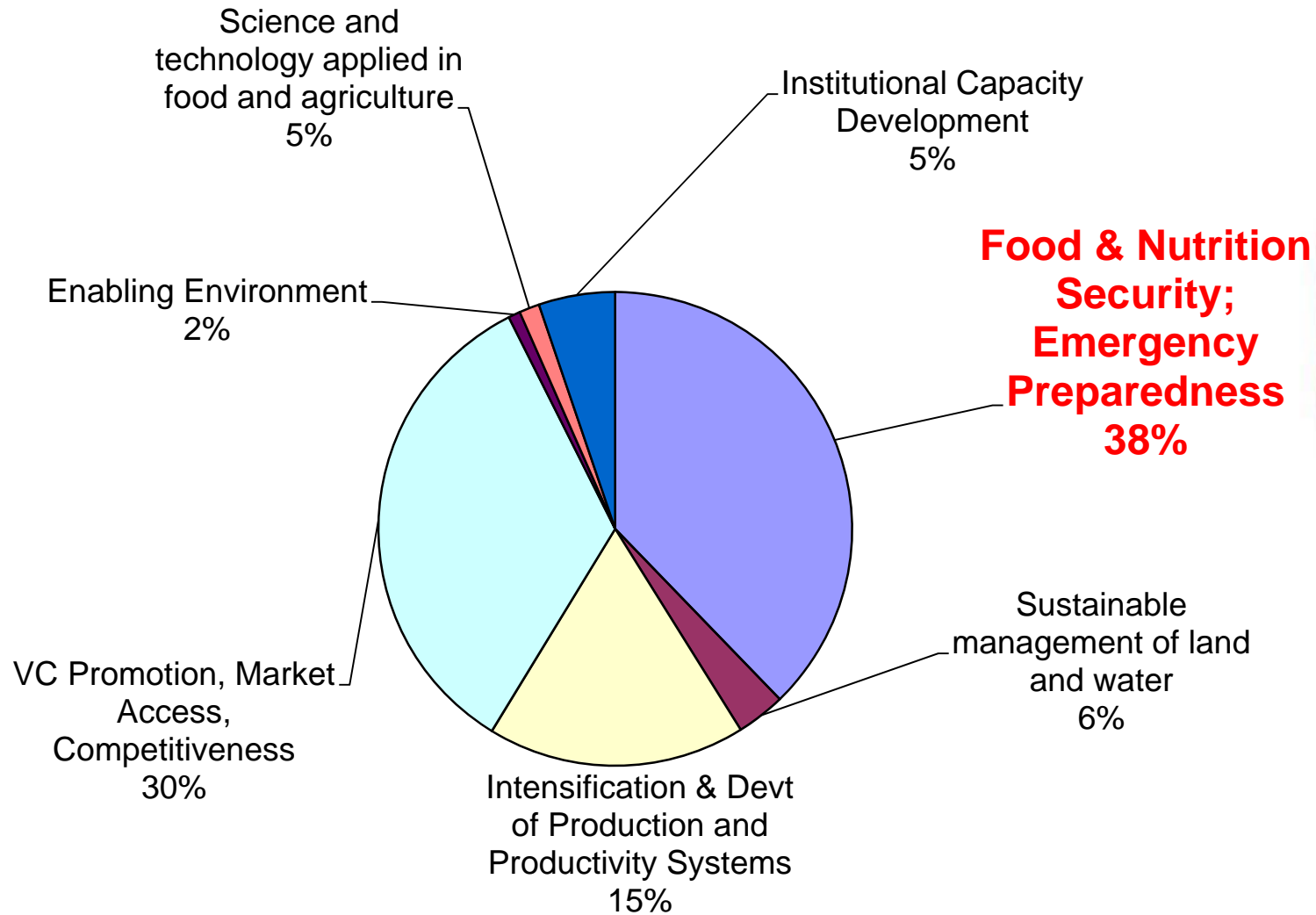
- ❖ Investment areas between 4-7
- ❖ Common investment areas
  - Food Security & Nutrition
  - Sustainable Land and Water Management
  - Agriculture Value Chain Promotion & Market Access
  - Science and technology
  - Institutional Capacity Development and coordination

Source: "Status, Experiences and Lessons with the National Agriculture & Food Security Investment Plans", presentation at CAADP PP 2011 held by Ousmane Djibo (NEPAD Agency - GIZ).



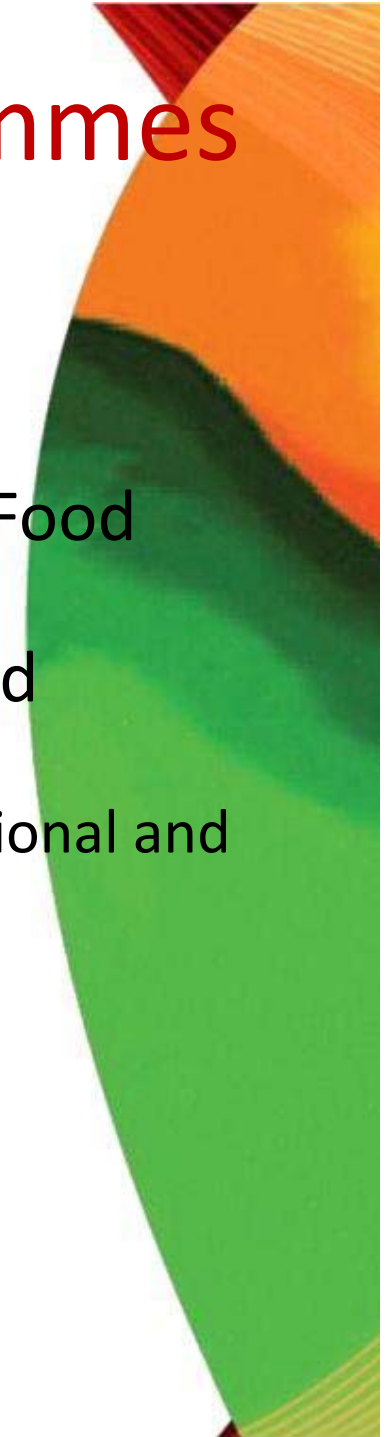
# National policies: Key Priorities of NAIPs

According to aggregated budgets of NAIPs; situation 04/2010



# NEPAD FNS Flagship Programmes

1. Infant, Young Child and Maternal Nutrition
2. Home Grown School Feeding
3. Reduction of Micronutrient Malnutrition – Food Fortification (including Bio-fortification)
4. Dietary Diversity – horticulture, fisheries and livestock
  - Promotion of nutrient rich foods – including traditional and indigenous foods
  - *Policy Development/Reviews and Advocacy*
  - *Capacity Development to reduce hunger and malnutrition*



# AU-NEPAD Current Initiatives

- Africa Day For Food and Nutrition Security – October 30<sup>th</sup> – declared in 2010 Kampala, Uganda, HoSG
- The Cost of Hunger in Africa: Social and Economic Impact of Child Undernutrition - 12 countries, Botswana included
- Africa Food and Nutrition Security Score Card
- SUN and REACH
- 1000 Days
- Feed the Future - USAID
- New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition –G8-G20



# COST OF HUNGER IN AFRICA STUDY

- 12 countries: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Rwanda, Swaziland and Uganda.
- Two phases.
  - Phase 1 five “fast-track” countries: Egypt, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Swaziland and Uganda.
  - The remaining countries will be covered in the second phase.
- The study is in three stages.
  - Define the study design, prepare and train national teams
  - The second stage will implement the study and
  - Disseminate the results.
- Activities focused at the national level but strong support and backstopping provided from the regional level





# Key Policies and Strategies for Food and Nutrition Security

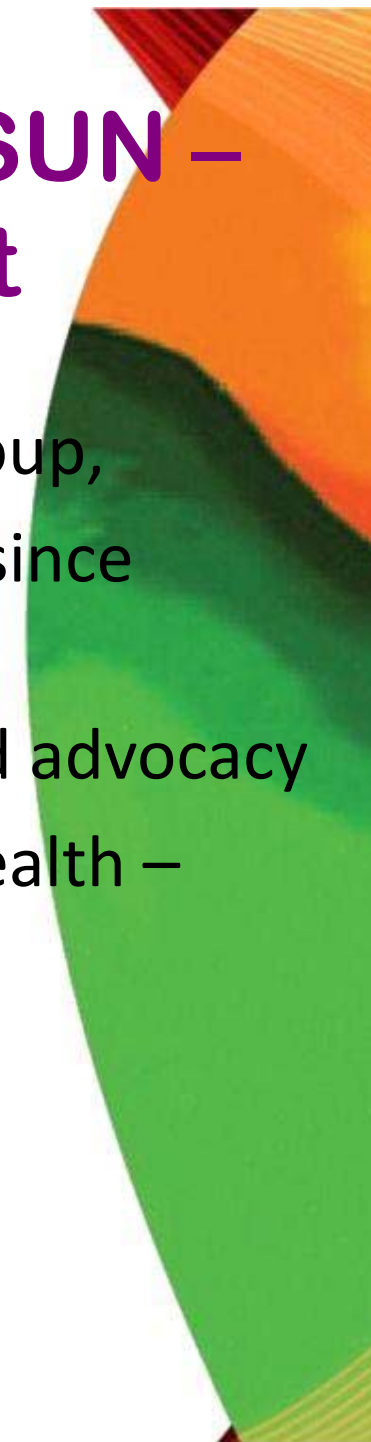
- Africa Regional Nutrition Strategy (2005-2015)
  - Africa Task Force for Food and Nutrition Security
- Framework for African Food Security – 2007 NEPAD CAADP
- Pan African Nutrition Initiative – 2005 CAADP
- Africa 10 Year Strategy for the Reduction of Vitamin and Mineral Deficiencies

Link and contribute to regional and sub-regional nutrition policies and strategies – promotion of a multi-sectoral approach for food and nutrition security



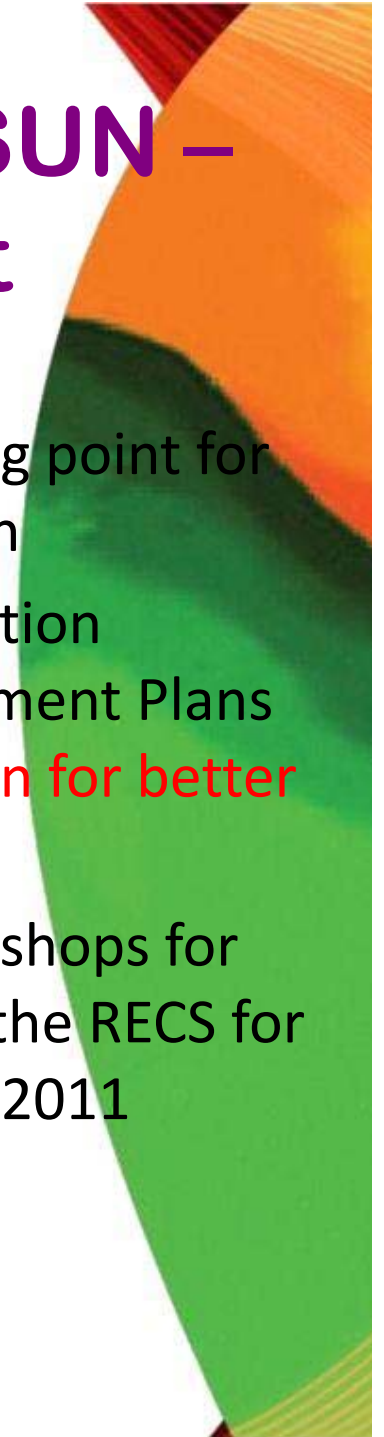
# Supporting and Advancing SUN – AU NEPAD Engagement

- NEPAD CEO is a member of the SUN Lead Group,
- Member of the former SUN Transition Team since inception, and the Country Network
- REACH and 1000 Days input/contribution and advocacy
- Linking agriculture for better nutrition and health – policy and programme reviews – nutrition sensitive/specific Ag; post Delhi 2011



# Supporting and Advancing SUN – AU NEPAD Engagement

- CAADP an integral and central component and rallying point for the G8 Global Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition
- Multi-sectoral approach for improving food and nutrition security through the CAADP National/Country Investment Plans reviews and implementation – **Integration of Nutrition for better health...**
- Capacity Building for ensuring above – Regional workshops for West, East, Southern and Central Africa; Jointly with the RECS for ESA region Feb 2013 and May/June 2013. November 2011 ECOWAS done



# CAADP Framework for African Food Security (FAFS), ARNS, ATYS

- “*First and only continentally agreed plan of action for addressing food insecurity and hunger*” (FAFS 2009,2 CAADP)
- The framework helps countries and regions to elaborate FS-strategies and to define CAADP-FS investments
- FAFS has 4 key objectives:
  - 1. Improved Risk Management
  - 2. Increased supply of affordable commodities through increased production and improved market linkages
  - 3. Increased economic opportunities for the vulnerable
  - 4. Enhanced diets through diversification of food among target groups
- For each of the 4 objectives a set of *short-, medium- and long-term* measures is specified



# Food Security & Nutrition Components of National Agriculture Investment Plans

*Food & Nutrition Security mainstreamed into NAIPs via two modalities:*

*A. as own CAADP Pillar III component*

**(also addressing the emergency and rehabilitation part of FNS)**

*B. as CADP Pillar I & II component; (programmes aiming at production and productivity increases)*

**addressing mainly the developmental part of FNS**

Some of them even with clear nutritional approaches (e.g. Promotion of vegetable and fruit production)

→ *If B. is fully included in the calculation of the relative importance of FNS in NAIP budgets (slide 5) – the share would be much higher*



# Why these Ag-Nutrition Workshops?

- Nutrition is multisectoral
- Agriculture (incl. crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry) needs to contribute – *but how?*
- Political commitment exists but limited clarity on what to do and how
- Role of agriculture is often stated in multisectoral nutrition policies *but...*
- Nutrition is poorly addressed in Agriculture investment plans!
  - no clear responsibilities
  - no resources (human and financial) for implementation

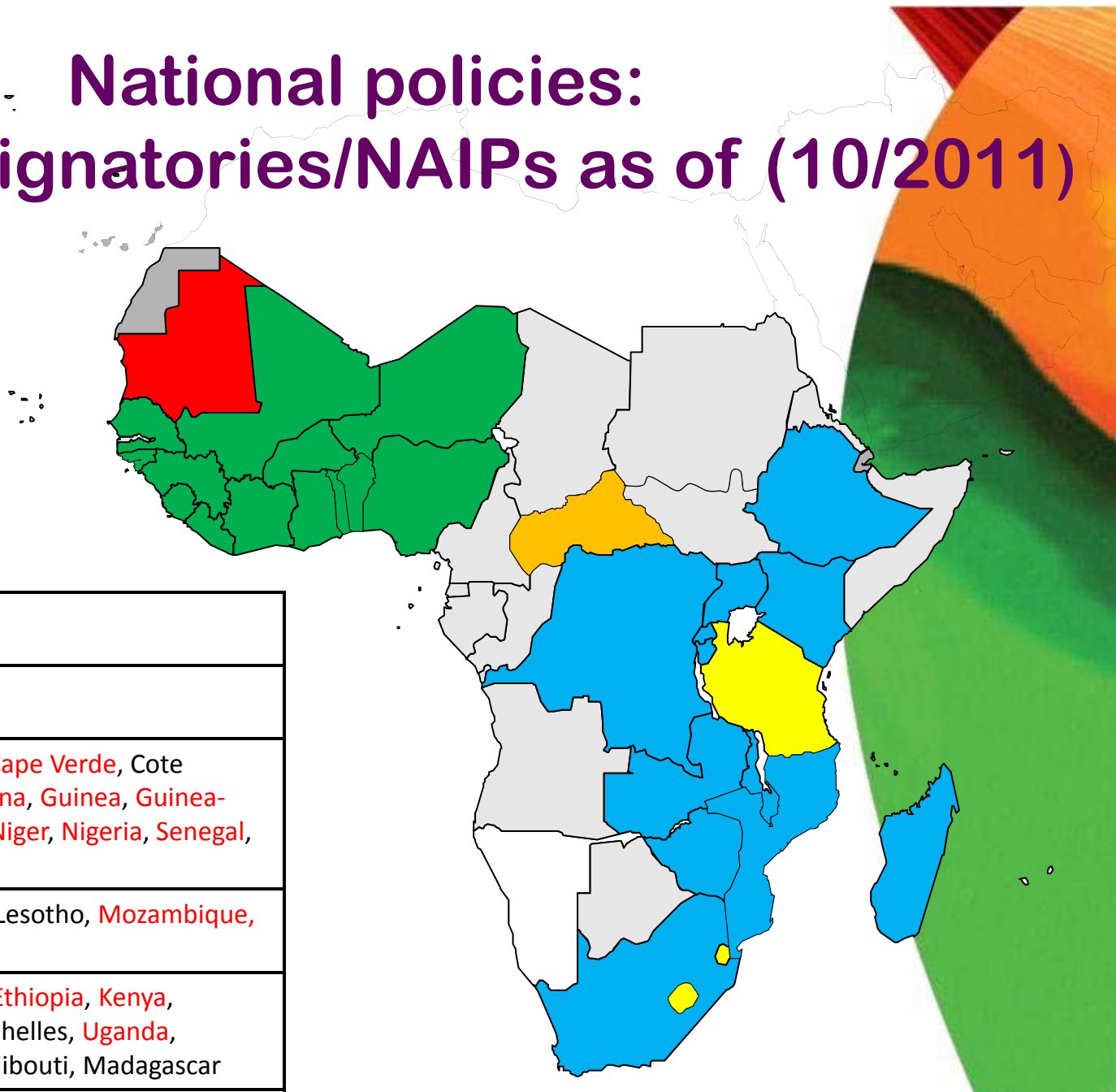


# Key principles for making agriculture nutrition-sensitive

- **First, do no harm!**
- Put nutrition as an outcome *and measure it*
- Understand the local causes of malnutrition by “*livelihoods group*”
- Identify and target the most vulnerable
- Promote production and access to *diverse and safe* foods (livelihoods diversification)
- Provide nutrition counseling / communication
- Work with and support women (gender-sensitive approach)
- Work **with others**



# National policies: Compact signatories/NAIPs as of (10/2011)



REC*	Signatory**
UMA	Mauritania
ECOWAS	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote D'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo
SADC	Swaziland, Tanzania, Lesotho, Mozambique, Botswana
COMESA	Burundi, D.R. Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Seychelles, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Djibouti, Madagascar
ECCAS	Central African Republic, Gabon

\*classification according to NEPAD Agency 2011

\*\* red font: countries have elaborated a CAADP Investment Plan as of 10/2011



# Key AU- NEPAD Partners for FNS

- USAID
- Irish Aid
- DFID
- CIDA
- JICA
- UN Cluster: FAO, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, IFAD
- WB
- AFDB
- Etc. etc.



# What are the strategies for strengthening partnerships & reducing vulnerability

- *Stop paying lip service to partnerships and collaboration... (change is hard, but change we must!!!!)*
- Plan together, forge stronger links and negotiate the priority areas for investment and action - Agric, health, trade, industry, infrastructure, gender, youth, social protection, governance etc. **Accountability**
- Building capacity at all levels for effective policy and programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- Strengthen Early Warning and National Food and Nutrition Surveillance Systems, plus National and Regional Food Reserves
- Review the National CAADP/Agriculture Investment Plans (CIPs) for integration of nutrition considerations – **East Africa workshop under planning for June July 2012 – completed 15+2 ECOWAS Nov 2011**

# What can USAID and SPRING do to enhance FNS delivery and impact?

- Capacity Building and continued technical support at REC/Regional and national levels (CAADP Nutrition Workshops and follow-ups)
- Engage better with policy processes – more open dialogue
- Address key priorities and needs as identified on the ground
- FTF and the Nutrition CRSP etc. to further design and address research needs for the right reasons and impact
- Support information systems (M&E) – information for action

**Thank You !**

CAADP Website: [www.caadp.net](http://www.caadp.net)

NEPAD Website: [www.nepad.org](http://www.nepad.org)

AU Website: [www.africa-union.org](http://www.africa-union.org)

